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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

1858-'59.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

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Volume 2.....No. 2, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Volume 3.....No. 4 to No. 13.
Volume 4.....No. 14 to No. 22.
Volume 5.....No. 23 to No. 49, except No. 33.
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OF

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CONTRACTS—WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Statements of contracts under authority of that department.

JANUARY 15, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1809, I have the honor to transmit herewith statements showing the contracts made under the authority of this department during the year 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1858.

The following abstract of contracts were made by the Quartermaster's Department during the year 1858, as far as received, and of those made prior thereto, but not received in time to be included in the last annual report.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of the office.

13	New Orleans, La., October 2, 1857.	Col. D. D. Tompkins, a. q. m. g., with Jno. S. Wallis.	Rent: Leases to the United States for one year, from November 1, 1857, a four-story brick storehouse, Nos. 150 and 152, on Magazine street, New Orleans, for \$1,500 per year on Magazine street, New Orleans, for \$1,500 per year Building a fence: To erect a picket fence—the materials being furnished—at that post, at \$1 65 per cord. Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer J. C. Swan, thence to St. Louis, 1 officer, at \$30, and 11 enlisted men, at \$6 50 each.	D. S. Garland and Henry Connolly. H. H. Lee.
14	Fort Howard, Wis., June 30, 1857.	E. Shaler, agent, Q. M.'s department, with D. W. Hubbard.	Corn: To deliver by February 23, 1858, 6,000 fanegas of corn, in sacks, at \$4 per fanega of 140 pounds. Bond, \$12,000.	
15	New Orleans, La., January 20, 1858.	Col. D. D. Tompkins, a. q. m. g., with J. W. Carroll.	Wood: To deliver there in the months of January and February, 1858, 200 cords of wood, at \$1 25 per cord. Bond, \$250.	
16	Albuquerque, N Mexico, November 16, 1857.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m., with Moore & Rees.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamship Calhoun, thence to New Orleans, 1 officer, at \$30 and 11 enlisted men, at \$12 each.	
17	Fort Monroe, Va., January 1, 1858.	Lieut. J. McD. Taylor, a. q. m., with Wm. Lee.	Transportation of supplies: Renewing contracts of May 9, 1857, for transportation of military supplies in Texas, (to be in force the remainder of the year 1858) Bonds also renewed.	
18	Tampa, Fla., January 12, 1858.	Major McKinstry, a. q. m., with L. Sheets.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer F. Steel, thence to St. Paul, Minn., 6 officers, at \$4 each, and 130 enlisted men, at \$2 each.	
19	San Antonio, Texas, January 9, 1858.	Major D. H. Vinton, q. m., with G. T. Howard.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the schooner Joshua Skinner, thence to Key West, a detachment of company C 1st artillery, their stores, &c., for \$100.	
20	Traverse des Sioux, W. T., June 11, 1857.	Captain J. A. Gore, a. a. q. m., with W. T. Davidson.	Transportation of stores: To transport, on the ship E. T. Willett, thence to San Francisco, 423 boxes and 1 bale of medical supplies, (2,505 feet,) at 30 cents per cubic foot, &c.	
21	Indian Key, Fla., October 29, 1857.	Lt. Col. J. H. Winder, a. a. q. m., with F. Files.	Transportation of stores: To transport, from New York to Benicia, Cal., on the ship Jack Frost, 200 barrels pork, at \$2 60 each; 1,000 half barrels, at \$1 30 each; 160 barrels hams, at \$3 20 each.	
22	New York, February 6, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with W. T. Coleman & Co.	Wagons: To make 50 six-mule army-wagons, for \$141 each.....	
23	Baltimore, Md., February 11, 1858.	Major E. B. Babbitt, a. q. m., with S. B. Babcock & Co.	Corn: To deliver at that post, in such quantities and at such times as required, 6,000 bushels of corn, in sacks, at \$1 18 per bushel.	
24	Philadelphia, February 10, 1858.	Col. Chas. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with Biggs & Rowland.	Lease: Leasing to them 50 acres of the reserve at Plattaburg barracks for twenty-five years, at \$50 per annum.	
25	Camp Hudson, Texas, November 16, 1857.	Lieut. T. Fink, a. a. q. m., with B. J. De Wilt.		
26	Washington, D. C., February 23, 1858.	Quartermaster General with G. T. Thomas and Geo. Parsons.		

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
27	New York, February 22, 1868.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with C. B. Greenough.	Transportation of troops : To transport, by railroad, thence to St. Louis, 6 officers and 320 enlisted men, at \$13 each.	Jno. S. Jones, Wm. H. Ewing, Isaac Chanalar, S. G. Wentworth, Robt. M. Henderson, Wm. Morrisson, S. Benich and J. W. Renick.
28	Washington city, Janu- ary 16, 1868.	Quartermaster General with Rus- sell, Majors & Waddell.	Transportation of supplies : Said contractors agree to receive all military supplies turned over to them in the years 1858 and 1859, at Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Laramie, and other designated points, and to transport the same to posts in Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon, within certain fixed limits ; aggregate quantity in each year from 50,000 pounds to 15,000,000 pounds. Rates of freight per 100 pounds per 100 miles for the first 10,000,000 pounds, as follows : To Fort Kearny and intermediate posts, from \$1 35 to \$4 ; to Fort Laramie and posts beyond Fort Kearny, from \$1 35 to \$4 50 ; to Great Salt Lake City or depot, in Utah, and points beyond Fort Laramie, from \$1 80 to \$4 50, according to the month in which transportation is furnished ; with 25 per centum additional for the next 5,000,000 pounds ; and for all over 15,000,000 pounds, 35 per centum ; also 10 per centum ad-ditional allowed for transportation of hard bread, bacon, pine lumber, and abingles ; and \$5 per day for each and every team unnecessarily detained by public agents over two days. Bond, \$250,000.	F. Y. Ewing, R. M. Stith, A. F. Henley, Wm. Price, Jas. F. Thornton, Jno. J. Kerr, and A. L. H. Crenshaw.
29	do.....do do	do.....do.....do	Transportation of supplies : Agree to receive all military sup-plices turned over to them at Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Union, (New Mexico,) and at Kansas, in the years 1858 and 1859, and to transport the same to posts and depots in New Mexico and Kansas, and to Paso del Norte, posts in that vicinity, and in the Gadaden purchase ; aggregate quantity of supplies in each year, 50,000 pounds to 10,000,000 pounds. Rates of freight per 100 pounds per 100 miles to Fort Union and intermediate points, from \$1 25 to \$4 50 ; and from Fort Union to any other place within the prescribed area, from	

30	Fort Myers, Florida, January 21, 1858.	Captain Van Bokkellin, a q. m., with Alexander Black.	<p>\$1 50 to \$2 20; with 10 per centum additional for transportation of hard bread, bacon, pine lumber, and shingles; and \$5 per day for each and every team detained by public agents more than two days.</p> <p>Charter: Charters the steamer F. N. Page to run between Punta Rassa and Fort DeYnaud for \$1,500 per month; 4 days being allowed for return to Tampa.</p> <p>Transportation of supplies: To transport, on the ship Star of the Union, thence to San Francisco, 1,000 half barrels of pork, at \$1 10 each; 47 boxes, at 30 cents per foot.</p> <p>Wagons: To build 50 six-mule army wagons for \$140 each. Bond, \$14,000.</p> <p>Corn: To deliver at Fort Thorn, New Mexico, in 60 days after approval of contract by the general commanding that department, 4,000 fanegas of corn, at \$3 46 per fanega, and 20 cents for every sack retained.</p> <p>Corn: To be delivered at Fort Bliss, Texas, as above, 4,000 fanegas of corn, at \$2 95 per fanega, and 20 cts for each sack.</p> <p>Rent of land: Leases to the United States for 10 years the site of Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, (3,898 acres 2 roods,) with free use of the fort, timber, wood, and stone, for \$500 per annum. The United States reserves the right to purchase during said term for \$10,000.</p> <p>Transportation of supplies: To transport, on the schooner A. H. Manchester, thence to Indianola, 3,061½ feet of supplies in barrels, at 12½ cts per foot, and 89 boxes at 20 cts. each.</p> <p>Transportation of supplies: To transport supplies as above—115 boxes of ordnance stores, at 12½ cents per foot, and 238 boxes ammunition, at 25 cents per foot.</p> <p>Transportation of troops, &c.: To transport, by railroads and steamers, all military supplies for which transportation may be required, between the opening and closing of navigation in the year 1858, from St. Louis to any and all points on the Missouri river as high up as the mouth of Table creek, or above if required, at same rate as shall be charged by good steamers for transportation to the same points at the same time, with twenty per centum additional for <i>cypress freight</i>, of which 50,000 pounds will be transported whenever required; to transport 150 tons per day, Sundays excepted; a deduc-</p>
31	New York, February 18, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with —, Stall.	
32	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1858.	Lieutenant S. Crispin, a q. m., with N. McAlwayne.	
33	Fort Fillmore, N. M., November 23, 1857.	Captain F. Myers, a q. m., with Hayward & McGrotry.	
34	Fort Fillmore, N. M., November 13, 1857.	Captain F. Myers, a q. m., with T. F. White	
35	Camp Scott, U. T., No- vember 18, 1857.	Captain J. H. Dickerson, a q. m., with James Bridger.	<p>..... do..... do.....</p>
36	New York, February 26, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with — Potter, master.	
37	New York, February 26, 1858.	..... do..... do.....
38	St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1858.	Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Cross- man, deputy quartermaster general, with W. M. McPherson, president Pacific Railroad Company.	

W. H. Phelps.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
38	St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1858—Continued.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crossman, deputy quartermaster general, with W. M. McPherson, President Pacific Railroad Company—Continued.	tion of 20 per centum to be made from freight money in case of failure to deliver freight in time prescribed, unless such failure be attributable to accident, low water, &c. Freight to Fort Leavenworth or Atchison not to exceed \$1 per 100 pounds; fare for officers, \$12; for enlisted men, &c., \$6 each; to points above, the regular current rates of the time. Wagons: To build 50 six-mule army wagons for \$135 each.	
39	Newport Barracks, Kentucky, Feb. 24, 1858.	Lieutenant H. B. Hendershott, a. a. q. m., with P. Dorn.	Harness: To furnish 100 sets six-mule harness, at \$49 90 per set.	
40	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858.	Lieutenant J. Crippin, a. a. q. m., with R. H. Hartley & Co.	Corn: To deliver 3,500 fanegas of corn; 1,000 in January, 1,000 in February, and 1,500 in March, for \$3 70 per fanega of 140 pounds. Bond, \$6,000.	D. S. Garland, H. Connelly.
41	Albuquerque, New Mexico, Dec. 20, 1857.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m., with W. H. Moore and B. L. Reese.	Wood: To deliver there by September 30, 1858, 1,156 cords of wood, at \$8 50 per cord. Bond, \$5,000.	J. L. Perea, Juan Perea.
42	Albuquerque, December 29, 1857.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m., with A. Armies.	Corn: To deliver there in December, 1857, 3,000 fanegas of corn, in sacks of 100 pounds each, for \$2 31 per fanega. Bond, \$3,000.	John Dold, Moore & Reese.
43	Fort Union, December 1, 1857.	Captain J. C. McFerran, a. q. m., with J. Metzger.	Corn: To deliver as above, in January and February, 1858, 1,000 fanegas of corn, in sacks, at \$2 82 per fanega. Bond, 1,500.	W. H. Moore, B. L. Reese.
44	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 1, 1857.	Captain J. C. McFerran, a. q. m., with J. M. Whillock.	Corn: To deliver as above 4,000 fanegas of corn, at \$2 82 per fanega. Bond, \$4,000.	C. W. Kitcher, John S. Lease.
45	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 1, 1857.	Captain J. C. McFerran, a. q. m., with Connelly & Co., and Moore & Reese.	Corn: To deliver as above, in December, 1857, 800 fanegas of corn, in sacks, at \$2 35 per fanega. Bond, \$1,500.	J. B. Doyle, L. B. Watrous.
46	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 1, 1857.	Captain J. C. McFerran, a. q. m., with William Kraelig.	Corn: To deliver as above 800 fanegas of corn, in sacks, at \$2 78 per fanega. Bond, \$1,500.	Jos. Pley, William A. Bransford.
47	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 1, 1857.	with Lieut. Vrain and Pollock.	Hire of teams, &c.: To furnish 6 ten-mule teams, with teamsters, extra animals, &c., to transport military stores thence to Fort Yuma, California, for \$4,500.	
48	San Pedro, California, February 1, 1858.	Lieutenant R. O. Tyler, a. a. q. m., with P. Banning.		

49	Fort Smith, Arkansas, February 28, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with R. L. Haines.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer Arkansas, from Fort Smith to Napoleon, Arkansas, 3 companies 7th infantry, with their baggage, stores, &c., for \$1,300; and for every day's detention over first twenty-four hours at Napoleon to be allowed \$125.
50	Fort Smith, Arkansas, February 28, 1853.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with W. B. Nowland.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the same terms as above, and to the same point, on the steamer Lady Walton, the field, staff, band, and two companies of the 7th infantry, company women, servants, &c.
51	Key West Barracks, March 1, 1858.	Lieutenant A. Beckwith, a. q. m., with W. C. Dennis.	Wood: To deliver at that post, in the year 1858, 80 cords of wood, at \$4 95 per cord. Bond, \$1,000.
52	Fort Leavenworth, Mar. 18, 1858.	Captain S. Van Vleet, a. q. m., with J. W. Singleton & Co.	Horses: To deliver at that post, on or before April 25, 1858, 1,500 cavalry horses, at \$159 per head.
53	New Orleans, Louisiana, March 23, 1858.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, a. q. m., with J. W. Carroll.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer Cora Anderson, thence to Jefferson Barracks, 6 officers, at \$15 each, and 172 enlisted men, &c., at \$4 each.
54	Indianola, Texas, March 1, 1858.	Lieut. T. G. Williams, a. a. q. m., with W. M. Cook.	Lease: Leasing to the United States for six months, with privilege of extension to twelve months, the buildings, &c., on lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, block No. 24, with exception of lower half of building on south half of lot No. 1, for \$190 per month
55	.....do.....do.....	Lieut. T. G. Williams, a. a. q. m., with Geo S. Menifee.	Lease: Lease to the United States, as in foregoing case, the lower room of his house on lot No. 3, block No. 22, for \$40 per month.
56	.....do.....do.....	Lieut. T. G. Williams, a. a. q. m., with H. W. Woodward.	Lease: Leasing, as in the foregoing cases, the warehouse and lot No. 5, block No. 4, Lower Indianola, for \$30 per month.
57	New York, March 30, 1858	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with C. B. Greenough.	Transportation of troops: To transport, from Newburg, N. Y., to St. Louis, 2 officers and 64 men, at \$15 each
58	Napoleon, Ark., March 4, 1858.	Lieut. E. O'Connor, a. a. q. m., with W. B. Nowland.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer Lady Walton, from thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mo, the field, staff, band, and two companies of the 7th infantry, with their baggage, stores, officers, horses, &c., for \$1,950
59	Victoria, Vancouver's Is- land, June 20, 1857.	Lieut. H. Douglass, a. a. q. m., with Jas. Douglas, agent.	Charter party: Charters the steam-propeller Otter to transport troops—3 officers, 90 men, and 40 tons of baggage and stores, thence to Bellingham bay, W. T., for \$2,500.
60	Indianola, Texas, March 17, 1858.	Lieut. T. G. Williams, a. a. q. m., with D. Schultz.	Lease: Leases to the United States for one month, with the privilege of extension, the building on southwest part of lot No. 7, block No. 6, for \$30 per month.

C. Howe, jr.

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

9

70	San Bernardino, Cal., February 19, 1858.	Lieut. J. Drysdale, a. a. q. m., with E. Hanke.	Hire of quarters : Leases to the United States the houses and lots Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 60, for \$8 per month, lessor reserving the right to use the lots for cropping purposes.	
71	San Bernardino, Cal., February 16, 1858.	Lieut. J. Drysdale, a. a. q. m., with W. Davis.	Hire of quarters : Leases, as in above case, houses and lots Nos. 6 and 8, block No. 60, for \$6 per month.	
72	St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1858.	Lieut. J. Drysdale, a. a. q. m., with G. S. Chapin. Captain R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with J. J. Roe & Co.	Hire of quarters : Leases as above house and lot No. 7, block No. 60, for \$7 50 per month.	
73	Cantonment Burgwin, March 12, 1858.	Capt. H. B. Schroeder, a. a. q. m., with C. St. Vrain.	Transportation of troops : To transport, on steamer D. A. January, or Carrier, from Fort Randall, N. T., to Fort Leavenworth, K. T., four companies of the 2d Infantry, with their baggage, arms, &c., for \$3,500.	Jno. Francisco and Horace Long.
74	Kearny city, N. T., April 9, 1858.	Lieut. J. J. Dana, a. a. q. m., with J. W. Peannan and another.	Corn : To deliver at Fort Massachusetts, N. M., by August 15, 1858, \$1,500 fanegas of corn; 1,500 fanegas deliverable by July 3, at \$2 per fanega; the remainder subsequently, in cotton sacks of 100 pounds each, at \$3 each. Bond, \$2,000.	S. F. Nicholls and A. A. Bradford.
75	Washington city, May 1, 1858.	Quartermaster General with Russell, Majors & Waddell.	Hauling stores, &c. : To haul public stores from the levee in that city to the store houses that are, or may be, leased by the United States there, at 50 cents per 2,000 pounds. Bond, \$1,000.	
76	Philadelphia, Penn., April 24, 1858.	Colonel C. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with Simons, Coleman & Co.	Modifications of contract for transportation of supplies, (see No. 28 above) : Agree to transport military supplies via Lodge Pole creek and Bridget's, or Cheyenne Pass, to Fort Bridger, as soon as certain bridges are built, the road made practicable for heavily-loaded wagons, &c.; same rates being allowed for transportation of stores consigned to points beyond Fort Riley on proposed new route as apply to stores destined for Utah under contract of Jan'y 16, 1858.	
77	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1858.	Colonel C. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with D. G. Wilson, J. Childs & Co.	Wagons : To furnish 80 six-mule army wagons, at \$141 each.	
78	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1858.	Colonel C. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with M. Magee & Co.	Wagons : To furnish 80 six-mule covered army wagons, at \$141 each.	
79	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1858.	Colonel C. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with Knorr, Nell & Co.	Harness : To furnish 100 sets of six-mule harness, at \$49 per set.	
80	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1858.	Colonel C. Thomas, a. q. m. g., with Knorr, Nell & Co.	Harness : To furnish 100 sets of six-mule harness, at \$49 per set.	
81	Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 20, 1858.	Captain W. L. Cabell, a. q. m.	Bond as assistant quartermaster, \$10,000	W. B. Sutton, W. D Shaw, Nich. Spring.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
82	San Antonio, Texas, April 21, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with H. Veltman.	Transportation of mails: To transport a weekly mail between San Antonio, Camp Colorado, and intermediate points, going and returning, for \$2,395 per annum, for five years from May 1, 1858; \$40 forfeiture for every failure in time. Bond, \$4,000.	G. Blusch, Thomas Schlenning.
83	New York city, May 5, 1858.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, a. q. m., with C. B. Greenough.	Transportation of troops: To transport, by railroad, thence to St. Louis, 10 officers and 616 enlisted men, at \$13 each	
84	Fort Randall, N. T., April 6, 1858.	Lieut. J. D. O'Connell, r. q. m. 2d infantry, with A. A. Flagler.	Hay: To cut and stack, in the vicinity of that post, from 350 to 1,000 tons of hay by August 31, 1858, at \$5 50 per ton.	C. C. Thompson, T. H. Burguler.
85	Fort Clarke, Texas, December 10, 1857.	Lieut. J. B. Witherell, a. a. q. m., with Duclos, Ryan & Co.	Corn: To deliver there, during the year 1858, 20,000 bushels of corn, in sacks, at \$1 80 per bushel. Bond, \$10,000.	F. Gross, Wm. Stone.
86	Kansas city, Missouri, April 29, 1858.	Captain W. S. Hancock, a. q. m., with McCarty & Ransom.	Storage: To receive and store all public stores, arriving there for posts in New Mexico, in their warehouse; compensation 5 cents per 100 pounds for the first thirty days, and for every subsequent month 3 cents per 100 pounds. Drayage at 25 cents per 1,000 pounds, &c.	
87	Washington city, February 15, 1858.	Major E. S. Sibley, quartermaster.	Bond: Official bond of Major E. S. Sibley for \$30,000-----	C. C. Trowbridge, F. B. Sibley.
88	Fort Moultrie, S. C., Feb. 8, 1858.	Lieut. O. H. Tillinghast, a. a. q. m., with Daniel Sinclair.	Charter party: Charters to the United States the schooners William and John and Julia Warden, to transport military supplies to Fort Capron, Florida, for \$900, per schooner	
89	Washington city, May 15, 1858.	Major E. S. Sibley, quartermaster, with H. M. Waterson.	Horses: To deliver at Memphis, Tennessee, by June 1, 1858, 100 cavalry horses, at \$159 each. Bond, \$10,000.	A. O. P. Nicholson.
90	Washington city, May 15, 1858.	Major E. S. Sibley, quartermaster, with J. P. Brawley.	Corn: To deliver, at Nebraska city, 59,000 bushels of corn (of the crop of 1858) in gunny bags, at 80 cents per bushel, half deliverable by June 10, the remainder by June 30, 1858. Bond, \$20,000.	D. H. Porter.
91	Washington city, April 23, 1858.	Quartermaster General with E. H. Gale and J. Scates.	Horses: To deliver at Memphis, Tennessee, by June 1, 1858, 300 cavalry horses, for \$159 each. Bond, \$10,000.	Jas. Gayle, F. Brown.
92	Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1858.	Major M. M. Clark, quartermaster, with W. P. Smith.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to St. Louis, by railroad, 1 officer and 16 enlisted men, at \$18 50 each.	

93	Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 30, 1858.	Lieut. T. M. Vincent, a. q. m., with M. Scofield.	Lease: Lease of a house in the village of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to October 31, 1858, at \$15 per quarter.	Joseph Segar, H. G. Fant.
94	Washington city, May 6, 1858	Captain A. W. Reynolds, a. q. m. .	Bond: Official bond of Captain A. W. Reynolds for \$10,000. . .	P. Aguirre, Leonard & Maurice.
95	Fort Bliss, Texas, Janu- ary 1, 1858.	Lieut. H. M. Lazelle, a. a. q. m., with George Lyles.	Fuel: To furnish such quantities of fuel, (mesquite roots,) and at such times as required for use there, at \$7 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cord; if hauled by contractor, \$3 54 $\frac{1}{10}$ additional per cord. Bond, \$1,000.	
96	New Orleans, Louisiana, May 26, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with J. H. Estes.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer R. W. Powell, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, 1 officer, at \$15, and 30 enlisted men, at \$1 each.	
97	Camp Cooper, Texas, September 10, 1857.	Lieut. J. E. Harrison, a. a. q. m., with R. F. Duff.	Corn: To deliver there, in such quantities and at such times as required, 16,000 bushels of corn, at \$1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. Bond, \$20,000.	Charles E. Barnard, James Duff.
98	San Antonio, Texas, June 2, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with George T. Howard.	Transportation of public stores: To furnish transportation for subsistence stores and other public property pertaining to the 2d regiment of cavalry on its march from Texas to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; to provide eleven large Chihuahua wagons, each to contain about 4,500 pounds, each wagon to be complete, and at least four of them to be drawn by ten good mules each, and the remainder by six yoke of good strong oxen each; to furnish and pay drivers, repairs, and all other incidental expenses. Said Howard is to furnish a wagon master at his own expense. That the teams are to be loaded at San Antonio, Texas, and transport the same to Fort Belknap, and deliver the same by June 10, 1858; there the wagons remain until instructed to move, and for every day of detention there after June 25, 1858, the contractor shall receive \$4 per wagon in addition to sums hereinafter specified. Should any wagon fall on the route, then the payment for said wagon to be made only for the distance accomplished, and at the rate of \$1 70 per 100 pounds per 100 miles for 4,500 pounds. Any article not delivered by said teams the contractor shall pay for at government price at San Antonio, with transportation added at the rate of \$1 70 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. In the event of change of destination to any point in Kansas at a greater distance than Fort Leavenworth, then the contractor to be paid at the same rate per wagon as hereinafter specified for journey	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
98	San Antonio, Texas, June 2, 1859—Continued.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with George T. Howard—Continued.	<p>to Fort Leavenworth. For every day over five, except necessary delays in overcoming the route, which the wagons shall be delayed at any one time, the contractor shall have \$4 per wagon in addition to sums hereafter specified. The said Howard shall be paid at San Antonio for each wagon which shall have fulfilled all these conditions through to Fort Leavenworth, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents. To be paid on the certificate of the regimental quartermaster of 2d cavalry.</p> <p>This contract was subsequently changed so that if the destination of the 2d cavalry should be changed to any point in Kansas other than Fort Leavenworth, and at a greater distance than that point, (the estimated distance to Fort Leavenworth being 950 miles,) then the contractor is to be paid for said wagons, if required to go, at the rate of \$1 70 per 100 miles for 4,500 pounds, for the distance travelled over and above the estimated distance; this in addition to before specified sums.</p> <p>Lease of Fort Bridger, containing in the tract 3,598 acres and 2 rods, in Green River county, Utah: The United States to have free use of Fort Bridger, and all the timber, wood, stone, &c., for any purpose which it may wish. Term of lease 10 years. The payment to commence with the establishment of the title. Compensation, \$500 per annum. On the expiration of the lease the government surrenders the buildings. The government has the privilege of purchasing this tract of land within 10 years for \$10,000. Three months' notice on the part of the United States required to nullify this contract.</p>	E. Brevoort and H. W. Smith.
99	Fort Bridger, November 18, 1857.	Captain J. H. Dickerson, a. q. m., with Jas. Bridger and Lewis Vasquez.		
100	Fort Union, N. M., April 3, 1858.	Captain J. C. McFerran, a. q. m., with T. K. McOutchen, of Santa Fe, N. M.	Transportation of military stores and supplies for the command of Colonel Loring, <i>en route</i> to Utah: To transport 129,098 pounds from Fort Union, and deliver them in good order and	

101	Fort Craig, N. M., April 20, 1858.	Lieut. McL. Davis, a. q. m., with Thos. H. Logan.	condition, and in such quantities and at such points as he may be instructed. The officer to enforce the amount to each point of delivery and the distance of such from Fort Union, and the quantity in pounds. If necessary, the said means of transportation shall go to Fort Laramie. Rate of payment, \$2 for 100 pounds for every 100 miles.	E. Blzal and R. Chabes.
102	New Orleans, La., May 26, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with J. H. Estes.		
103	Fort Brooke, Fla., June 2, 1858.	Major J. McKinstry, a. q. m., with W. H. Talbot.		
104	Fort Brooke, Fla., June 14, 1858.	.....do.....do.....do.....	
105	Charleston, S. C., June 8, 1858.	Lieut. O. H. Tillinghast, r. q. m., with Mordecai & Co.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on steamer Atlantic, one company 1st artillery, baggage and provisions, from Fort Dallas, Fla., to Barrancas barracks, Pensacola. The commissioned officers at \$35; non-commissioned officers, privates, laundresses, and servants, at \$17 50 per head.	Joseph Noble.
106	Fort Laramie, June 22, 1858.	Major Babbitt, a. q. m., with Seth E. Ward.	Charter party: The steamer Catawba to transport companies "A" and "D," 1st artillery, with baggage, provisions, and stores, from thence to Fort Monroe, Virginia. Charter, \$1,700. If the steamer be detained more than one day at Fort Monroe, she is to receive \$300 per day for such detention.	
107	New York, June 29, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with A. E. Noble.	Hay: To deliver there 400 tons of hay, of 2,000 pounds per ton, to be made between July 10 and September 30, 1858, and to be delivered as required. Price, \$30 per ton.	
			Coal: To furnish at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton 1,700 tons, of 2,240 pounds per ton, best broken and screened red ash Schuykill coal. To be piled in the coal yards at these respective places; to commence immediately and to be completed by October 31, 1858. Price, \$1 26 per ton; to be paid on the delivery of each 200 tons.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
108	New York, July 2, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with B. C. Tutbill.	Wood: To furnish, as above, 625 cords best quality seasoned oak wood, such quantity at such places and times as required: the whole well piled on the wharves, and delivered by October 31, 1858. Price, \$4 59 per cord; to be paid on the delivery of each 100 cords.	
109	New York, July 6, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with Jno. C. Hewitt, agent.	Transportation of 2 commissioned officers and 145 enlisted men, &c., from thence to St Paul, Minnesota, by steamers and rail. Price, \$20 per head.	
110	New York, July 7, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with C. B. Greenough, agent.	Transportation of 3 commissioned officers and 150 recruits, &c., from thence to St Louis, by rail. Price, \$13 per head.	
111	San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a q. m., with Otto Ludwig.	Hay: To deliver here 350 tons of hay, 2,240 pounds per ton, by August 31, 1858. Price, \$7 40 per ton. On delivery of 100 tons to be paid for 50 tons, and to be paid for each 50 tons thereafter on delivery; and on the whole being delivered, then the whole to be paid for. In case of failure to deliver, the quartermaster is to purchase in open market, and the additional expense, if any, to be charged to contractor.	G. Schleicher and W. A. Menzer.
112	San Bernardino	Lieut. D. B. Ransom, 3d artillery, with P. Banning.	Transportation of supplies: To furnish two ten-mule wagons with teamsters, &c., for the baggage and supplies of two companies of United States troops, and one four-horse ambulance for the sick, from San Bernardino to San Pedro, California; \$160 for the whole.	
113	Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1858.	Major H. Wayne, a q. m., with Captain Wm. Windsor.	Transportation on board the steamer Fitzhugh, from Memphis to Fort Smith, Arkansas, of 100 horses; and to furnish cabin passage for officers, and deck passage for soldiers accompanying the horses; \$18 to be paid for each horse, \$10 for each soldier, and \$25 for each officer.	
114	.....do.....do	Major H. Wayne, a q. m., with Jno. T. Shirley.	Transportation, in steamer, from Memphis to Fort Smith, of 200 horses; \$18 to be paid for each horse, \$25 for each officer, and \$10 for each soldier accompanying.	
115	New York, July 20, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a q. m., with Pacific Mail S. S. Company.	Transportation: To transport, from New York to Vancouver, W. T., a detachment of about 15 officers and 400 enlisted	

116	Fort Randall, N. T., June 7, 1858.	Lieutenant J. D. O'Connell, a. q. m., with John P. Shaw, steamer Twilight.	men, with laundresses and officers' servants; baggage not to exceed 50 pounds to each individual. The command to have the exclusive use of the steamer to Aspinwall. In case of delay at Panama for want of a steamer or other cause, then the contractors are to furnish the command with comfortable quarters on shipboard, or on one of the islands in Panama bay, and with cooked subsistence. Compensation, \$86,000 if the number of officers does not exceed 15 and the enlisted men, laundresses, and servants, 400. For over and above that number, \$305 for each officer, and \$165 for each enlisted man, laundress, and servant of such excess. Ten cents per pound is to be paid for all excess of baggage exceeding the aggregate of 50 pounds to each individual; \$30,000 to be paid on the return of one copy of the agreement, with the certificate of the officer, at Aspinwall; and balance on return of like certificate from Vancouver, setting forth the number of persons of each grade transported, should it exceed 15 officers and 400 privates, &c; also the excess, if any, in the weight of baggage. Each party embarking at New York to be considered as having been furnished with transportation to Vancouver.
117	Fort Hoskins, O. T., Sept. 3, 1857.	Lieutenant W. T. Gentry, a. q. m., with W. Patterson.	Transportation of troops: To transport one company troops, with arms, accoutrements, baggage, camp equipage, thence to the mouth of the Yellowstone river and back. To leave June 7, 1858. Compensation, \$10,000.
118	Crescent City, California, May 22, 1858.	Lieutenant G. P. Shire, a. q. m., with Robert Whitman.	Wood: To deliver within 1½ miles of Fort Hoskins, 300 cords good hard wood; 200 cords by November 15, 1857, and remainder by January 1, 1858. Price, \$3 per cord.
119	New York, June 2, 1858..	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with C. B. Greenough.	Transportation of supplies: To furnish 16 strong serviceable pack animals, with appurtenances and packers, for transportation of property and supplies to any points which may be designated. To be paid \$3 per day for each animal until discharged, and \$175 for each animal killed by the Indians in battle, or permanently disabled or drowned whilst traveling under packs. Transportation from New York to St. Paul, Minnesota, by rail and steam, 1 commissioned officer and 45 recruits. Pay, \$20 for each officer and soldier.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
120	San Francisco, May 15, 1858.	Major E. Allen, a. q. m., with Forbes and Babcock, Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	Transportation from Benicia to San Francisco, 3 officers and 85 privates, on steamer Republic, and from there on steamer Columbia. 60 rank and file to be landed at Crescent city, and the remainder at Fort Umpqua. Price, \$10 for each officer, and \$25 for each non-commissioned officer and soldier.	James L. Gillies, S. H. Lucas.
121	Washington city, June 19, 1858.	Major E. S. Sibley, q. m., with John Keatley.	Barley: To deliver 15,000 bushels at Fort Leavenworth by the 15th July, 1858. Each bushel to weigh at least 48 lbs. Pay, 85 cents per bushel. Bond, \$3,000.	
122	Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1858.	H. W. G. Clements, agent, with E. La Fitte & Co.	Charter party: For the steamship Gordon, for a voyage from Charleston to Indian River bar, and back to Charleston, for transportation of troops, stores, &c. Pay, \$2,500, and \$250 per day demurrage for over 60 hours detention at either place.	
123	Fort Ridgely, July 16, 1858.	Lieutenant A. F. Bond, a. a. q. m., with Piper and Dunning.	Hay: To deliver and stack at Fort Ridgely, 250 tons hay between July 18 and August 20, 1858, at \$3 97 per ton.	Robert Wilson, C. M. Dyche.
124	Fort Riley, July 22, 1858.	Lieutenant C. Griffin, a. a. q. m., with William Patterson.	Hay: To deliver there and stack, between July 22 and September 10, 1858, 400 tons hay, the quartermaster reserving the right to increase the quantity to 1,000 tons. At \$7 50 per ton. Bond, \$6,000.	
125	Schuykill Arsenal, July 30, 1858.	Colonel Charles Thomas, a. q. m. g., with John G. Snyder.	Hats: To manufacture and deliver at said place, on or before the 25th October next, 16,500 hats, best quality black felt, very highly stiffened. To be of sizes and materials specified fully in the contract. The privilege is reserved of increasing the number of hats from one-third to one-half, by giving the contractors one month's notice before the expiration of the time of this contract. Price for each hat delivered and accepted, \$2 75. Bond, \$50,000.	Eli Keene, Henry Adolph, J. S. Custer.
126	Fort Miller, Cal., May 15, 1858.	Lieutenant L. M. Kellogg, a. a. q. m., with Joseph Frey.	Hay: To deliver there 4 tons wheat hay and 16 tons barley hay. Price, \$50 per ton. Bond, \$2,000.	Jerry Brown, W. J. Cruikshank.
127	..... do	Lieutenant L. M. Kellogg, a. a. q. m., with Varnum Westcott.	Barley: To deliver 60,000 pounds best barley, at 3½ cents per pound. Bond, \$4,000.	W. T. Cruikshank, W. C. Ervin.
128	..... do	Lieutenant L. M. Kellogg, a. a. q. m., with G. Rivercombe.	Hay: To deliver 10 tons good barley hay. Price, \$50 per ton. Bond, \$300.	Jerry Brown, J. W. Rankins.

129	.....do.....	Lieutenant L. M. Kellogg, a. q. m., with E. J. Finch.	Hay: To deliver 10 tons good barley hay. Price, \$50 per ton. Bond, \$1,000.	Geo. Girderson, Henry Jewett.
130	Fort Tejon, Cal., May 20, 1858.	Lieutenant W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with Edward Gale.	Hay: To deliver 70 tons mountain and barley hay. Mountain hay for \$39, and barley hay for \$40 per ton. Bond, \$2,000.	Joseph Gale, John F. Cuddy.
131	.....do.....	Lieutenant W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with David Darling.	Hay: To deliver 80 tons mountain and barley hay. \$39 for mountain, and \$40 per ton for barley hay. Bond, \$2,000.	Edwin Stone, James Gorman.
132	.....do.....	Lieutenant W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with Robert Starke	Hay: To deliver 50 tons mountain and barley hay. \$39 for mountain, and \$40 per ton for barley hay. Bond, \$2,000.	Wm. Montan, Samuel A. Bishop.
133	Fort Tejon, Cal., May 16, 1858.	Lieutenant W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with Phineas Bunning.	Transportation and storage: To receive from the ship Tackle at San Pedro, land and store all property of the United States appertaining to the army and destined for Fort Tejon, and transport the same to Fort Tejon. To be paid \$4 74 for each 100 pounds of public property transported and safely delivered, which shall be in full of every charge, including the receiving, landing, and storing the said property. Bond, \$5,000.	Mathew Keller, Felix Bachman.
134	San Antonio, July 28, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with Joseph H. Beck.	Wood: To deliver 450 cords mesquite wood, 100 cords before September 30, and the whole before December 31, 1858. Bond, \$3,600.	Samuel A. Maverick, John James.
135	San Francisco, July 1, 1858.	Major R. Allen, a. q. m., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation, on board steamer Columbia, from Crescent City to Fort Vancouver, 2 officers and 82 soldiers; \$80 for each officer, \$35 for each soldier.	
136	San Francisco, June 28, 1858.	.....do.....do.....do.....	Transportation, on board steamer Panama, 7 officers and 180 men to Fort Vancouver; \$80 for each officer, and \$35 for each man.	
137	Fort Thorn, February 17, 1858.	Lieut. G. W. Howland, a. a. q. m., with P. R. Tully.	Repairing and cleaning the main acequia at Fort Thorn, \$550. Bond, \$550.	Ammon Barnes, A. Duval.
138	Fort Bliss, June 21, 1858..	Lieut. H. M. Lazelle, a. a. q. m., with George Lyles.	Hay: To deliver there 300 tons hay, the quartermaster having the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantity by one-half, at his option. Price, \$12 99 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Bond, \$3,000.	John Gillett, Henry Gillett, B. S. Dowell.
139	Fort Bliss, June 18, 1858..	Lieut. H. M. Lazelle, a. a. q. m., with James Buchanan.	Wood: To deliver first quality mesquite roots, 600 cords, the quantity to be increased or diminished one-third at the option of the quartermaster. The cord to be 5 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 12 feet 9 inches long. Price, \$5 per cord.	
140	Washington Arsenal, August 20, 1858.	Captain T. Lewis, military store-keeper, with H. A. Clarke.	Fuel: To deliver there 100 cords oak wood, at \$4 per cord, and 40 tons best white ash anthracite coal, 2,240 pounds per ton, at \$4 50 per ton.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
141	New York, August 18, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with Thomas Skinner.	Transportation: To transport, on board steamship Roanoke, to Richmond, Virginia, 2 officers and 114 enlisted men. Price, \$10 for each officer, and \$5 for each man.	John Lieneweber, R. Meade.
142	Camp Verde, Texas, July 20, 1858.	Lieut. W. M. Graham, a. a. q. m., with A. Lineweber.	Hay: To deliver 80 tons mesquite hay 2,240 pounds per ton. Price, \$14 90 per ton. Bond, \$2,000.	
143	Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14, 1858.	Lieut. N. H. McLean, a. a. q. m., with J. C. Winans.	Transportation: To receive 38 men at Newport, Kentucky, and proceed to Memphis, Tennessee, and there to receive 2 officers and 114 men, and transport the whole to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and to be paid \$28 for each officer, servant, and enlisted man. The same to be transported on board the steamer Lightfoot; and if said steamer is detained at Memphis longer than six hours, she is to be allowed demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day, further than which which no demurrage is to be charged.	
144	Fort Ripley, Minnesota, July 29, 1858.	Lieutenant A. J. Perry, a. a. q. m., with Frank Howard.	Hay: To deliver there 180 tons of hay before October 1, 1858. Price, \$6 75 per ton. Bond, \$3,000.	O. A. Churchhill, F. Ayer. N. Richardson, J. Hall, J. O. Simmons, D. A. Bently.
145	Fort Ripley, Minnesota, August 6, 1858.	Lieutenant A. J. Perry, a. a. q. m., with P. B. Thompson.	Oats: To deliver 8,000 bushels of oats, of 32 pounds to the bushel, by the 1st of October, 1858. Price, 88 cents per bushel. Bond, \$14,000.	
146	Fort Brooke, Florida, August 18, 1858.	Major McKinstry, a. q. m., with steamer Ortizaba.	Transportation: To transport a detachment of 12 men, of Company B, 1st artillery, from Fort Brooke to Key West, Florida; compensation, \$7 for each non-commissioned officer and enlisted man.	
147	Fort Inge, Texas, August 1, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. a. q. m., with Bernard David.	Carrying express mail: To carry the mail in a light two-horse or two-mule vehicle twice per month from Fort Inge to Fort Clarke, and back again. Each case of failure in time to forfeit \$30, unless the quartermaster is satisfied that the same was unavoidable. Compensation, \$75 per month, payable quarterly.	H. W. Griner, S. H. Nunn.
148	Fort Inge, Texas, August 7, 1858.	Lieutenant H. Biggs, a. a. q. m., with G. W. Hall.	Hay: To deliver at Fort Inge, Texas, 160 tons good mesquite hay. Price, \$6 84 per ton. Bond, \$1,000.	

149	San Francisco, November 17, 1857.	Major R. Allen, a. q. m., with Forbes & Babcock.do.....do	Transportation : To transport, on steamer Republic, from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver, 4 commissioned officers and 215 men, under Lieut. G. H. Hill. Compensation, \$50 for each officer, and \$25 for each man. Transportation : To transport, on steamer Columbia, from Fort Umpqua to San Francisco, 1 commissioned officer and 75 men, under Captain J. Stewart. Compensation, \$30 for each commissioned officer, and \$20 for each enlisted man. Hay : To deliver at Steilacoom Creek landing 150 tons of the best hay in the country, 2,000 pounds to the ton, by October 1, 1858. Price, \$14 50 per ton. Bond, \$3,250. Wood : To deliver there 300 cords oak wood before November 30, 1858. Price, \$3 68 per cord. Bond, \$1,000. Hay : To deliver 125 tons of hay at said place, 2,240 pounds per ton, by October 31, 1858. Price, \$16 10 per ton. Bond, \$4,500. Corn : To deliver there 6,000 fanegas of shelled corn in new cotton or drilling sacks, each sack to contain not over one fanega of 140 pounds. Price, \$1 per fanega. Corn : To deliver at Fort Riley 30,000 bushels first quality corn, at 43 cents per bushel. Bond, \$25,800.	J. R. Meeker & Sons, L. J. Keach. H. Mayer, P. Gallagher. Henry Mayer, James Vance.
150	San Francisco, January 29, 1858.	.....do.....do .....	.....do.....do	Robert Wilson, A. J. Isaacs, Theodore F. Warner.
151	Fort Steilacoom, July 12, 1858.	Lieutenant A. V. Kautz, a. a. q. m., with Philip Koach.	.....do.....do	Roland Goering, John D. Thim.
152	Camp Hudson, Texas, July 28, 1858.	Lient. Theo. Fink, a. a. q. m., with E. Gallaher.	.....do.....do	H. Mayer & Co., J. M. L. Truehart, J. M. de Garza.
153	Fort Lancaster, July 31, 1858.	Lieut. Walter Jones, a. a. q. m., with D. E. Tessier.	.....do.....do	Pedro Duran, F. W. Foethoff.
154	Fort Albuquerque, Nov. 16, 1857.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m., with W. H. Moore and B. L. Rees.	.....do.....do	C. St. Vrain, Christopher Carson.
155	Fort Riley, August 16, 1858.	Lieutenant Charles Griffin, a. a. q. m., with Samuel May.	.....do.....do	
156	Fort Clarke, Texas, Aug. 12, 1858.	Lieutenant H. Clay Wood, a. a. q. m., with C. Steigler.	.....do.....do	
157	Camp Hudson, August 4, 1858.	Lieutenant Theo. Fink, a. a. q. m., with B. I. De Witt.	.....do.....do	
158	Fort Massachusetts, New Mexico, June 22, 1858.	Captain R. M. Morris, a. a. q. m., with James Craig.	.....do.....do	
159	.....do.....do	Captain R. M. Morris, a. a. q. m., with J. M. Francisco.	.....do.....do	
160	Los Angeles, Cal., June 22, 1858.	Lieutenant B. F. Davis, a. a. q. m., with Phineas Banning.	.....do.....do	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
160	Los Angeles, Cal., June 22, 1858—Continued.	Lieutenant B. F. Davis, a. a. q. m., with Phineas Banning—Cont'd.	1858, and go to San Bernardino and load, and leave for Fort Tejon June 25, 1858. Compensation, \$30 per day for each team in going from and returning to San Pedro. Transportation of supplies: To furnish 1 10-mule team, wagon, driver, and wagon-master; the team to be capable to convey 7,000 pounds of supplies from Los Angeles to Fort Tejon. The team to leave the port of San Pedro June 29, 1858, and to go to Los Angeles and load, and leave there for Fort Tejon June 30, 1858. Compensation, \$30 per day from port San Pedro to Fort Tejon, and returning.	
161	Los Angeles, Cal., June 29, 1858.	Lieutenant B. F. Davis, a. a. q. m., with Phineas Banning.	Transportation of public stores: To transport in a good and substantial steamboat, to be kept at all times in good repair and working order for one year from date, from a point near the mouth of the Colorado river, all public stores of whatever description, to Fort Yuma. Compensation, \$85 per ton for all stores transported as aforesaid. The tonnage of the stores to be transported is to be calculated according to the custom and usage among merchants in San Francisco. Bond, \$10,000.	B. M. Hartshorn, Jno. Crane, Wm. Norris.
162	Fort Yuma, Cal., August 1, 1858.	Lieutenant John Drysdale, a. a. q. m., with George A. Johnson.	Hay: To deliver at this post 160 tons mesquite hay, 2,240 pounds per ton. Price, \$3 84 per ton. Bond, \$1,000.	H. W. Gruber, S. H. Vunn.
163	Fort Inge, Texas, August 7, 1858.	Lieutenant H. Biggs, a. a. q. m., with G. W. Wall.	Wood: To deliver at this post 200 cords hard wood before November 15, 1858. Price, \$8 50 per cord. Bond, \$1,300.	R. F. Benget.
164	Fort Hopkins, O. T., July 1, 1858.	Lieutenant William T. Gentry, a. a. q. m., with William Wood.	Transportation: To receive on board the steamer Helen Hensley, a company of troops under Captain E. O. C. Ord, 3d artillery, 3 commissioned officers and 82 men, and transport them to San Francisco. Compensation, \$8 per officer, and \$5 per man.	
165	Stockton, Cal., June 26, 1858.	Lieutenant M. E. Morgan, a. a. q. m., with Robert Polk, agent.	Hay: To deliver at this place by October 20, 1858, 400 tons gramma hay. Price, \$15 per ton. Bond, \$1,000.	A. Sandobal, L. Bleler.
166	Albuquerque, N. Mexico, August 18, 1858.	Major D. H. Rucker, a. q. m., with F. and C. Hunning.	Hay: To deliver at this place 300 tons gramma hay; 100 tons by the 1st Nov., and the remainder by Dec. 1, 1858.	
167	Fort Stanton, N. Mexico, July 3, 1858.	Lieutenant John R. Cooke, a. a. q. m., with Moore & Rees.		

168	New York, Oct 2, 1858..	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with W. H. Davidge, president.	<p>Transportation : To transport a detachment of 9 commissioned officers, 30 men, 2 laundresses, and 2 servants, with their baggage and stores, 50 pounds to each individual, from New York to San Francisco, via Panama. In case of detention at Panama, the transportation company to furnish quarters, subsistence, and cooking. Compensation, \$300 for each first class passenger, and \$145 for each second class passenger, and 20 cents per pound for each and every pound of extra baggage and stores, including a ponton, exceeding the 50 pounds allowed to each person.</p> <p>Wood : To deliver at the barracks such quantities best quality cord wood for the use of the troops, as the quartermaster may, from time to time, require. Price, \$3 48.</p> <p>Ferriage : To transport on their ferry-boat from Cincinnati to Newport, and Newport to Cincinnati, night and day, during running hours, all officers, soldiers, laundresses, and officers' servants permanently or temporarily at Newport barracks ; also, public wagons, animals, carts, and means of transportation, and all public property coming to and going from Newport barracks, Kentucky, for twelve months. Compensation, \$300 per annum, to be paid quarterly.</p> <p>Herdng stock : To take charge of and herd at grass such government animals, horses, mules, and oxen, as may be turned over to them by the quartermaster's department. A sufficient number of herders to be employed to be on duty night and day for the protection and security of the animals. From loss originating in natural causes, or from being stampeded and run off by the Indians, or any other force such as the herders could not reasonably oppose, the party of the second part are not responsible ; but from loss from want of care or attention, the party of the second part pay for each and every animal thus lost, \$170. After 1,000 animals shall have been turned over to be herded and grazed, as above, that number shall not be reduced, or if it is so reduced, then the second party are to be paid for herding 1,000 animals. For each and every animal faithfully herded and grazed under the conditions of this contract, 5 cents per day, or \$1 50 for each month, or 30 days, is to be paid to the second party in full compensation for services herein contracted for. Bond, \$20,000.</p>
169	Newport, Ky., Oct. 1, 1858.	Lieutenant N. H. McLean, a. a. q. m., with J. W. Horner.	
170	.....do.....	Lieutenant N. H. McLean, a. a. q. m., with Air & Wall.	
171	Camp Floyd, August 25, 1858.	Colonel Crossman, d. q. m. g., with Gilbert & Gerrish.	

John D. Radford and
Peter K. Dotson.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
172	Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 9, 1858.	Captain F. Meyers, a. q. m., with C. F. Shoemaker.	Hay: To deliver at this post 75 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds per ton, between August 19 and October 20, 1858. Price, \$35 50 per ton.	
173	Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 8, 1858.	Captain F. Meyers, a. q. m., with J. M. Whitlock.	Hay: To deliver at this post 50 tons of hay, between August 9 and October 20, 1858, 2,000 pounds per ton. Price, \$30 per ton.	
174	Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 12, 1858.	Captain F. Meyers, a. q. m., with Wm. Kronig.	Hay: To deliver 75 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds per ton, between August 19 and October 20, 1858. Price, \$19 50 per ton.	
175	Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 23, 1858.	Captain F. Meyers, a. q. m., with J. M. Whitlock.	Hay: To deliver 75 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds per ton, by October 20, 1858. Price, \$38 per ton.	
176	Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 24, 1858.	Captain F. Meyers, a. q. m., with G. M. Alexander.	Hay: To deliver at this post 225 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds per ton, by the 20th October, 1858. Price, \$39 50 per ton.	
177	Fort Ridgeley, Minn., July 16, 1858.	Lieut. A. F. Bond, a. a. q. m., with Piper & Dunning.	Hay: To deliver there 250 tons of upland hay, between the 18th July and 20th August, 1858. Price, \$3 97 per ton. Bond, \$10,000.	G. W. Piper & Saml. Dunning.
178	St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 1858.	Captain R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with F. M. Colburn, agent.	Transportation: To transport thence, by rail to New York city, 2 commissioned officers and 62 men. Price, \$23 18 per head.	
179	Fort Ripley, Minn., September 23, 1858.	Lieut. A. J. Perry, a. a. q. m., with Wm. Grant.	Wood: To deliver there 500 cords of wood by December 31, 1858. Price, \$3 per cord. Bond, \$3,000.	N. Richardson and P. B. Thompson.
180	Fort McKavitt, Texas, July 20, 1858.	Asst. Surgeon Langworthy, a. a. q. m., with Cameron & d'Stricken.	Hay: To deliver there 120 tons of hay, \$2,240 pounds per ton, within two months. Price, \$16 75 per ton. Bond, \$5,000.	C. B. Starko and W. Wahunund.
181	Fort Mackinaw, Sept. 25, 1853.	Lieut. H. A. Smalley, a. a. q. m., with James Priestley.	Wood: To deliver there 300 cords of wood—100 cords before the 15th October, and the remainder by December 1, 1858. Price, \$3 55 per cord. Bond, \$1,500.	Bela Chapman and H. W. Overall.
182	Fort Umpqua, O. T., July 1, 1858.	Lieut. L. Lorain, a. a. q. m., with P. C. Davis.	Hay: To deliver there 60,000 pounds of hay by August 1, 1858. Price, \$5 75 per 1,000 pounds.	
183	Fort Umpqua, O. T., June 6, 1858.	Lieut. L. Lorain, a. a. q. m., with James F. Cooper.	Wood: To deliver there 600 cords of wood—50 cords on the 15th July and 100 cords on or before the 15th of each subsequent month until 600 cords shall have been delivered. Price, \$4 81 per cord.	

184	Fort Umquas, O. T., June 23, 1853.	Lieut. L. Lorain, a. a. q. m., with Lord & Peters.	Oats: To deliver there 50,000 pounds of oats—5,000 pounds on the 1st July, 5,000 pounds on the 1st August, 30,000 pounds on the 1st September, and the remainder by October 1, 1853. Price, 3 cents per pound.	E. Chambers.
185	Fort Hoskins, O. T., Aug. 2, 1858.	Lieut. W. T. Gentry, a. a. q. m., with O. Bayley.	Oats: To deliver there 1,000 bushels of shelled oats by October 1, 1858. Price, 56 cents per bushel. Bond, \$500.	W. Patterson.
186	Fort Hoskins, O. T., Aug. 2, 1858.	Lieut. W. T. Gentry, a. a. q. m., with Wm. Blodgett.	Oats: To deliver there 1,000 bushels of shelled oats by October 1, 1858. Price, 50 cents per bushel. Bond, \$500.	H. K. Valentine and P. Harrison.
187	Fort Belknap, Tex., Sept. 2, 1858.	Lieut. J. F. Minter, r. q. m., with M. T. Johnson.	Hay: To deliver there 250 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds per ton, by December 25, 1858. Price, \$20 per ton. Bond, \$5,000.	Saml. Snyder and Homer Duncan.
188	Camp Floyd, Utah, Sept. 12, 1858.	Lieut. Col. Crossman, d. q. m. g., with Thomas Box.	Herdling: To take charge of, and herd at grass, 1,000 animals, horses and mules. To limit each herd to 300 and to have sufficient herders to care for them. From losses arising from natural causes, from stampede, or from Indians or other force not to be resisted, the contractor is not responsible; but for loss from want of care or attention the contractor pays \$175 for each animal so lost. Remuneration, 5 cents per head per day for herding. Bond, \$5,000.	J. E. Sierra.
189	Pensacola, Fla., July 10, 1858.	Lieut. A. Beckwith, a. a. q. m., with W. H. Baker & Co.	Wood: To deliver 120 cords of wood at Fort Pickens and Barrancas barracks—30 cords by the 26th July, and 90 cords by November 1, 1858. Price, \$4 18 per cord. Bond, \$1,000.	
190	Fort Abercrombie, I. T., Sept. 23, 1858.	Lieut. Jno. P. Hawkins, a. a. q. m., with D. R. Kennedy.	Carrying the mail: To carry a semi-monthly mail between Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and this place, and to complete the house and build a stable at the crossing of the Chippewa river, and shall keep a party there to take care of the bridge and the quartermaster's stores. In case of failure in the mail, except for satisfactory reasons, he shall forfeit \$25 for each failure. He is to be furnished by the United States with three mules or horses, and forage for the same, and with rations for a party not to exceed three in number. He shall be paid \$140 per month, and shall be paid not to exceed \$30 per month for the time the men are employed at work on the house and stable.	
191	New Orleans, La., Sept. 27, 1858.	Lieutenant Colonel Myers, a. q. m., with McCutcheon, Howell & Co.	Lease: To lease the whole of the second story of the storehouse, No. 110, Camp street, New Orleans, brick safe in the rear, balconies in front and rear; also, half of room (east end) on the fourth story, with the privilege of hatchway and landing. Lease, one year from October 1, 1858. Price, \$300 per annum.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
193	San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with Edwin D. Lane.	Corn: To deliver between date and September 30, 1859, at Fort Mason, Texas, 10,000 bushels corn, more or less; at Fort McKavitt, 3,000 bushels, more or less; at Camp Colorado, 7,000 bushels; and at Fort Chadbourne, 13,000 bushels, more or less. To be shelled, sacked, and delivered in such quantities and at the times called for at the respective posts—56 pounds to the bushel. Pay, at Fort Mason when sacks are retained, 78 cents per bushel, and without sacks, 69 cents. At Fort McKavitt, 98 cents, and without sacks, 89 cents. At Camp Colorado, \$1 13, and without sacks, \$1 04. At Fort Chadbourne, \$1 23, and without sacks, \$1 19. Payment for 1,000 bushels of corn after delivery at Fort Mason, to be withheld until the completion of this contract. Bond, \$45,000.	H. Mayer, J. A. Paschall.
193	Camp Verde, Texas, Oct. 2, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with Lewis L. White.	Corn: To deliver there between date and September 30, 1859, 1,500 bushels of corn as may be required, shelled and sacked, and 56 pounds to the bushel. Price, 72 cents per bushel. Payment for 200 bushels to be deferred until the completion of this contract. Bond, \$2,000.	Lorenzo Castro, T. K. Polakinsky.
194	Fort Inge, Texas, Oct. 7, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with Julius Steinbock & Co.	Corn: To deliver there between date and September 30, 1859, as may be required, 3,000 bushels of corn, 56 pounds to the bushel, shelled and sacked. Price, 82½ cents without, and 92½ cents per bushel with sacks. Payment for 400 bushels to be delayed until completion of contract. Bond, \$5,000.	H. Mayer & Co., W. A. Menzer.
195	Fort Stanton, N. Mexico, September 2, 1858.	Lieutenant J. R. Cooke, a. q. m., with D. S. Garland & Co.	Corn: To deliver there 2,000 fanegas, of 140 pounds per fanega. Bond, \$2,000.	Moore & Rees, and Connelly.
196	Fort Mason, Texas, Aug. 26, 1858.	Lieutenant J. T. Shaaff, a. q. m., with William Glas.	Hay: To deliver there by the 15th October, 1858, 250 tons hay, 2,240 pounds to the ton. Price, \$7 93. Bond, \$1,000.	A. L. Pryon, A. Mitchell.
197	Ft. Arbeckle, C. N., Oct. 1, 1858.	Lieutenant J. E. Powell, a. q. m., with J. H. Strain.	Corn: To deliver there 19,000 bushels shelled corn, 56 pounds per bushel, as may be required. Price, \$1 50 per bushel. Bond, \$1,000.	J. Borland, W. A. Watkins, N. Coffey.

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

198	Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 15, 1858.	<i>Lieutenant J. May, a. q. m., with J. F. Crosby.</i>	Corn : To deliver there shelled corn in such quantities as may be required, for one year from date. Price, \$1 90 per fanega, including sacks Bond, \$6,000.	<i>W. F. Smith, A. P. Price</i>
199	St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1858.	Captain R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with C. H. Bell.	Transportation : To transport, on steamer City of Knoxville, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, 20 horses, with forage, and 2 men. Price, \$30 for each horse and man.	
200	St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1858.	Captain R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with E. C. Carter.	Transportation : To transport thence on steamer Grapeshot, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, 41 horses and forage, and 4 men. Price, \$1,500.	
201	Fort Independence, Nov. 1, 1858.	Lieutenant T. E. Miller, a. q. m., with A. Stetson & Son.	Fuel : To deliver there between November 8 and December 15, 1858, from 200 to 250 tons red ash egg-coal; and between the 1st and 21st November, 1858, from 40 to 65 cords Nova Scotia hard wood ; and shall deliver two per cent. over and above the Philadelphia invoiced weight of the coals, to cover the loss by dust, &c. Price, \$5 40 per ton for coal of 2,240 pounds, and \$6 per cord for wood. Bond, \$1,500.	Benjamin James.
202	Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 30, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with M. Pelly and others.	Wood : To deliver there 200 cords hickory or black-jack wood; 50 cords by November 30, 1858, and remainder by Jan. 31, 1859. Price, \$3 83 per cord. Bond, \$1,532.	H. Bechtel, J. J. Walton.
203	Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 1, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with G. D. May.	Corn : To deliver there by the 28th February, 1859, 1,000 bushels of corn in the ear, slip shucked, 56 pounds to the bushel. Price, 7 1/4 cents per bushel. Bond, \$1,430.	John Carnall, J. H. Sparks.
204	Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 28, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with P. Perkins.	Corn : To deliver there 2,000 bushels in the ear, slip shucked, by November 30, 1858; also, 3,000 bushels shelled, in new gunny bags, by April 30, 1859; also, 2,000 bushels shelled, in new gunny bags, by December 31, 1858. Price, on first stipulation, 75 cents per bushel; on second stipulation, \$1 per bushel; and on third stipulation, 80 cents per bushel. Bond, \$12,200.	S. D. Dougherty, D. Williams.
205	New York, Nov. 19, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with W. H. Davidge.	Transportation of troops: To transport hence to Benicia, California, 3 officers and 150 men, &c., by the Panama route, and leave New York by steamer of 20th inst. Price, \$300 for each officer, and \$140 for each enlisted man, laundry, and officers' servant.	
206	St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18,	Captain R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with	Transportation of troops: To transport hence, on steamer Jacob	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject.	Sureties.
208	Fort Lancaster, Texas, October 21, 1858.	Lieutenant Walter Jones, a. q. m., with D. E. Terrier.	Wood: To deliver there 500 cords hard wood, by February 28, 1859. Price, \$9 49 per cord. Bond, \$9,000.	H. Mayer, J. Dunlap.
209	Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 12, 1858.	Captain A. Montgomery, a. q. m., with J. M. Brown.	Corn: To deliver there 2,000 bushels corn in the ear, shipped, by January 31, 1859, 56 pounds to the bushel. Price, 86½ cents per bushel. Bond, \$3,460.	W. B. Heard, T. Walden.
210	Long Prairie, Min., Nov. 8, 1858.	Lieutenant J. S. Conrad, a. q. m., with S. B. Olmstead.	Hay and oats: To deliver there 120 tons hay and 2,000 bushels of oats before February 1, 1859. Price of hay, \$34 per ton, and oats at 88 cents per bushel. Bond, \$5,000.	F. Howard, F. Ayres.
211	New York, November 8, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with C. B. Greenough.	Transportation from thence to Cincinnati via New York and Erie, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad, 4 officers and 140 enlisted men, &c.; the whole in express time and first class cars. Price, \$21 per head.	
212	Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1858.	General Jeamp, quartermaster general, with A. M. & R. White.	Wagons: To make 150 six-mule covered wagons, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Wheeling, as may be designated. Price, \$141 for each wagon completed.	
213	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23, 1858.	Major D. H. Vinton, q. m., with Geo. T. Howard.	Transportation of supplies: Renews the contract of January 9, 1858, for one year from January 1, 1859. Bond, \$50,000.	A. Mitchell, D. C. Ogden, J. McCarthy, J. H. Champman, C. L. Pryon.
214	New York, December 4, 1858.	Major W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with W. H. Davidge.	Transportation of troops hence to Benicia, California: 4 officers, 276 men, 15 laundresses, and 4 officers' servants. Route via Panama. Price, \$300 for each officer, and \$125 per head for the others.	M. B. Bramhall, Jas. Dawson.
215	Fort Davis, Texas, September 20, 1858.	Lieut. T. M. Johns, a. q. m., with E. Hall.	Hay: To deliver there 200 tons hay, more or less, as may be required within three months. Price, \$29 40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Bond, \$5,000.	
216	Camp Colorado, September 15, 1858.	Lieut. John B. Hood, a. q. m., with John C. Gooch.	Hay: To deliver there 160 tons hay, as may be required; the whole before November 10, 1858. Price, \$8 95 per ton. Bond, \$1,500.	J. Mercer, R. Tankersley.
217	Fort Lancaster, Texas, March 10, 1858.	Captain E. E. McLean, a. q. m., with C. De Montel.	Shingles: To deliver there 60,000 cypress shingles by May 10, 1858. Price, \$11 50 per thousand.	

218	Fort Yuma, California, August 16, 1858.	Lieut. John Drysdale, a. a. q. m., with H. Grinnell.	Hay: To deliver there 100 tons hay, 40 tons by October 1, and balance by November 1, 1858. 2,000 pounds per ton. Price, \$40 per ton. Bond, \$16,000.	G. F. Hooper, L. J. F. Jaeger.
219	Fort Hamilton, October 31, 1858.	Lieut. T. M. Vincent, a. a. q. m., with M. Schaffeld.	Lease: To lease to the United States the cottage formerly occupied by R. Cumming, deceased, from November 1, 1858, for three months. Rent, \$15 per month.	
220	San Bernardino, June 11, 1858.	Lieut. W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with L. F. Carpenter.	Hay: To deliver there 100 tons of hay, between July 1 and September 1, 1858. Price, \$10 per ton. Bond, \$2,000.	R. McCoy, F. Bink- ley.
221	San Bernardino, June 11, 1858.	Lieut. W. T. Magruder, a. a. q. m., with Jesse Foulke.	Hay: To deliver there 100 tons of hay, between July 1 and September 1, 1858. Price, \$10 per ton. Bond, \$2,000.	E. F. Kingston, A. B. Benson.
222	Newport, Kentucky, No- vember 25, 1858.	Lieut. N. H. McLean, a. a. q. m., with A. D. Johnston.	Transportation: To transport thence to New Orleans Barracks, on steamer Alcamonte, 3 officers and 152 men. Price, \$1,300.	
223	Newport, Kentucky, No- vember 25, 1858.	Lieut. N. H. McLean, a. a. q. m., with J. W. Stewart.	Transportation: To transport thence to New Orleans, on steamer Messenger, 8 officers and 300 men, &c. Price, \$3,800.	
224	Baltimore, Maryland, No- vember 26, 1858.	Major M. M. Clark, q. m., with John T. Fardy & Brother.	Bill of sale: To Major M. M. Clark, for the United States, of Brig Floyd. Price, \$13,000.	
225	Fort Cascades, W. T., August 20, 1858.	Lieut. F. Mallory, a. a. q. m., with E. C. Hardy.	Wood: To deliver there 200 cords hard wood within four months. Price, \$5 per cord. Bond, \$1,000.	J. H. Alexander, L. Hart.
226	Long Prairie, Minnesota, November 19, 1858.	Lieut. J. S. Conrad, a. a. q. m., with H. P. Van Cleave.	Wood: To deliver there 200 cords hard wood by the middle of December, 1858. Price, \$3 25 per cord. Bond, \$1,300.	A. B. Reid.
227	Fort Davis, Texas, Nov. 16, 1858.	Lieut. T. M. Jones, a. a. q. m., with A. T. Wulff.	Corn: To deliver there 4,000 fanegas of corn, of 154 pounds each, in such times and quantities as may be required. Con- tract limited to one year from January 1, 1859. Price, \$3 80 per fanega. Bond, \$5,000.	John James, N Mayer & Co.

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of contracts made in the Subsistence Department during the year 1858.

Posts or stations.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For.	Date.	Commencing.	Terminating.	Remarks.
Newark, N. J.	N. S. Tickener	Lt. W. H. Russell	Complete rations	Feb. 3, 1858	Feb. 3, 1858	July 31, 1858	143,900 lbs.
Washington, D. C.	J. L. Yates	Lt. R. Jones	do	Feb. 27, 1858	Feb. 25, 1858	Optional	36,900 lbs.
Winchester, Va.	John Enders	Capt. J. H. Whittlesey	do	Mar. 9, 1858	Mar. 9, 1858	do	73,800 lbs.
Indianapolis, Ind.	D. Morrison	Lt. J. C. Bonnycastle	do	Feb. 20, 1858	Feb. 20, 1858	do	Do.
Milwaukee, W. T.	J. Schlatter	Lt. B. D. Forsythe	do	Mar. 15, 1858	Mar. 15, 1858	Not stated	Do.
Albuquerque, N. M.	J. Cumming	Bt. Lt. Col. J. B. Grayson	Salt	Mar. 6, 1858	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1859	192,700 lbs.
Fort Union, N. M.	Ceran St. Vrain	do	Flour	do	Sept. 1, 1858	Sept. 1, 1859	134 bushels.
Ft. Massachusetts, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	41 bushels.
Cantonment Burgwin, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	82 bushels.
Fort Stanton, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Santa Fé, N. M.	Joseph Hersch	do	do	Mar. 11, 1858	do	do	Do.
Albuquerque, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	134 bushels.
Fort Union, N. M.	Ceran St. Vrain	do	Beans	Mar. 6, 1858	do	do	41 bushels.
Ft. Massachusetts, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	82 bushels.
Cantonment Burgwin, N. M.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Milwaukee, Wis.	J. Schlatter	Lt. B. D. Forsythe	Complete rations	April 13, 1858	April 13, 1858	Optional	500 bushels.
Rochester, N. Y.	H. Taylor	Lt. C. E. Woods	do	April 30, 1858	May 4, 1858	May 3, 1859	9,136 galls.
Albuquerque, N. M.	Louis Zeckendorf	Bt. Lt. Col. J. B. Grayson	Salt	April 7, 1858	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1859	221,400 lbs.
Do	Kessler & Zeckendorf	do	Vinegar	Mar. 16, 1858	Aug. 1, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859	73,800 lbs.
Fort Defiance, Craig & Stanton, N. M.	A. J. Otero	do	Flour	April 13, 1858	Sept. 1, 1858	Sept. 1, 1859	134 bushels.
Fort Thorn, N. M.	do	do	do	do	Aug. 1, 1858	Aug. 1, 1859	82 bushels.
Albuquerque, N. M.	F. & C. Huning	do	Beans	Mar. 26, 1858	April 1, 1858	Oct. 1, 1858	657 gallons.
Fort Bliss, Texas	T. F. White	Lt. H. M. Lazelle	do	April 1, 1858	April 1, 1858	do	758 gallons.
Do	Joseph Naagle	do	Wine vinegar	do	do	do	do
Fort Fillmore, N. M.	Denns & May	Lt. H. W. Freedy	Vinegar	April 4, 1858	July 1, 1858	June 30, 1859	do
Detroit, Mich.	R. C. Wright	Lt. J. P. Hawkins	Complete rations	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1858	June 30, 1859	do
Pittsburg, Penn.	W. S. Hay	Lt. A. Jackson	do	May 1, 1858	May 1, 1858	Optional	3,500 head.
Army of Utah	Russell, Majors, & Waddell	Bt. Maj Gen. Geo. Gibson	Beef cattle	Mar. 3, 1858	Oct. 1, 1858	Jan. 1, 1860	do

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

29

Fort Fillmore, N. M.	T. F. White	Lt. H. W. Freedly	Beans.	Mar. 30, 1858	.....	.....	92 bushels.
Fort Fillmore, Bliss, & Buchanan, N. M.	Simeon Hart	Lt. H. M. Lazelle	Flour	May 16, 1858	.....	.....	268,500 lb.
Fort Thorn, N. M.	T. F. White	Lt. G. W. Howland	Beans.	April 1, 1858	.....	May 31, 1858	82 bushels.
Stanton, Va.	H. E. Bryan	Lt. J. T. Goode	Complete rations.	June 30, 1858	.....	Sept. 30, 1858	.....
Philadelphia, Penn.	J. H. Parker	Lt. W. B. Royall	do	Jan. 1, 1858	.....	Dec. 31, 1858	.....
Do	do	Lt. H. B. Clitz	do	July 31, 1858	.....	July 31, 1858	657 gallons.
Fort Thorn, N. M.	Thomas H. Logan	Lt. G. W. Howland	Vinegar	May 25, 1858	.....	.....	.....
Lewisburg, Va.	B. K. Spangler	Lt. J. T. Goode	Complete rations.	Aug. 10, 1858	.....	Oct. 31, 1858	.....
Chicago, Ill.	S. McCotter	Lt. H. Dryer	do	Sept. 1, 1858	.....	Sept. 30, 1858	.....
Richmond, Va.	F. Lemkul	Lt. J. T. Goode	do	Oct. 18, 1858	.....	Optional	.....
St. Augustine, Fla.	F. Bridler	Sergeant H. Douglas	do	Oct. 25, 1858	.....	Oct. 1, 1858	.....
Fort Belknap, Texas	Robert F. Duff	Lt. J. F. Minter	Flour	Oct. 30, 1858	.....	Sept. 30, 1858	.....
Fort Davis, Texas	Simeon Hart	Lt. Thomas M. Jones	do	Oct. 30, 1858	.....	Dec. 31, 1858	120,000 lb.
Fort Belknap, Texas	James Duff	Capt. W. B. Blair	do	Sept. 15, 1858	.....	Oct. 1, 1858	.....
Fort Crook, Cal.	D. C. Huntoon	Lt. M. T. Carr	do	Nov. 13, 1858	.....	Nov. 13, 1858	.....
Ft. Garland, Cantonment Burgwin, and Fort Union, N. M.	Charles Hart	Lt. M. T. Carr	do	July 8, 1858	.....	Nov. 1, 1858	800 gallons.
Fort Garland, N. M.	J. M. Francisco	Bt. Lt. Col. J. B. Grayson	Sour-kraut	.....	.....	Nov. 30, 1858	.....
Fort Union, N. M.	Connolly & Co.	Lt. C. D. Hendren	Shelled corn.	Nov. 15, 1858	.....	.....	485 fanegas.
Fort Ripley, Min.	C. W. Woolley	Lt. H. M. Enos	Corn	Aug. 9, 1858	.....	Oct. 31, 1858	500 fanegas.
Washington Arsenal, D.C.	John Hoover	Lt. A. J. Perry	do	Aug. 31, 1858	.....	Nov. 1, 1858	2,000 bush.
Fort Humboldt, Cal.	James Clark	Theodore Lewis	Fresh beef	Jan. 1, 1858	.....	Dec. 31, 1858	.....
Fort McKavitt, Texas	Louis Martin	Lt. C. H. Rundell	do	do	.....	Mar. 31, 1858	.....
Mission San Diego, Cal.	Andrew Kris	Lt. S. B. Holabird	do	do	.....	Dec. 31, 1858	.....
Camp Verde, Texas	J. C. Ridley	Lt. G. H. Hill	do	Feb. 16, 1858	.....	Feb. 16, 1858	.....
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	D. McSwiny	Lt. W. P. Chambliss	do	Feb. 15, 1858	.....	Mar. 1, 1858	.....
Carlisle Barracks, Penn	John Noble	Lt. O. H. Thlinghaast	do	April 1, 1858	.....	Feb. 24, 1858	.....
Fort Hoskins, O. T.	R. F. Burger	Lt. D. H. Maury	do	do	.....	Mar. 31, 1858	.....
Fort Brown, Texas	N. Chano	Lt. W. T. Gentry	do	Mar. 1, 1858	.....	do	.....
Fort Columbus & Wood.	Wm. Daugherty	Lt. L. O. Morris	do	Jan. 27, 1858	.....	Jan. 31, 1858	.....
Fort Townsend, W. T.	H. S. Washburne	Lt. T. Moore	do	May 22, 1858	.....	June 31, 1858	.....
San Bernardino, Cal.	Charles Duncan	Lt. F. H. Bates	do	Jan. 3, 1858	.....	Jan. 3, 1858	.....
Camp Cooper, Texas	T. Lambhead	Lt. J. Drysdale	do	Mar. 2, 1858	.....	Mar. 2, 1858	.....
Fort Davis, Texas	James Taylor	Lt. J. E. Harrison	do	Mar. 21, 1858	.....	Sept. 2, 1858	.....
Artesian Well Expedition	P. M. Thompson	Capt. W. B. Blair	do	May 21, 1858	.....	Mar. 31, 1858	160 head.
Ft. Independence, Mass.	J. B. Severance	Lt. E. L. Hartz	do	Jan. 25, 1858	.....	Mar. 31, 1858	.....
Fort Ripley, Min.	S. B. Olmstead	Lt. J. Thompson	do	June 1, 1858	.....	Optional	.....
		Lt. A. J. Perry	do	June 23, 1858	.....	Sept. 30, 1858	.....

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Posts or stations.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For.	Date.	Commencing.	Terminating.	Remarks.
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.	M. Ryan	Lt. G. D. Bailey	Fresh beef	June 25, 1858	July 1, 1858	June 30, 1859	
Fort Belknap, Texas	Solomon Miller	Lt. C. W. Phifer	do	April 26, 1858	May 1, 1858	April 30, 1859	
Fort Adams, R. I.	W. T. Sherman	Lt. A. R. Eddy	do	June 17, 1858	June 17, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	
Artesian Well Expedition	P. M. Thompson	Lt. E. W. H. Reed	do	April 1, 1858	April 1, 1858	June 30, 1858	
Frankford Arsenal, Penn.	William Buckins	Lt. T. J. Tredwell	do	Aug. 2, 1858	Aug. 2, 1858	Aug. 2, 1859	
Fort Vancouver, W. T.	Johnson & Perkins	Lt. R. Macfeely	do	June 25, 1858	July 1, 1858	June 30, 1859	
Allegheny Arsenal, Penn	Smith & Earl	Lt. S. Crispin	do	Aug. 24, 1858	Sept. 1, 1858	Aug. 31, 1859	
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.	W. F. Folmie	Lt. A. Beckwith	do	June 26, 1858	July 2, 1858	June 30, 1859	
Harranaca Barracks, Fla	W. T. Bell	Lt. A. V. Kantz	do	July 2, 1858	July 2, 1858	July 2, 1859	
Artesian Well Expedition	P. M. Thompson	Lt. E. W. H. Bell	do	July 1, 1858	July 1, 1858	Sept. 30, 1859	
Fort Mason, Texas	Robert Zesch	Lt. J. T. Shaaf	do	Aug. 21, 1858	Aug. 21, 1858	Aug. 21, 1859	
Fort Arbuckle, C. N.	Louis Wolf	Lt. N. H. McLean	do	Sept. 30, 1858	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 1, 1859	
Fort Lancaster, Texas.	David E. Teesier	Lt. Walter Jones	do	June 25, 1858	Aug. 1, 1858	July 31, 1859	
Fort Mackinac, Mich	William Saltonstall	Lt. H. A. Smalley	do	Sept. 12, 1858	Oct. 1, 1858	Sept. 30, 1859	
Fort Clark, Texas	John Reinhard	Lt. H. C. Wood	do	Sept. 1, 1858	Sept. 1, 1858	Aug. 31, 1859	
Camp Colorado, Texas.	Mayers & Greaves	Lt. John B. Hood	do	Sept. 1, 1858	Sept. 1, 1858	July 31, 1859	
Fort Yuma, Cal.	L. J. F. Jaeger	Lt. J. Drysdale	do	Aug. 1, 1858	Aug. 1, 1858	Sept. 30, 1859	
Fort Umpqua, O. T.	J. T. Cooper	Lt. L. Lorain	do	Sept. 1, 1858	Oct. 1, 1858	July 31, 1859	
Fort Dellos, O. T.	W. D. Bigelow	Lt. L. Bissell	do	Sept. 6, 1858	Oct. 15, 1858	Oct. 14, 1859	
Fort McIntosh, Texas	M. Lidwill	Lt. W. Owens	do	Mar. 15, 1859	April 1, 1859	Mar. 31, 1859	
Long Prairie, Min.	Jos. Anderson	Lt. Joseph S. Conrad	do	Nov. 1, 1858	Dec. 1, 1858	Dec. 1, 1858	30 head.
Fort Monroe, Va.	Jeff Sinclair	Lt. Thomas Grey	do	Nov. 22, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 31, 1859	
Fort Bliss, Texas	H. Skillman	Lt. H. M. Lazelle	do	Sept. 1, 1859	Sept. 3, 1858	Feb. 3, 1859	
Fort McHenry, Md.	W. L. Rusk	Lt. J. W. Robinson	do	Dec. 23, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 31, 1859	
Fort Duncan, Texas	A. Oswald	Lt. C. W. Thomas	do	Dec. 1, 1858	do	do	
Fort Dalles, O. T.	James Fulton	Lt. J. B. S. Alexander	do	Oct. 10, 1858	Oct. 20, 1858	Oct. 20, 1858	50 head.

NOTE.—In the contracts for "Complete Rations" and for "Fresh Beef," no quantities are named, as the deliveries are made from time to time as required.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, January 11, 1859.

J. P. TAYLOR, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

List of contracts on account of the Medical and Hospital Department of the army for the year ending December 31, 1858.

Date of contract.	Name of the contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
1841.					
April 1	H. Adams.....	Medical attendance and medicine	Watertown Arsenal.....	\$30 per month.....	Discharged Mar. 31, 1858.
1842.					
Mar. 11	C. Briggs.....	do.....do.....	Kennebec Arsenal.....	20 per month.....	
1846.					
Nov. 1	P. P. Burton.....	do.....do.....	Little Rock Arsenal.....	30 per month.....	
1847.					
Nov. 17	L. Byrne.....	do.....do.....	Pikesville Arsenal.....	20 per month.....	
1852.					
Dec. 9	M. Gayle.....	Medical attendance.....	Mount Vernon Arsenal.....	45 per month.....	Discharged April 30, 1858.
1853.					
Nov. 9	J. L. Dawson.....	Medical attendance and medicine	Charleston Arsenal.....	25 per month.....	
1854.					
Aug. 30	E. S. Snow.....	do.....do.....	Detroit Arsenal.....	30 per month.....	
1856.					
Mar. 10	J. D. Clark.....	Medical attendance.....	Fort Gatlin.....	40 per month.....	Discharged.
May 10	L. DeB. Kuhn.....	do.....do.....	Field service in Oregon.....	85 83 per month.....	
Aug. 19	J. A. Rice.....	do.....do.....	Florida mounted volunteers.....	40 per month.....	Discharged April 18, 1857.
July 12	C. C. Miller.....	do.....do.....	Fort Dalles.....	110 per month.....	Discharged Nov. 30, 1857.
Sept. 1	L. W. C. Kennon.....	do.....do.....	From Fort Craig to Tucson.....	80 per month.....	
10	A. S. Spear.....	do.....do.....	Mellonville.....	75 per month.....	Discharged Mar. 10, 1857.
Oct. 20	Prentiss & Folles.....	Medical attendance and medicine	Lawrence.....	50 per month.....	Discharged Nov. 30, 1856.
Oct. 27	S. McCurdy.....	do.....do.....	Post near Fort Townsend.....	75 per month.....	
Nov. 3	W. E. Townsend.....	do.....do.....	Recruits in Boston.....	30 per month.....	Discharged, 1857.
Dec. 23	Thomas Kearney.....	Medical attendance.....	Fort McIntosh.....	80 per month.....	Discharged Aug. 3, 1857.
Dec. 25	T. A. Berkeley.....	do.....do.....	Fort Washita.....	do.....do.....	Discharged Jan. 28, 1857.
1857.					
Jan. 1	R. P. Kendrick.....	Medical attendance and medicine	Forts Clinch and Arbuckle.....	50 per month.....	Discharged May 24, 1858.
Jan. 9	R. B. Simpson.....	Medical attendance.....	Allegheny Arsenal.....	30 per month.....	Discharged Dec. 31, 1858.
April 1	H. Eassigal.....	Medical attendance and medicine	Augusta.....	20 per month.....	
May 15	Robert Burns.....	do.....do.....	Frankford Arsenal.....	do.....do.....	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

Date of contract	Name of the contractor	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
1867.					
June 11	T. M. Ames	Medical attendance	Camp Bragg	\$75 per month	Discharged Feb. 2, 1859.
17	W. Johnson	do	Barracas Barracks	30 per month	Discharged April 16, 1859.
18	S. Hastings	Medical attendance and medicine	Nome Lake	do	Discharged April 21, 1859.
22	J. C. Bailey	Medical attendance	Jefferson Barracks	120 83 per month	Appointed assistant surgeon October 27, 1857.
July 1	B. V. Teel	do	Fort Duncan	80 per month	Discharged Jan. 26, 1856.
12	E. S. Weinger	do	Camp G. W. F. Wood	do	
13	A. Dunlap	do	From Fort Smith to Fort Leavenworth	100 per month	
18	W. A. Carwell	do	Service in Florida	do	
	D. C. Jones	do	Camp Hudson	80 per month	Discharged May 15, 1858.
27	A. H. Kellogg	do	Fort Massachusetts	do	Discharged Nov. 15, 1857.
Aug. 12	W. E. Townsend	do	Fort Independence	40 per month	Discharged Feb. 13, 1858.
	T. L. Bancroft	do	Cantonment Burgwin	80 per month	Discharged Feb. 5, 1858.
17	A. Dunlap	do	From Fort Leavenworth to Laramie	100 per month	Discharged Sept. 23, 1857.
20	J. C. McKee	do	Carlisle Barracks to Leavenworth	do	Discharged Sept. 28, 1857.
					Appointed assistant surgeon October 2, 1858.
Sept. 1	J. K. Stevens	do	Fort McIntosh	80 per month	
3	W. W. Dallam	do	Indiana	30 per month	Discharged Feb. 12, 1858.
Oct 3	E. F. Graffenreid	do	En route to New Mexico	100 per month	Discharged Dec., 1858.
Nov. 1	Aug. Vile	Medical attendance and medicine	Watervliet Arsenal	45 per month	
	J. S. Newberry	Medical attendance	Colorado Exploring Expedition	40 per month	Discharged July 29, 1858.
4	J. B. D. Stillman	do	From Panama to San Francisco	100 per month	Discharged Nov. 14, 1857.
9	H. M. Weedon	do	Key West Barracks	30 per month	Discharged June 2, 1858.
15	W. A. Gordon	do	On Captain Bonham and servant, New Bedford	3 per month	
16	W. P. Beel	do	270 recruits to San Francisco	100 for service	Discharged Dec. 1, 1857.
13	H. D. C. Tuttle	do	Camp Hudson	80 per month	
Dec. 16	J. B. Haggis	do	Recruits 175 from Panama to San Francisco	100 for service	
1858.				40 per month	Discharged Dec. 20, 1857.
Jan. 1	E. B. Simpson	do	Allegheny Arsenal		

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

33

H.	Feb. 18	G. W. Sergeant	do	Fort Bragg	75 per month	Discharged June 10, 1858.
E.	Feb. 1	K. E. Ryland	do	In Kansas or elsewhere	100 per month	Discharged May 20, 1859.
M.	Mar. 1	G. L. Dey	do	Fort Meade	60 per month	
	1	Z. Pitcher	do	Detroit, on P. M. & Maclin and others	30 per month	
	9	A. H. Kellogg	do	From New Mexico, with escort of Captain Marcy, to Utah and back		
E.	10	A. J. Carter	Medical attendance and medicine	Fort Scott	100 per month	Discharged Sept. 15, 1858.
M.	April 1	J. G. Braman	Medical attendance	Watertown Arsenal	50 per month	Discharged May 6, 1858.
	9	J. V. D. Middleton	do	Mount Vernon Arsenal	30 per month	
	14	C. E. Lining	do	Fort Moultrie	45 per month	Discharged Sept. 30, 1858.
	16	W. A. Diviere	do	Indianola	30 per month	Discharged May 9, 1858.
Doc.	50	W. S. Bishop	do	Barrancas Barracks	do	
	1	E. F. Graffenreid	do	Fort Massachusetts	60 per month	Discharged June 17, 1858.
	20	J. H. Bill	do	Troops from Memphis to California	100 per month	
	June 1	L. G. Capers, jr.	do	Fort Scott	80 per month	Discharged June 30, 1858.
	2	H. M. Weedon	do	Key West Barracks	50 per month	Discharged June 14, 1858.
	17	A. Dunlap	Medical attendance and medicine	Fort Smith	37 50 per month	
	18	W. S. Bishop	do	Pensacola harbor	50 per month	Discharged Aug. 18, 1858.
July	1	A. F. Watson	Medical attendance	Fort Brown	40 per month	Discharged Nov. 24, 1858.
	15	J. H. DeWaldegg	do	Fort Inge	80 per month	
	17	W. E. Townsend	do	Fort Independence and Boston	70 per month	Discharged Aug. 31, 1858.
		J. H. Berrien	do	With troops en route to Pacific department	100 per month	
	24	W. A. Carswell	do	In department of Texas	100 per month	
Aug.	1	R. L. Bird	Medical attendance and medicine	Chattahooche Arsenal	25 per month	
	18	Th. F. Carr	Medical attendance	Camp Colorado	80 per month	
Sept.	18	A. H. Kellogg	do	Fort Garland	do	
Oct.	1	J. V. D. Middleton	do	Mount Vernon Arsenal	75 per month	Discharged Dec. 1, 1858.
	16	W. A. Carrington	do	150 recruits to Panama	75 for service	
	17	J. Armstrong	do	Recruits to Fort Arbuckle	100 per month	
	29	W. P. Buel	Medical attendance and medicine	Recruits from Panama to Benicia	100 for service	
Dec.	4	W. Sturgis	Medical attendance	Jefferson Barracks	80 per month	
	5	W. W. Campbell	do	Troops en route to Forts Arbuckle and Belknap	100 per month	Discharged Dec. 16, 1858.
	6	F. N. Odis	Medical attendance and medicine	Recruits to Panama	100 for service	
Sept.	24	L. W. C. Kenyon	Medical attendance	Fort Stanton	80 per month	

TH. LAWSON, Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office, January 4, 1859.

CONTRACTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

List of contracts received at and made under the Engineer Department, during the year 1858.

Names of contractors.	Date of contracts.	When to be completed.	For what object and on what terms.
Philemon B. Hawkins & Daniel Biset.	March 22, 1858 .....	.....	For the delivery on the wharf at Fort Calhoun of 3,264 pieces of cut granite, at the rate of 84 cents per cubic foot. For constructing waste weir in tunnel No. 4 of the Washington aqueduct at the following rates, viz: For excavation of chambers, \$1 50 per cubic yard; for excavation of drift, \$6 per cubic yard; for rubble masonry laid, \$6 per cubic yard; for brick masonry laid, \$7 50 per cubic yard; and for each valve and frame, complete, in place, at \$100. For the construction of bridge No. 3, distributing reservoir, conduit under bank of distributing reservoir, and laying cast-iron mains of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For bridge No. 3—For cutting rock face abutment, 18 cents per superficial foot; for cutting stone for ring stones, &c., 25 cents per superficial foot; for furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for cut work, 20 cents per cubic foot; for rubble stone for backing, 75 cents per cubic yard; for laying stone masonry, \$4 per cubic yard; for laying bricks, \$3 per thousand; for concrete, \$3 per cubic yard; and for wrought-iron clamps, 10 cents per pound. For the distributing reservoir, at the following rates, viz: For grubbing and clearing, &c., space required for reservoir, \$5,000; for excavation of soft rock, 75 cents per cubic yard; for excavation of hard rock, \$1 25 per cubic yard; for mucking, 20 cents per cubic yard; for excavation of earth or loose stone, 15 cents per cubic yard; for embankment of earth, 15 cents per cubic yard; for puddling, 12 cents per cubic yard; and for rip-rap protection of the banks, &c., \$1 50 per cubic yard. For conduit under bank of distributing reservoir, at the following rates, viz: For trimming trench, 20 cents per lineal foot; for excavation of solid rock in trench, \$1 25 per cubic yard; for same above grade in the cuts, \$1 25 per cubic yard; for laying bricks in conduit, \$4 per thousand; for laying stone, \$3 per cubic yard; for concrete, \$3 per cubic yard; for embankment, 15 cents per cubic yard; for ramming earth, 10 cents per cubic yard; and for puddling, 10 cents per cubic yard. For laying cast-iron mains, at the following rates, viz: For hauling for all distances, \$1 50 per ton; for excavation under and up to 7 feet in depth, 15 cents per cubic yard; under 12 and over 7 feet in depth, 18 cents per cubic yard; for hard rock excavation, \$1 25 per cubic yard; for paving, 15 cents per square yard; for laying 4-inch pipes and under, \$1 50 per joint; for 6-inch pipes, \$1 75 per joint; for 8-inch pipes, \$2 per
P. Crowley.....	June 2, 1858.....	June 2, 1859	
A. A. McGaffey.....	June 9, 1858.....	In 6 months from date, except distributing reservoir, which is to be completed in 24 months from date.	

Saml. Farwell, C. G.
Case, and T. D. Estabrook.

June 10, 1858.

June 18, 1859.

joint; for 10-inch pipes, \$2 50 per joint; for 12-inch pipes, \$2 50 per joint; for 20-inch pipes, \$3 50 per joint; and for 30-inch pipes, \$6 per joint.

For building gate-house at Great Falls, conduit between tunnels Nos. 1 and 2, masonry at the head of feeder at Great Falls, gate-houses and other masonry for the distributing reservoir, &c., at the following rates, viz: *Gate-house at Great Falls*—For furnishing Seneca gray sandstone, 24 cents per cubic foot; rubble stone for backing, \$1 75 per cubic yard; for rough cutting of stone for foundations, &c., 15 cents per superficial foot; for fine cutting and rubbing, 65 cents per superficial foot; for cutting and rubbing base moulding, 75 cents per linear foot; for cutting and rubbing entablature, &c., \$1 per linear foot; for lantern on top of dome, complete, \$100; for cutting door mouldings, &c., \$1 per linear foot; for slating, \$15 per 100 square feet; for cast-iron and glass vault-light in lantern, \$1 per square foot; for concrete, \$3 50 per cubic yard; for laying stone masonry, \$2 50 per cubic yard; for laying bricks, \$2 25 per cubic yard; for cast-iron doors, &c., 11 cents per pound; for timber in stop-plank, \$50 per thousand; for embankment, 30 cents per cubic yard; and for puddling, 15 cents per cubic yard. *For conduit*—For trimming trench, &c., 35 cents per linear foot; for excavation of solid rock below grade, \$2 50 per cubic yard; excavation of solid rock above grade, \$1 per cubic yard; laying bricks, \$4 50 per thousand; for laying stone, \$3 per cubic yard; for concrete, \$3 50 per cubic yard; for embankment, 25 cents per cubic yard; for ramming, 10 cents; and for puddling, 20 cents per cubic yard. *For completion of masonry at the head of the feeder of the aqueduct*—For cutting stone for exterior facing, 25 cents per superficial foot; for furnishing gray Seneca sandstone, 24 cents per cubic foot; for rubble stone for backing, \$1 75 per cubic yard; for laying stone masonry, &c., \$2 50 per cubic yard; for laying bricks in arch, \$5 per thousand; for white oak timber in gate and stop-planks, \$45 per thousand; for wrought iron work for rack, 12 cents per pound. *For gate-houses and other masonry for the distributing reservoir*—For furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for face-work, at 26 cents per cubic foot; for rubble stone for backing, \$1 50 per cubic yard; for rough cutting stone for foundations, 16 cents per superficial foot; for fine cutting and rubbing of exterior face of walls, 65 cents per superficial foot; for cutting and rubbing base-moulding, 75 cents per linear foot; for cutting and rubbing small entablature, &c., \$1 per linear foot; for lantern on top of dome, complete, \$100; for vase or finial of small gate-houses, \$30; for cutting and rubbing down mouldings, \$1 per linear foot; for cutting stop-plank grove, \$1 50 per foot, rise; for slating per square of 100 feet, \$15; for large vault-lights, &c., \$1 per square foot; for small vault-lights, &c., 60 cents per square foot; for concrete, \$3 50 per cubic yard; for laying stone masonry, \$3 per cubic yard; for laying bricks, \$2 25 per cubic yard; for cast-iron doors and stairs, &c., 11 cents per pound; for

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

Names of contractors.	Date of contracts.	When to be completed.	For what object and on what terms.
Saml. Farwell, C. G. Case, and T. D. Estabrook—Continued.	.....	.....	cast-iron in gates, 11 cents per pound; for wrought iron in gates, 13 cents per pound; wire cloth in screens, \$3 per square yard; transportation of cast-iron pipes from Washington to site of work, \$3 per ton; jointing pipes of 48 inches, \$10 per joint; of 30 inches, \$8 50 per joint; of 12 inches, \$3 per joint; for oak timber in stop-plank and gates, \$50 per thousand; for Carolina yellow pine in floors, \$40 per thousand; for embankment, 25 cents per cubic yard; and for puddling, 15 cents per cubic yard.
H. N. Decker and W. G. Wheaton.	June 5, 1858.....	October 5, 1858.....	<i>For high-service reservoir, pipe-vaults, and gradation, on sections Nos. 9 and 10 Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For grubbing, \$90; for excavation of solid rock requiring blasting, \$1 40 per cubic yard; of soft rock, 60 cents per cubic yard; of gravel, earth, &c., 25 cents per cubic yard; haul per cubic yard per 100 feet of materials obtained from excavation, 14 cents; of materials not obtained from excavation, and hauled over 500 feet, 22 cents; of materials not obtained from the excavation and hauled over 500 feet in addition to the last item, 14 cent per cubic yard; for puddling, 16 cents per cubic yard; and for ramming, 12 cents per cubic yard. For pipe-vault at Foundry branch—For brick work per thousand, \$5; for excavation, 30 cents per cubic yard; for rubble work, \$1 per cubic yard; and for two coats of plastering, 40 cents per square yard. For high-service reservoir, at corner of Road and High streets, Georgetown, D. C.—For all excavation per cubic yard, 20 cents; for puddling, additional, per cubic yard, 16 cents; for brick work per thousand laid, \$6; for concrete per cubic yard, \$3 25; for rubble masonry per cubic yard, \$1; for hoop-iron for band, per ton of 2,240 pounds, \$100.</i>
Asabel Sylvester	June 9, 1858.....	.....	<i>For the delivery of stop-cocks for the use of the Washington aqueduct—For each 30-inch stop-cock, complete, \$400; for each 20-inch stop-cock, complete, \$180; for each 12-inch stop-cock, complete, \$50; for each 10-inch stop-cock, complete, \$55; for each 8-inch stop-cock, complete, \$45; for each 6-inch stop-cock, complete, \$30; and for each 4-inch stop-cock, complete, \$18.</i>
Dexter Belknap	June 10, 1858.....	24 months.....	<i>For constructing and building rip-rap dam across the Potomac river, above the Great Falls, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For clearing per acre, \$50; for rubble stone per cubic yard, \$1 30; for broken stone per cubic yard, \$1; for gravelling per</i>

A. and W. Denmead & Sons.	June 24, 1858.....	5 months.....	cubic yard, 60 cents; for excavation of rock in boat channel above dam and under site of dam, \$1 per cubic yard; and of gravel, earth, and loose stones in same, 15 cents per cubic yard. For iron and timber work of bridge No. 6, across Rock creek, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For cast-iron, per ton of 2,340 pounds, \$35; for wrought iron H beams and angle iron, per ton, \$180; for wrought iron round rods and bolts, per ton, \$200; for boiler plate, rivetted, per ton, \$155; for iron railing, per lineal foot, \$8; and for timber and plank on bridge, per foot, board measure, 6½ cents.
Carman & Dobbins	June 30, 1858.....	6 months.....	For the construction of masonry of bridge No. 6, across Rock creek, on Pennsylvania avenue, and the waste weir between the two reservoirs, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates: For the bridge—For cutting stone for rock face ashlar facing, per superficial foot of surface cut, 17 cents; for cutting fine-cut work of skew backs, parapets, buttresses, water-table mouldings, and other ornamental work, per superficial foot of surface fine-cut, 33 cents; for furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for exterior face, per cubic foot, 25 cents; for granite skew backs furnished, finished, and set, per cubic foot, \$1 25; for furnishing rubble stone for backing, per cubic yard, \$1 50; for laying stone masonry, including transportation of materials, per cubic yard, \$3; for laying bricks in arch, per thousand, \$5. For waste weir—For rock-faced masonry, per cubic yard, \$7 40; for cut masonry and coping, per cubic yard, \$12 50; for valve-gates and rods, handles, frames, and fixtures, all complete and set, including fitting to the masonry and every expense, each set, \$75; for furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for face work, per cubic foot, 30 cents. For constructing and building bridge No. 4, across the valley of Cabin John creek, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For cutting rock-face ashlar, per superficial foot of cutting, 20 cents; for cutting stone for coping and platform, per superficial foot of cutting, 25 cents; for furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for cut work, per cubic foot, 15 cents; for furnishing rubble stone for backing, per cubic yard, \$2 50; for laying stone masonry, including transportation of stone, cement, and sand, from the bank of the canal, where delivered, to the work, per cubic yard, \$2 50; for laying bricks, including transportation, as in the preceding item, per thousand, \$5; for concrete, including furnishing stone and transportation, as in preceding item, per cubic yard, \$5; for furnishing wrought-iron clamps, per pound, 12½ cents. For constructing and building masonry of bridge No. 5, over College branch, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, at the following rates, viz: For concrete, per cubic yard laid, \$3; for masonry, per cubic yard laid, \$5 37½; and for bricks, per thousand laid, \$5.
Robert McIntyre	June 9, 1858.....	12 months	
James Roach.....	June 7, 1858.....	5 months.....	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

Names of contractors.	Date of contracts.	When to be completed.	For what object and on what terms.
John Hutchinson	June 7, 1858.....	6 months.....	For constructing and building iron and wood work of bridge No. 5, over College branch, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, at the following rates, viz: For cast-iron, per ton of 2,240 pounds, \$67 20; for wrought-iron, per ton of 2,240 pounds, \$295; for each 2-inch air-cock, in place, \$80; for timber and plank in casing, per thousand feet, board measure, including painting, sanding, and placing, \$65. For the delivery at such wharves in Washington or Georgetown as may be designated, all the cast-iron, pipes, branches, bends, and sleeves, as may be needed for the Washington aqueduct, at the rates following, viz: For 30-inch pipes, per ton of 2,240 pounds, \$38 85; for 20-inch pipes, ditto, \$35 85; for 10-inch pipes, ditto, \$38 85; for 8-inch pipes, ditto, \$38 85; for 6-inch pipes, ditto, \$38 85; for 4-inch pipes, ditto, \$38 85; for bends, ditto, \$40 12; for branches, ditto, \$40 12; and for sleeves, ditto, \$40 12. For water-pressure engine for pumping for high-service reservoir of the Washington aqueduct, on the terms, to wit: For the engine set up complete and in action, \$1,000.
Lawrence Myers.....	June 11, 1858.....	.....	For iron water-gate and hoisting crab of effluent gate-house of receiving reservoir of the Washington aqueduct, on the following terms, to wit: To furnish all the materials and perform all the labor in the construction and erection of water-gate and hoisting crab ready for use, at the following price, to wit: 10 cents per pound, finished weight.
H. R. Worthington.....	June 5, 1858.....	5 months.....	For constructing and building effluent gate-house and sluice gate-house of the receiving reservoir, or so much as may be necessary to complete the same, of the Washington aqueduct, on the following terms, viz: For furnishing Seneca gray sandstone for face-work, per cubic foot, 27 cents; for rubble stone for backing, per cubic yard, \$3 12½; for rough cutting stone for foundations and superstructure, per superficial foot of surface cut, 18 cents; for fine cutting and rubbing, per superficial foot of exterior face of walls, cut fine and rubbed, \$1 65; for cutting and rubbing base moulding, per lineal foot, 82½ cents; for cutting and rubbing entablature, consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice, per lineal foot, \$14 85; for lantern on top of dome, complete, \$450; for cutting door mouldings, per lineal foot, fine cut and sanded, \$3; for slating, per square of 100 square feet, \$15; for cast-iron and glass
Murray & Hazlehurst ..	June 8, 1858.....	4 months.....	
H. L. Galaher	June 12, 1858.....	6 months.....	

H. C. Mitchell.....	June 10, 1859.....	June, 1859.....	vault-light in lantern, per square foot, \$3 25; for concrete, including furnishing stone, per cubic yard, \$4; for laying stone masonry, per cubic yard, \$1 25; for laying bricks, per cubic yard, \$4; for cast-iron doors, with hinges and locks, complete, according to the drawings, 9½ cents per pound; for timber in stop-plank, \$65 per 1,000 feet, board measure; for embankment, per cubic yard, 25 cents; puddling, per cubic yard, additional, 15 cents.
R. F. Jackson.....	May 31, 1858.....	June, 1859.....	For the delivery for the use of the Washington aqueduct of 160,000 bushels of sand, at 4½ cents per bushel. For the delivery for the use of the Washington aqueduct of 160,000 bushels of sand, at 4½ cents per bushel.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 6, 1859.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Commanding.

* This is only for the labor of construction of this bridge according to the specifications and plan exhibited, the contractor being informed that the government has already contracted for the cast-iron for the same, and are to furnish it to the contractor.

Statement of contracts made during the year 1858 for works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for.
1	St. Paul, Minn., March 10, 1858.	Patrick Ryan with Captain George Thom.	.....	<i>Road-making.</i> —For opening and constructing, and erecting the necessary bridges and culverts thereon, such portions of the road from Point Douglas to the mouth of St. Louis river, between the 106th and 141st mile stations, as may be designated by the superintending engineer or agent, to be completed on or before the 20th day of August, 1858, at the following rates, viz: For grubbing and clearing the centre strip of roadway, \$55 per acre. For cutting down brush only, and grubbing and clearing the centre strip of roadway, \$45 per acre. For cutting down the timber and brush in the roadway close to the ground, \$50 per acre. For cutting down the trees and brush outside the centre strip or roadway, \$25 per acre. For earthwork, 25 cents per cubic yard, and for every 100 feet of haul 3 cents per yard to be added. For logging the causeways, \$3 60 per rod lengthwise of the road. For the timber in the bridges and culverts, 14 cents per running foot; for flooring, 12½ cents per superficial foot; and for railing, 12 cents per running foot, all measured in the structure. For rock excavation and its removal from the roadway, 90 cents per cubic yard.
2	St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1858.	Alfred Hebard with Lieut. Francis T. Bryan.	H. W. Starr, Charles H. Phelps.	<i>Road-making.</i> —For completing the unfinished portion of the road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass in the Rocky mountains, and the construction of the bridges required thereon, the sum of \$12,500.
3	St. Paul, Minnesota, April 13, 1858.	Thomas J. Frazier with Captain George Thom.	.....	<i>Road-making.</i> —For opening and constructing, and erecting the necessary bridges and culverts thereon, such portion of the road from Fort Ripley via Crow Wing river, to intersect the main road leading to the Red River of the North, as may be designated by the superintending engineer or agent, to be completed on or before the 1st day of September, 1858, at the following rates, viz: For cutting down the trees and brush, and grubbing and clearing the centre strip or roadway, \$38 per acre. For cutting down brush only, and grubbing and clearing the centre strip or roadway, \$18 per acre. For cutting down the trees and brush in the roadway close to the ground, \$28 per acre. For cutting down the trees

4	Roseburg, O. T., May 24, 1858.	R. M. Hutchinson with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	.....	and brush outside of the centre strip or roadway, \$9 per acre. For earthwork, 33 cents per cubic yard, and for every 100 feet of haul 3 cents per yard to be added. For logging the causeways, \$2 15 per rod, lengthwise of the road. For the timber in the bridges and culverts, 8 cents per running foot; for flooring, 8 cents per superficial foot; and for ralling posts and braces, 6 cents per lineal foot; all measured in the structure. For rock excavation and its removal from the roadway, \$1 per cubic yard.
5	Roseburg, O. T., May 24, 1858.	D. W. Ransom and Jesse Roberts with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	.....	<i>Bridging</i> .—For the construction of a bridge over Deer creek, at the town of Roseburg, on the line of the Scottsburg and Myrtle creek military road, 175 feet in length and 16 feet wide; to be completed within two months from the date of this contract, for the sum of \$7 31½ per running foot.
6	Whatecom, W. T., May 29, 1858.	E. C. Fitzbugh and E. D. Warbaas with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	.....	<i>Bridging</i> .—For the construction of three bridges over Cañon creek, near the village of Canonville, in Douglas county, Oregon Territory, to be completed within sixty days from the date of this contract, for the sum of \$1,300.
7	Canonville, O. T., May 31, 1858.	H. & T. Eliff with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	.....	<i>Road-making</i> .—For opening and constructing, and erecting the necessary bridges thereon, such portion of the Stellacoom and Bellingham Bay military road lying between Fort Bellingham and the coal mine, as may be designated by the superintending engineer, to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1858, at the following rates, viz: For cutting and clearing, per acre, \$250; for bridging per running foot, \$24; for corduroy per running foot, 40 cents; for grading per cubic yard, 60 cents.
8	Wilbur, O. T., June 4, 1858.	J. K. Kendall and F. R. Hill with Jos. Hooker, agent.	.....	<i>Road-making</i> .—For putting in good repair 13 miles of the Camp Stewart and Myrtle Creek military road, commencing at Cow creek and extending towards Jacksonville, Oregon Territory, and making certain changes in the location thereof; to be completed on or before the 15th day of October, 1858, for the sum of \$3,000.
9	Kellogg's, O. T., June 9, 1858.	A. B. & L. L. Kellogg with Lieutenant G. H. Mendell.	.....	<i>Bridging</i> .—For the erection of a bridge over Snail creek, near the village of Wilbur, in Oregon Territory, 224 feet long and 16 feet wide; to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1858, for the sum of \$1 45 per running foot.
			.....	<i>Bridging</i> .—For the erection of eight bridges on the route of the Scottsburg and Myrtle Creek military road, between Kellogg's mill and the Frenchman's, in the county of Umpqua, in Oregon Territory, the whole to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1858, for the sum of \$4 per foot, running measure.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for.
10	Portland, O. T., July 7, 1858.	Wm. Jackson with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	Henry Jackson, Jesse Fowler.	<i>Road-making.</i> —For the construction of such portion of the Vancouver and Stellacoomb military road, lying between Chapman's, on the Cowlitz river, and Iroquois creek, (an interval of about 14 miles,) as may be designated by the superintending engineer, for the sum of \$494 per mile.
11	Portland, O. T., July 7, 1858.	George Drew with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	N. Stone, Elisha Jackson.	<i>Road-making.</i> —For the construction of that portion of the Vancouver and Stellacoomb military road lying between Drew's mill and Iroquois creek, (a distance of about seven miles,) for the sum of \$395 per mile.
12	Keokuk, Iowa, July 27, 1858.	J. C. Osgood with John G. Floyd, agent.	William Gurley, James Hager.	<i>Stone excavation.</i> —For excavating and clearing out a channel in the Mississippi river, at the Des Moines rapids, of two hundred feet in width and four feet in depth at low water mark; the work to be commenced and prosecuted when the weather and condition of the river will permit, for the sum of \$10 per cubic yard.
13	Portland, O. T., September 16, 1858.	Wm. Jackson with Lieut. J. B. Wheeler.	.....	<i>Bridging.</i> —For the construction of two bridges over the north and south forks of Arkansas creek, on the line of the Vancouver and Stellacoomb military road, O. T., to be completed on or before the 20th of October, 1858, for the sum of \$400.

J. J. ABERT, Colonel Corps of Topographical Engineers.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, January 10, 1859.

Statement of contracts and purchases made at the Ordnance Office during the year 1858.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for.	Price.	Place of delivery.	Date.
C. Alger & Co. James T. Ames.....	12 12-pounder mountain howitzers.....	\$0 75 a pound	Boston, Mass.....	July 16, 1858
	500 cavalry sabres, model of 1840	7 00 each	Springfield	April 14 to Nov. 24, 1858 ..
	1,800 cavalry sabres, new pattern.....	8 50 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	600 musketeers' sabres, new pattern.....	4 40 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	600 non-commissioned officers' sabres, new pattern.....	5 50 each	do.....	do.....do.....
Jos. R. Anderson	6 12-pounder howitzers.....	46 a pound	do.....	do.....do.....
	1 10-inch columbiad	64 a pound	Fort Monroe	March 31 to Sept. 6, 1858..
	1 8-inch columbiad	61 a pound	do.....	do.....do.....
	48 42-pounder guns.....	6 a pound	do.....	do.....do.....
	6,690 42-pounder shot.....	34 a pound	St. Louis, Mo.....	December 16, 1858.....
John R. Anderson & others. J. Boyd & Sons.....	2,500 infantry cartridge-boxes.....	1 49 each	New York.....	Aug. 20 to Nov. 9, 1858....
	800 bayonet scabbards, with frogs	56 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	6,500 gun-slugs	23 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	333 carbine cartridge-boxes.....	1 08 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	709 Burnside's breech loading carbines.....	35 00 each	Bristol, R. I.....	September 21, 1858
Bristol Fire-arms Company. Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Comp'y.	6,968 belt pistols	18 47½ each	Hartford	April 3 to October 4, 1858 .
	80 Colt's rifles.....	42 50 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	924 Colt's carbine pistols, &c	50 00 per pair	do.....	do.....do.....
	112,400 pistol cartridges, (dragoons)	20 00 per M	do.....	do.....do.....
	65,000 pistol cartridges, (belt pistol).....	17 50 per M	do.....	do.....do.....
H. A. Dingee.....	10,000 rifle cartridges.....	25 00 per M	do.....	do.....do.....
	2,862 infantry cartridge-boxes and plates.....	1 49 each	New York.....	do.....do.....
	5,475 cartridge-box belts and plates	91 each	do.....	Jan. 19 to Oct. 12, 1858....
	2,523 bayonet scabbards, with frogs	56 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	4,500 waist-belts	53 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	768 waist-belts and scabbards for S. bayonets.....	2 50 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	1,440 gun-slugs	23 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	532 sabre-belts.....	1 56 each	do.....	do.....do.....
	333 carbine cartridge-boxes	1 08 each	do.....	do.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for.	Price.	Place of delivery.	Date.
H. L. De Zeng	Right to use his patent bullet moulds	\$2,500 00.....	Washington	June 17, 1858.....
E. J. Dupont & Co	1,000 barrels of gunpowder	18 00 per barrel	Wilmington	August 12, 1858.....
E. Gaylord	1,500 infantry cartridge-boxes	1 49 each	New York	Aug. 20 to Nov. 9, 1858.....
	1,500 infantry cartridge box belts	91 each	do	do
	1,000 bayonet scabbards, with frogs	56 each	do	do
	1,500 waist-belts	53 each	do	do
	1,000 gun-slings	23 each	do	do
A. G. Hazard & Co	1,000 barrels of gunpowder	18 00 per barrel	Enfield, Conn.	August 12, 1858.....
T. T. Hawkins	7,920 8-inch shells	4½ a pound	St. Louis	September 15, 1858.....
F. B. Deane, Jr	5,940 8-inch shells	4½ a pound	Fort Monroe	do
R. H. Hardley	350 sets horse equipments	35 00 per set	Pittsburgh	August 17, 1858.....
Knorr, Nees & Co	350 sets horse equipments	35 00 per set	Philadelphia	August 13, 1858.....
Lacy & Phillips	100 Morse's patent guns	35 00 per set	do	do
Geo. W. Morse	The right to alter 2,000 muskets to breech-load- ing, according to his plan	40 00 each	Worcester, Mass.	March 16, 1858.....
		10,000 00.....	Washington	September 13, 1858.....
North & Savage	500 revolving pistols	20 00 each	Middletown	July 10, 1858.....
E. P. Parrott	1 10-inch columbiad	6½ a pound	New York	March 31 to Nov. 23, 1858
	1 8-inch columbiad	6½ a pound	do	do
	50 42-pounder guns	6 a pound	do	do
	5 10-inch siege mortars	6½ a pound	do	do
	200 24-pounder shells	4½ a pound	do	do
J. J. Pittman	2,363 infantry cartridge-boxes	1 49 each	do	do
	3,175 cartridge-box belts	91 each	do	Feb. 19 to Oct. 12, 1858
	2,623 bayonet scabbards, with frogs	56 each	do	do
	4,060 waist-belts	43 each	do	do
	768 waist-belts, with scabbards, for S. bayonets	2 50 each	do	do
	1,440 gun-slings	23 each	do	do
	500 sabre-belts	1 56 each	do	do
	333 carbine cartridge-boxes	1 08 each	do	do

S. C. Robinson.....	143 sword-knife.....	39 each.....	do.....	do.....
Sharp's Rifle Company.....	3,960 4-inch shells.....	4½ a pound.....	Fort Monroe.....	September 15, 1858.....
	3,040 Sharp's carbines.....	30 00 each.....	New York.....	January 13 to July 30, 1858.....
Eben T. Starr.....	32,000 carbine ball-cartridges.....	14 00 per M.....	do.....	do.....
Wm. Mont Storm.....	500 revolver-pistols.....	20 00 each.....	do.....	November 24, 1858.....
	The right to alter 2,000 muskets to breech-load- ing, according to his plan.....	2,500 00.....	Washington.....	September 22, 1858.....
J. McD. Taylor.....	3,960 8-inch shells.....	4½ a pound.....	Fort Monroe.....	September 15, 1858.....

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *January 3, 1859.*

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN
OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

LETTER

FROM

THE THIRD AUDITOR,

ADDRESSED

*To the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of
claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington.*

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Military
Affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, January 10, 1859.

SIR: I have, agreeably to your request, caused an examination to be made of the papers connected with claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855 and 1856, and have the honor to present the result of my investigations in the following report and accompanying abstracts.

Although these claims were generated by the same hostilities, covering the same period of time, yet they have been kept and presented in a separate and distinct form, in the name of each Territory. I shall therefore treat them in the same order.

Of the primary cause of the hostilities the papers are silent. At any rate, I should not have considered that as legitimately coming within the scope of my examination. The immense mass of rolls, abstracts, accounts, and vouchers, weighing several hundred pounds, precluded anything like a minute analysis of the claims within the time limited. I have, therefore, been compelled to confine myself to a somewhat cursory examination, noting peculiarities where they appear, and giving as far as possible a general outline of the character of the accounts, the various branches of expenditure, with such other remarks as suggested themselves.

OREGON CLAIMS.

The commission under whose supervision these claims have already passed organized at Portland, Oregon, on the 25th October, 1856, and on the 10th October, 1857, submitted a first report to the Secretary of War, in which they stated that the expenses on the part of Oregon amounted to the sum of \$4,449,949 33. They also stated that the abstract of one office (the quartermaster general's) was not yet finished, but the amount of which they estimated at \$333,600.

In regard to the property, the commission said that the authorities of Washington had not been able to present in any regular or tabular form satisfactory accounts of the disbursements or use of such public property as was actually expended in the public service, but that in Oregon this department of their accounts was fuller and more regular in form as far as the accounting in this particular extended, and that authentic data existed upon which full returns for all property could be made. This, it was stated, would be done, on the advice of the commission, at an early day.

The Oregon expenses are represented, as appears from the printed report of the commission, by seventy-five muster rolls of field, staff, and companies, and abstracts of scrip issues of the various disbursing officers of the commissary and quartermaster departments. The rolls represent an indebtedness, after deducting stoppages, of \$1,409,644 53, scrip issues, \$3,040,344 80, making a total of \$4,449,949 33. This is increased by amounts omitted in first report and excess in second report of the quartermaster general's account over first estimate about \$100,000.

The commission took the pay rolls as they found them "duly certified by the proper officers;" the amount of pay being that established during the war, and to meet the case, by the territorial legislature of Oregon, as per their report, page 4.

The aggregate amount of pay reported is.....\$1,580,362 82
 Stoppages for clothing and articles furnished..... 170,758 29

Remaining due.....\$1,409,604 53

There is nothing on many of the rolls to show that the organization was more than form, although it is presumed that the regular companies were in the field or garrison during the whole term of service.

The commission report that the spy companies, minute men, guards and rangers were enrolled for local defences, and were on duty only in cases of emergencies. Some of these companies were self-organized, and were subsequently recognized to have been in service by the governor. Captain Harris' company of Coos bay, minute men, is reported as enrolled February 28, 1856, mustered into service May 20, and discharged June 12. Pay is made up for the full time one hundred and six days each. Captain Creighton's company of Port Orford, minute men, is made up for the actual number of days in service, which is two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight,

while the apparent service from muster to discharge is three thousand one hundred and sixty-one.

Whether or not the mere fact of the coming together of a body of men assuming the name of guards, rangers or minute men, choosing officers and entering horses for service should entitle them, if such was the case, to two dollars per day and rations for each man, and two dollars per day for each horse until there no longer existed a pretext for continuing the organization, is a question for Congress to determine; and the same, if during a part of the time any of those companies regularly organized had dispersed to their several homes, and were pursuing their usual avocations with their animals; the military organization existing only on paper, or to such a degree as to enable the officers to call the whole or a part together, as occasion might require. The greatest number of men shown on the rolls to have been in service at any one time, (as will be seen from the abstracts and analyses of the muster and pay-rolls herewith,) is two thousand one hundred and twenty four, on the 10th November, 1855, the ninth regiment of militia not having all been discharged. The number in service December 1, 1855, one thousand five hundred and ninety-two gradually decreases to one thousand three hundred and nineteen, February 20, 1856. The service was recruited from one thousand six hundred March 1, to one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, April 10, and to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three May 1. The regular companies of the first regiment were all mustered out in May; those of the second regiment in May and June. There were three companies mounted rangers connected with the first regiment, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty men, organized after the regular force of the regiment was discharged in May. These were in service in June, July and part of August.

On the 1st September, 1856, there were in service eighteen men, staff-officers, and they went out at different periods from that time until 25th September, 1857.

It is proper to state that news having reached Portland of an attack on the Cascade settlement, a company of thirty-three men was organized under Captain Pownall, March 27, 1856, and one of seventy men under Captain Coffin on the 28th. They proceeded to the Cascades by steamboat, and not being needed returned on the 29th. This would make the number in service on the 28th and 29th March about one thousand nine hundred men. The whole number of days' service reported of Oregon Territory is four hundred and six thousand one hundred and ninety-three.

Total expenses of Oregon Territory reported is \$4,550,000, which is \$11 21 for each day's military service rendered. After deducting \$4 00 per day as pay for man and horse for each day's service rendered, (and some were not mounted,) it leaves the sum of \$7 21 per day as the cost of supporting them in service.

As before remarked, the report of the commission of October 10, 1857, was but a partial one. One of the largest scrip accounts, that of the quartermaster general of the Territory did not accompany the report, but was stated to be unfinished, and estimated at \$333,600.

There were but few papers indicating the use to which the public property was put; and the commission stated, in view of this fact, that reports would be made out from the data then existing and forwarded at an early day.

With the second and final report of the commission, of August 25, 1858, transmitting the entire scrip and money accounts of the quartermaster general, are some thirty or forty property accounts of officers of the several departments, and they were received at this office during the second week of December.

The whole of the papers connected with the first report had not even been opened when the second report was received; and time has only admitted of a partial examination of the scrip accounts of Mr. Drew, while the most of the reports of property, presumed to be those referred to by the Commission to be made and forwarded, are left untouched. Whatever further results might be attained from a thorough scrutiny and analysis of the claim, it will be perceived that the present examination has been extremely cursory and imperfect.

The abstracts of the different officers have been taken up and some of the leading features of each account noticed, and occasionally examples of peculiarity noted. The magnitude of the claim and the time allotted, precluded anything further. Not all of the vouchers could be opened and read, and the figures could not be tested. It is impossible to test the accuracy of many of the accounts, as they are indefinite and rendered in aggregate without rates or dates. Their authenticity rests almost solely on the certificates of officers, original papers being furnished in but very few instances. The accounts of many of the officers, as will be seen, are certified by the quartermaster and commissary generals as being "correct and just according to original reports and certificates" of such officers, and stated to be 'on file in their offices.'

The evidence of indebtedness went before the commissioner generally, on report of the quartermaster and commissary generals. Whether or not the expenses were incurred necessarily, or the property expended in a proper manner by the subordinates; whether they were in fact wholly incurred, or were partly constructive or simulated, could only be determined by the commission.

It may not be doubted that the quartermaster and commissary generals reported to them the true state of subordinate accounts as received by them. Yet there is nothing among the papers to test their representations, and certainly nothing by which to ascertain whether the subordinates did or did not make faithful returns. It is to be presumed that the commission were satisfied on these points, for they approved everything—*only reducing rates*; and no reasons were given among the papers for even that. The only exceptions are few and generally trivial. One or two cases of labor, where the persons were enlisted men; two cases where enlisted men were known to have been employed and paid for the time in the regular army, although regularly mustered and discharged; and a few cases where the time of service has been reduced. The only case of importance is in a charge of \$8,829 02 for the personal services of one man—

postage, stationery, horse hire, rent of office, and commutation of subsistence and forage—while making up the muster and pay rolls of the 9th regiment, Oregon militia, which was in service parts of October and November, 1855. Of this claim, the commission allow \$2,039 05 and disallow \$6,789 97. Some eight or ten instances are noticed where persons are made up for payment in two capacities on the muster rolls. This arises probably from inadvertence, as they are generally cases where privates having received staff appointments are not dropped from the company rolls. There has been no attempt to ascertain if payments for services are made to persons who are on the rolls as soldiers, as it would be quite impossible without a thorough analysis of the whole account. Beside the general fact pointed out as to the evidence of indebtedness upon which the claim rests, and authentication of vouchers, the only feature that can be now noticed is the prices charged and allowed. The amounts of forage and subsistence purchased cannot easily be ascertained, as they are covered in charges for meals, board, pasturage, stabling and feeding. Neither can the amount of transportation be ascertained without some time and care; and it is impossible to say, when \$300 or \$2,000 per day is paid for the use of a steamer or \$30 or \$200 per month for rent of a building, which is exorbitant or which is not. The vouchers are all certified to be correct and just, and that the property was purchased and the services procured at the lowest available rates.

The following general remarks on the accounts of the several officers are submitted. The order of locality, rather than rank, is observed, commencing at Portland and proceeding southward toward California. A. Zeiber, assistant quartermaster general, Portland, from November 11, 1855, to January 20, 1856:

Purchases, (by appraisement.)—Horses and mules	\$123,423 75
Purchases.—Other property	109,015 85
Expenditures.—Repairs, &c	4,675 75
Expenditures.—Forage, &c	6,592 27
Expenditures.—Hire of persons and animals	12,226 45
Expenditures.—Rents, &c	10,732 85
Expenditures.—Transportation	37,105 65
	<hr/>
	303,772 57
	<hr/> <hr/>

This is the amount reported as due on abstracts, after deducting stoppages and reductions. Mr. Zeiber is reported by the commission as having due on his accounts \$245,830 32, a difference of \$57,942 25, which is supposed to be for stoppages for purchases not deducted on the bills, but reported on the accounts of sales of property. If not so, the error occurs in the report of the commission. The purchases by appraisement are, horses, 615, and mules, 97, making 712, at an average price of \$160.

Forage is purchased at \$1 per bushel for oats, \$1 to \$1 50 per dozen for sheaf oats, (equivalent to one bushel per dozen,) and \$30 to \$40

per ton for hay. In the abstract of repairs, &c., the amount allowed for shoeing horses is generally \$2 per shoe. In some cases where several hundred shoes are set, at a charge of \$3 per shoe, and stoppages cover nearly the whole amount, deductions are only made on remainder, as follows:

<i>Voucher 4.</i> —422 shoes, at \$3	\$1,266 00
Paid for stoppages	952 73
	<hr/>
	313 27
Reduced by commission	104 00
	<hr/>
Approved	209 27
	<hr/> <hr/>
<i>Voucher 7.</i> —956 shoes, at \$3, is	2,868 00
Reduced	756 00
	<hr/>
Approved	2,112 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

This is an evident error of \$200. The reduction should have been \$1 per shoe on 956 shoes, and not 756, and the amount due should be \$1,912.

The amount allowed for services is from \$4 per day for laborers to \$10 for clerks, agents, &c.

The forage abstract is for feed, stabling and pasturing of animals and subsistence for men.

The vouchers are generally indefinite as to time and place. They state that so many animals were foraged at such a rate, and the prices are usually \$2 00 per day for stabling and forage; and \$1 00 to \$1 80 for forage alone.

John McCracken appointed quartermaster general, Portland, for the year 1856. Mr. McCracken succeeded Mr. Zeiber, May 20, 1856.

Purchases	\$145,706 08
Hire of persons and animals	35,189 07
Transportation	61,402 17
Repairs, rents, &c.	30,105 22
Forage and stabling	6,025 00
	<hr/>
	\$278,427 54
	<hr/> <hr/>

Excess over and not reported by commission, \$2,779 77 occasioned by omission of forage and stabling, abstract 1st quarter 1856. The general features of McCracken's accounts are the same as those of Zeiber's, whom he succeeded. The price of oats is \$1 50 per bushel, horses are purchased at from \$170 to \$400 each; the average being about \$275. The transportation accounts are mostly for services of river steamers on the Columbia and Willamette. Many of the

vouchers are exceedingly indefinite, to wit: "For transporting 100 tons stores across water portage at Cascades, at \$11 50, \$1,150." There is nothing to show what the "stores" are, nor when the service was performed. For shoeing horses, the rates allowed are from \$2 to \$3 per shoe, generally \$2.

The rates for forage and stabling are \$1 per day for feed, and \$1 to \$2 per day for forage and stabling or keeping. Vouchers often read "for forage and stabling at different times, say 40 horses 1 day, each \$2, \$80." It is inferred that the horses were in the service of the Territory, as the vouchers are certified and approved. The amount allowed for services is, for laborers \$4; to clerks, agents, &c., \$10 per day. In August, 1856, ten horses were sold at auction for \$605, or \$60 50 each. The general price is about \$40, the average being raised from one horse bringing \$175.

Joseph Teal, quartermaster, Eugene city, December 24, 1855, to May 9, 1856:

Purchases.

Animals	\$38,762 84
Ordnance	2,947 25
Forage	9,437 87
Clothing	280 75



51,428 71

Expenditures.

Hire of buildings, ferries, &c	\$2,677 82
Hire of persons	27,642 23
Miscellaneous expenditures	2,708 09
	<hr/>
	84,456 85
	<hr/>

This account is made up entirely by Quartermaster General Drew from original reports and certificates of J. Teal, quartermaster, in his possession according to his certificates on vouchers and abstracts. He purchases 73 horses at \$150 to \$400, average about \$300; 28 mules at \$180 to \$400, average ditto; 147 oxen, \$250 per yoke allowed. Ordnance, 43 rifles and 12 revolvers at an average of \$55, the prices range from \$40 to \$65. Powder, \$2 50 per pound. Lead, 50 cents per pound.

Forage: 2,241½ bushels oats at \$2, 1,923¾ bushels wheat at \$2, 8,625 lbs. hay at \$37 50 per ton; whenever over \$2 is charged for oats and wheat the price is reduced to that sum by commission; clothing: principal item 138 pairs woolen socks at \$1,50 per pair; hire of buildings: for stable \$100 per month, storehouse \$100 per month, quarters for self \$50 per month, quarters for employees \$100 per month; hire of persons: teamsters \$4 per day, wagon and forage

masters and clerks \$6 to \$8, number of days labor paid for, an abstract, about 8,000, almost entirely for teamsters and work connected with teams; number of men employed 115, being an average of about 45 for a term of six months; miscellaneous expenses: chiefly for shoeing animals at \$2 per shoe; many of the vouchers for work have neither items nor dates except the general date to the voucher, "June 1856," to wit:

Voucher 4.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	\$137 00
Voucher 6.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	227 29
Voucher 9.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	220 00
Voucher 12.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	166 00
Voucher 15.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	400 00

There was no property account sent originally with the scrip account but one has been received with the last report of the commission, December, 1855, which has not been examined.

Isaac N. Smith, quartermaster, Corvallis, 1855 and 1856.

Purchases.—Animals, forage, &c.,	\$138,260 83
Purchases.—Clothing and tobacco	17,972 25
Purchases.—Ordnance	5,018 87
	<hr/>
	161,251 95

Expenditures.—Hire of animals and things	\$10,872 91
Expenditures.—Labor, &c.,	36,047 20
Expenditures.—Miscellaneous expenditures	6,245 71
	<hr/>
	53,120 80
	<hr/>
	214,372 77

The purchase of forage was not large and the rates charged and allowed were, for oats \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel, hay from \$40 to \$70 per ton.

The principal purchases were of animals, of which 313 horses, 50 mules and 87 oxen; the average price for horses and mules is about \$350, and for oxen about \$300 per yoke. The rates given for animals in first part of the year 1856, and the rates at which they sold at auction in August and September, can best be shown by giving copies of a few vouchers as examples.

Voucher 212.—April 4, horse \$400; cancelled August 26, by horse \$400.

IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

9

February 12.—Two horses, 1 at \$325, 1 at \$400.....	\$725 00
Received. August 11, four yoke oxen, 1 at \$105, 1 at \$132, 1 at \$200, 1 at \$260.....	697 00
Due.....	<u>28 00</u>

March 8.—Three horses at \$375 each, \$1,125 Received July 29, 11 horses, 1 at \$35, 1 at \$60, 1 at \$70, 1 at \$78, 1 at \$95, 1 at \$102, 1 at \$105, 1 at \$109, 1 at \$110, 1 at \$111, 1 at \$250.—\$1,125.

Voucher 208.—March 1. Four horses, 1 at \$375, 3 at \$400	\$1,575 00
Received in August and September, 4 horses, 1 at \$46, 1 at \$80, 1 at \$85, 1 at \$170....	\$381 00
One yoke oxen, \$115, 1 mule, \$240, 9 captured Indian horses, \$180.....	535 00
	<u>916 00</u>
Due.....	<u>659 00</u>

February 12.—Five horses, 1 at \$375, 4 at \$400.....	\$1,975 00
Received, August, ten horses, 1 at \$70, 1 at \$75, 1 at \$90, 1 at \$97, 2 at \$100, 1 at \$118, 1 at \$135, 1 at \$145, 1 at \$200.....	\$1,130 00
One yoke oxen.....	237 00
	<u>1,367 00</u>
Due.....	<u>608 00</u>

Voucher 232.—March 2, 1856. 1 saddle.....	\$60 00
do. do. do. do. 1 horse.....	225 00
do. do. do. do. 1 horse.....	350 00
do. do. do. do. 6 horses.....	2,400 00
Nothing received on this voucher.	<u>\$3,060 00</u>

Voucher 233.—January 28, 1856. Three horses, 1 at \$350, 1 at \$375, 1 at \$400.....	\$1,125 00
Received, July and August. 1 horse, \$60, 5 yoke oxen, 1 at \$170, 1 at \$185, 1 at \$190, 1 at \$200, 1 at \$210..	1,115 00
Due.....	<u>\$10 00</u>

The rule of reduction is not always clear, as follows:

Voucher 125.—March 19, 315 bushels oats, at \$2 00....	\$630 00	
6000 pounds hay, at 4 cents.....	240 00	
		<hr/>
		870 00
Received 3 horses, 1 at \$70, 1 at \$72, 1 at \$140	\$282 00	
2 mules, 1 at \$310, 1 at \$230.....	540 00	
	<hr/>	822 00
		<hr/>
		48 00
This amount is reduced.....		6 00
		<hr/>
Approved—due.....		42 00
		<hr/>

Clothing is purchased at the following rates: Boots, \$7 to \$18 per pair; coats, \$10 to \$30; gloves, \$4 to \$5; pocket handkerchiefs, \$2 to \$5 each; cravats, \$3 to \$5 each.

Ordnance and stores.—Powder, \$3 to \$4 per pound; lead, 75 cents per pound; rifles \$60 to \$85; shot guns, \$60 to \$75; revolvers, \$55 to \$75.

Miscellaneous expenses.—Voucher 28. Allowed for ring bolts, \$5; wagon tongues, \$15; hounds, \$8; axletrees, \$15; wagon beds, \$45.

The vouchers for pasturage, forage, and stabling, are more indefinite and irregular in price, for instance:

Voucher 17.—March 8, 1856. "Pasturing 15 animals 1 night, at \$1 each, \$15."

Voucher 40. "Pasturing over night at different times, oxen at the rate of 25 cents per head, \$157."

Voucher 41. "Pasturing oxen at different times, at 50 cents per day, \$53."

Voucher 39. "Pasturing 40 head of cattle 9 weeks from April 3 to June 4, at \$3 per week each, \$1,080."

Voucher 31. "Forage and stabling for 1 horse, April 6th to 20th., 15 days, at \$3.....	\$45 00
Forage for 1 ox, 5 days, at \$2.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	55 00
	<hr/>

Voucher 34.—"William Gird, May 1, 1856:

"For forage and stabling for horses and mules at different times, at the rate of \$3 per day for each animal, \$186."

The amount for shoeing horses is \$2 per shoe, or \$1 per shoe for setting alone.

Things hired. Voucher 17.—"Pasture field from January 31 to May 11, 102 days, at \$10 per day, \$1,020."

Voucher 40.—"One large pasture field and range for work-oxen, from May 4 to August 2, 13 weeks, at \$100 per week, \$1,300."

This is stated to include the owner's services in herding and attending to the oxen.

In addition to these fields, Mr. Smith pays for pasturage \$3,200, \$400 per month for eight months. The few pack animals hired by Mr. Smith were at \$3 and \$4 per day. \$3,200 is paid for ferriage at Corvallis. There was no property account received with scrip account. A property account of Mr. Smith is, with the last report of commission, not examined.

Jabez Hewlat, quartermaster, Fort Leland, O. T., 1855-'56-'57:

Purchases	\$11,223 22
Hire of persons	26,137 44
Hire of horses and mules	40,032 00
	<hr/>
	77,392 66
Miscellaneous expenditures and purchase of clothing not reported by the commission	2,014 75
	<hr/>
	79,407 41
	<hr/>

Purchases.—Oats, \$3 50; sheaf oats per dozen, \$3 60; peas, 30 cents per pound; hay, \$140 per ton.

<i>Purchases.</i> —2,010 pounds hay, at 7 cents per pound, and 94 bushels oats, at \$4	\$656 00
Paid for 4 mules	600 00
	<hr/>
Balance	56 00
Reduced by commission	6 00
	<hr/>
Due	50 00
	<hr/>

Hire of persons.—Pay of teamsters, pack and wagon masters, and clerks, aggregate 94 men, at from \$4 to \$8 per day; blacksmiths charge \$12, and are reduced to \$6; the laborers and teamsters who charge \$6 are reduced one-third on what is due after deducting stoppages for clothing, &c.

Hire of animals.—Abstract, \$40,032, being for 10,008 days' service, at the uniform rate of \$4 per day each. The men who let the animals, with but three or four exceptions, were in service as teamsters, packers, packmasters, or train agents, at \$4, \$6, and \$8 per day. Messrs. Crandell & Wilson had 20 horses and mules in continuous service from November 22, 1855, to June 17, 1856, 209 days, and one horse from December 12, 1855, to the same time, 189 days—making 4,200 days' service, for which is allowed \$16,800, or at the rate of \$800 per animal; others are made up for \$500, \$600, \$700, and \$800 for each animal.

The amounts received by Mr. Hewlat for the articles sold by him at auction are a mere fraction of the amounts paid therefor. This is presumed to have been consequent upon the breaking up of the mili-

tary establishment at the post, as there is nothing to show that too much was agreed upon as the price in the first instance. For example: 1 log house purchased for storehouse, February 11, 1856, \$816; 1 log house for stable, April 16, 1856, \$500; 1 large house for storehouse, April 6, 1856, \$700; and 3 buildings erected, cost (say) \$1,000 = \$3,016—6 buildings—sold for \$266; 2 corals, \$175 each = \$350, sold for \$20; 8 riding saddles, \$40 each, sold for \$30 for the lot; 25 pack saddles, \$15 each, sold for \$18 for the lot; 6 wagons, \$150 to \$500 each, sold for \$12 to \$33 each—no means of knowing how much these articles were injured by use. The clothing, costing \$32,800, received by him, is all issued, as are the ordnance stores. The other property is accounted for by issues and transfers; some \$15,000 worth is issued to field and staff officers, and it is not known whether or not it is accounted for by them, as they render no accounts. It may have been turned in and taken up by quartermasters. The forage issues are on strict army returns. The whole account is made up and certified, all apparently in the handwriting of Mr. Hewlat's clerk, Mr. George A. Edes.

Loyal P. Brown, quartermaster, Deer creek, 1855-'56-'57. (Deer creek is near Fort Leland, where Hewlat was.)

Purchases.—Quartermaster's supplies	\$107,896 81
Purchases and clothing	30,572 97
Purchases.—Ordnance stores	2,827 25
Expenditures.—Persons hired	52,060 66
Expenditures.—Animals and articles hired	66,815 72
Expenditures.—Miscellaneous expenses	12,148 59
	<hr/>
	272,322 00
	<hr/>

Purchases 50 horses and 28 mules; the horses from \$150 to \$500, and the mules \$175 to \$350 each. The average for the horses is about \$325, and for mules about \$300. The forage purchased is, in round numbers, 10,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 dozen sheaf grain, and 11 tons of hay. The prices charged vary from \$2 12½ per dozen for sheaf oats to \$6 50 per bushel. When over \$3 50 and \$3 60 is charged, the price is generally reduced by the commission to that sum. Many instances occur where more is allowed, as follows:

- Voucher 29. Wheat, \$4; oats, \$4 37.
- Voucher 91. 150 bushels oats and barley, at \$4 47 per bushel.
- Voucher 102. 36 bushels oats, at \$4 58½ per bushel.
- Voucher 114. 58 bushels oats, at \$4 51 per bushel.
- Voucher 135. Oats charged \$6 50, and sheaf, \$5. reduced to \$3 70.
- Voucher 187. 70 bushels oats, at \$4 43 per bushel.
- Voucher 202. 23 bushels oats, at \$4 32 per bushel.
- Voucher 239. 39 bushels oats, at \$4 86 per bushel.

In July Mr. Brown purchased 2,000 pounds salt, at 4 cents per pound, for cash; and in September the cash price paid by him was: for oats, 75 cents per bushel; sheaf oats, \$1 per dozen, and hay, \$30

per ton. This shows the difference between scrip credit prices during the war and cash prices immediately thereafter.

The prices allowed for miscellaneous articles are as follows: harness, \$100; wagons, \$150 to \$300; riding saddle, \$50 to \$60; lumber, \$30 to \$100 per thousand; horse shoe nails, \$1 25 to \$1 50; cut nails, 15 to 50 cents per pound; iron, $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 cents per pound; tobacco, 75 cents to \$1 50 per pound; axes, \$3 to \$6; axe handles, \$1 to \$1 50 each; hand saws, \$8; screws, \$1; alum, nitre, blue vitriol, copperas, aloes, \$2 to \$12 per pound, generally \$4 to \$6.

Hire of horses, animals, ferries, &c.—The regular charge of \$4 per day for animals is reduced by the commission to \$3 in most instances. The houses are hired at from \$100 to \$200 per month, and are used as quarters for officers and men and store houses.

Hire of persons.—This abstract is for hire of teamsters, packers, packmasters, storekeepers, clerks, agents, &c., at rates of \$4, \$6 and \$8 per day, and the number employed is about 175.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The most extraordinary payment on this abstract is \$500 for carrying an express from Deer creek to Port Orford, on outbreak of Indians, March 17, 1856, and \$300 back again, \$800, "through mountains filled with hostile Indians."

The pasturing is from 10 to 50 cents per day for each horse. The accounts for repairs, &c., are in many instances vague, as, for instance: "Repairing wagons, \$636 25." Property account received with last report has not been examined.

James R. Peters, assistant quartermaster general, December, 1855, to June, 1856:

Purchases.—Horses, mules, oxen, &c.	\$105,317 02
Purchases.—Forage	101,651 79
Purchases.—Camp and garrison equipage, &c.	13,513 01
Purchases.—Stationery	5,220 25
Purchases.—Clothing	15,185 00
Purchases.—Ordnance stores	3,651 25
Expenditures.—Hire of animals	111,674 00
Expenditures.—Hire of men	74,657 18
Expenditures.—Hire of teams	21,910 00
Expenditures.—Rents, repairs, &c.	14,977 26
Expenditures.—Shoeing horses	14,812 25
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	482,569 01

Mr. Peters purchased 317 mules and 19 horses, at an average of about \$250 each. He hired, in addition, 448 horses and mules 28,078 days at \$4 per day, \$112,312, and teams to the amount of \$21,900. The rates of hire of teams were \$4 per day for the horses and mules, \$2 per day each for oxen, and \$4 for wagons.

The hire of packers, teamsters, &c., is \$4 to \$10 per day, having been reduced by commission from \$6 to \$12. The persons from whom the animals were hired were nearly all in service as teamsters and packers at from \$4 to \$8 per day.

The purchases of forage are: 157,504 pounds oats, charged \$5 to \$7 per bushel, allowed \$3 60; 3,214 pounds corn, charged \$4 per bushel, allowed \$3 50; 61,709 pounds barley, charged \$9 to \$12 per bushel, allowed \$3 50; 441,807 pounds wheat, charged \$4 per bushel, allowed \$3 50; 393,735 pounds wheat, crushed, charged \$7 per bushel, allowed \$4 50; 432,569 pounds hay, charged \$160 to \$200 per ton, allowed \$120; 11,400 pounds straw, charged \$20 per ton, allowed \$20.

Mr. Peters sold at auction, at Jacksonville, August 27, 1856, 26 horses for \$1,891, being a little less than \$73 each; 200 mules for \$18,076, being at an average of \$90 each. This included 127 apara-joes and pack saddles, costing about \$15 each. 7 wagons were sold for \$362, an average of \$51 70 each; 898 bushels wheat sold for \$580 25; 261 bushels sold at 71 cents = \$185 31; 637 bushels sold at 62 cents = \$394 94; 50 riding saddles sold for \$303 50, the rates being from 33 cents to \$29 each; iron, 8½ cents; nails, 16 cents; caps, 25 cents; hats, 50 cents; 129 pairs boots, \$1 55 per pair, and 29 pairs, at \$2 50 per pair. There are no remarks made as to the condition of the property sold. Of 150 sheets drawing paper, for which \$450 was paid, 75 sheets were used; the remaining 75 sheets sold for \$11 25.

J. W. Funk, assistant quartermaster, Canyonville, November, 1855, to March 12, 1856:

Hire of laborers, clerks, &c. \$2,120 00

The prices paid for labor \$4 to \$8, the usual rates.

Mr. Funk received from other officers a large amount of public property, which is nearly all accounted for by issues, transfers, or otherwise.

The officers' furniture, including stove, desk, tables, chairs, &c., is reported as worn out in service; and fifty cords of wood, received from L. P. Brown, January 10, 1856, are reported as having been used in office and store rooms.

The account is wholly made up and certified by Quartermaster General Drew to be correct, according to Mr. Funk's reports and certificates in his office.

O. W. Weaver, assistant quartermaster, Fort Minor, February to July, 1856:

Purchases \$1,323 75
Expenditures 6,387 87

7,711 42

Lewis Donnetti, packer, from June 6th to July 7th, 32 days, at \$4 per day, \$128,00; is reported as a soldier in company K, 2d regiment for the same time. Property account closed by issues, losses, sales at auction &c. The whole account is made and certified by Quartermaster General Drew, the same as Assistant Quartermaster Funk.

Samuel S. Mann, March 10th to August, 1856.

Purchases	\$10,360 29
Hire of persons	14,920 47
Hire of animals and articles	21,213 95
Miscellaneous	1,824 50
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	48,319 21
	<hr/>

Purchases: Horses, two at \$250, one at \$200, one at \$100; mules, one at \$300, two at \$250; hay, \$100 per ton; oats, \$3,60 per bushel.

Hire of persons: This abstract is for an aggregate of 3,256 days' labor of teamsters, wagon masters, agents, &c., at the usual rates of from \$4 00 to \$8 00 per day. The average price is \$5 77. A few express men are paid for short periods \$10 00 per day.

Hire of things: The principal item in this abstract is the charter of the steamer Excelsior, on Umpqua river, to convey stores from Scotts-burgh to Pyramid Rock, at \$1,500 per month, for three and one-half months, (\$5,250) from April 1st to July 15, 1856. It is noticed that \$200 is paid this steamer for transportation, under date of April 3d, as per voucher.

Miscellaneous expenses: Forage and stabling of animals, \$2 00 per day; keeping beef cattle, \$1 00 per day; shoeing horses, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per shoe.

Mr. Mann closes his property account.

The prices obtained for property at auction, after the close of the war, were as follows: Horses—six at \$40, one at \$50, two at \$65, three at \$75; mules—two at \$42, two at \$75, one at \$97, one at \$100, one at \$125, two at \$50, one at \$110, one at \$25; oxen—two at \$34, one at \$42,50, twelve at \$47, two at \$50. Two scows: one cost, April 16, 1856, \$700, sold for \$40; and one cost, May 1, 1856, \$200, sold for \$20.

Robert Thompson, quartermaster, Dalles, October, 1855, to March, 1856:

Purchases	\$14,598 99
Expenditures	7,990 67
	<hr/>
	22,589 66
	<hr/>

Purchases: 22 horses, 5 mules, and 26 oxen.

The horses were purchased at from \$80 to \$200—average \$150; the mules average about \$200 each, and the oxen \$200 per yoke. An account of \$312 is allowed for forage furnished companies A, B, and H, first regiment. The property is not accounted for any further than this, and no rates are given. All the vouchers for purchases are receipts for certificates made payable when Congress appropriates the money. The rates paid for service are: teamsters, \$75 to \$100 per month; packmasters, \$115; clerks, \$300; agents, \$250; Indian packers, \$60. A pack-horse is hired for company G forty-one days

at \$1 per day. About 400 horses and mules, as well as large quantities of clothing, camp equipage, forage, &c., are issued, on requisitions, to officers who render no accounts. The property account of Mr. Thompson is closed by transfer to Quartermaster J. A. Pownall, his successor at the Dalles.

J. A. Pownall, assistant quartermaster, Dalles, March to September, 1856:

Purchases.....	\$184 65
Hire of persons.....	4,910 23
Rents, ranching, repairs, ferriage, &c.....	9,526 32
	<hr/>
	14,621 20
Omitted by commission.....	102 50
	<hr/>
	14,723 70
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The prices paid for labor are from \$4 to \$10 per day.

William Johnson (of Keith & Johnson) charges \$644 50 for ferriage of men and animals at Dalles, between June 26 and August 2, one month and seven days, mounted men and pack animals at \$1 25 each. Same man charges, in A. H. Robie's account, (Washington,) for the use of his ferry, \$300 per month, and his own services \$120 per month from June 1 to September 30, 1856, and is also enrolled as a private of Captain Goff's company of volunteers.

As successor to R. Thompson, Mr. Pownall received and had in his possession a large quantity of property, much of which was turned over to company and other officers, who render no accounts. A part of this property is 430 horses and mules; 48 head of cows and calves and 10 head of oxen are turned over to two persons (appraised, as stated in the receipt, at \$1,323 50) for ranching cattle. There are no rates, dates, nor evidences of appraisement. The calves and cows are entered on the returns as beef cattle; the oxen cost about \$200 per yoke.

The accounts of D. H. Lownsdale, W. H. Fauntleroy, J. S. Ruckle, and S. B. Story, in northern Oregon, T. F. Loehr and J. S. Rinearson, in southern Oregon, are small, and present no special feature.

John F. Miller, quartermaster general, Jacksonville, October 1st to November 29, 1855, (was succeeded by J. R. Peters, assistant quartermaster general.)

Purchases of forage.....	\$70,831 60
" animals.....	700 00
" clothing.....	6,955 50
" camp equipage.....	7,831 80
" ordnance stores.....	1,835 75
" commissary stores.....	39,127 97
" quartermaster's stores hospital department.....	5,437 77
	<hr/>
	\$132,720 39

Expenditures, hire of teams.....	\$9,166 00
“ pack animals, &c.....	48,824 00
“ men in quartermaster and subsistence departments	10,318 00
“ clerks	4,278 00
“ shoeing animals, &c.....	5,176 00
“ rents, repairs, ferriage, &c.....	46,084 40
	<hr/>
	81,846 40
Total	<hr/> \$214,566 79 <hr/>

But 2 horses were purchased by Mr. Miller, 1 at \$400 and 1 at \$300.

The prices awarded by the commission for forage purchased were, for oats, \$3 60 per bushel; wheat, \$3 60 per bushel; corn, \$4 per bushel; barley, \$5 per bushel; hay, \$120 per ton.

Camp equipage: Bread pans, large, \$5 each; tin cups, 75 cents; tin buckets, large, \$5; camp kettles, \$4; shovels, \$6; matches, 50 cents per box.

Ordnance stores: Powder, \$2 50 per lb.; lead, 50 cents per lb.; for shoeing animals, \$2 50 per shoe is awarded. For packers and laborers, \$4 per day is allowed. For pack masters and forage masters, \$8 per day. The prices allowed for pack animals, horses and mules, is \$4 per day.

Commissary stores: The prices allowed are, for bacon, 60 cents per lb.; beef, 18 cents per lb.; beans, 40 cents per lb.; sugar, 50 cents per lb.; vinegar, \$4 per gallon; flour, 10 cents per lb.; candles, \$2 per lb.; fresh pork, 18 cents per lb.; coffee, 75 cents per lb.; salt, 30 cents per lb.

General Miller had about 450 pack and team animals hired and in service in October and November. Property accounts are rendered by General Miller. The ordnance stores are accounted for as issued to companies; camp and garrison equipage by issues and transfers; clothing the same; commissary stores by issues to officers and troops, teamsters, packers, and other employes, and by transfers. The issues to troops and employes are in accordance with regulation allowance. The forage is accounted for by issues to horses of volunteers, pack animals, teams, and by transfers. The clothing, commissary stores and forage turned over to the colonel of the 2d regiment does not appear to be accounted for. All the property turned over to his successor, Colonel Peters, assistant quartermaster general, is taken up on his returns.

M. M. McCarver, acting assistant quartermaster general from October 11, 1855, to June 24, 1856, and commissary general from October 11, 1855, to January 10, 1857.

Purchases for quartermaster's department, including animals, wagons, &c.....	\$208,821 84
Expenditures. Hire of animals, employes, repairs, transportation, &c., in quartermaster and subsistence departments	66,117 43
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	\$364,809 08 <hr/>

Mr. McCarver purchased 130 horses, 167 mules, and 605 oxen, making 902 animals. Number of wagons purchased, 90. The average price paid for horses is about \$300, for mules about the same, and for wagons about \$225. In addition he had about 50 animals hired, at various times between October 21, 1855, and February 16, 1856, for which \$3 per day is awarded.

The amount of forage purchased was: Oats, 14,568 bushels; wheat, 770 bushels; sheaf oats, 1,485 dozen; peas, 658 bushels; hay, 24,703 pounds.

The prices paid were, in 1855, in October, November, and December: Oats, at Salem, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 60, and \$2 per bushel; November, at Cavalles, \$1 50 per bushel; October and November, at Eugene City, \$1 75, \$1 87, and \$2 per bushel; December, at Deer Creek, \$4 14 per bushel; November, crushed wheat at Deer Creek, \$2 50 per bushel; November, hay at Deer Creek, \$40 per ton; November and December, hay at Eugene City, \$40 per ton. For powder, \$1 75 to \$2 per pound is paid; for lead, 37½ cents; for rifles, \$25 to \$60; for revolvers, \$55 to \$60.

The amount of subsistence purchased from October 15, 1855, to August 1, 1856, was: Flour, 202,532 pounds; beef, 169,242 pounds; bacon, 33,742 pounds; pork, 14,806 pounds; potatoes, 8,896 pounds; coffee, 9,122 pounds; sugar, 21,936 pounds; and many other articles such as are used for subsistence.

The prices paid at Salem, Eugene City, Deer Creek, and other points, were: For beef, from 11 to 18 cents per pound; for bacon, from 30, 40, 50, to 60 cents per pound; for pork, from 20 to 30 cents per pound; for flour, from 4 to 15 cents per pound; for coffee, from 30 to 50 cents per pound; for sugar, from 22 to 50 cents per pound; for rice, from 25 to 38 cents per pound; for lard, 30 cents per pound; for syrup, (molasses,) \$2 50 per gallon.

No property accounts in either the quartermaster's or subsistence departments were received with the scrip accounts. A property account was received with the last report, which has not been examined.

Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster general, Salem, November 30, 1855, to September 25, 1857:

Purchases of animals, forage, &c.:	
For quartermaster's department.....	\$129,625 30
For ordnance and ordnance stores.....	5,856 70
For subsistence	553 25
For clothing and tobacco.....	56,770 00
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Expenditures:	192,805 25
Persons hired.....	\$62,356 70
Animals and articles hired.....	51,471 53
Miscellaneous expenses.....	14,153 92
Miscellaneous expenses.....	92,845 18
<hr/>	
	220,827 33
<hr/>	
	413,632 58
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The number of horses purchased by Mr. Drew was 261; mules, 24. The prices paid were from \$200 to \$400 each, and average about \$325.

The amount of forage purchased was: Oats, 437,000 pounds; wheat, 25,000 pounds; crushed wheat, 17,000 pounds; sheaf grain, 1,912 dozen; hay, 347,285 pounds.

The prices paid were: For oats, from \$2 to \$4 per bushel; for wheat the same; and for hay, from \$50 to \$70 per ton.

The purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores is the same as previously noticed.

The abstract of persons hired, \$62,356 70, is for services of laborers, packers, teamsters, packmasters, agents, clerks, &c., and the prices paid are the usual ones of from \$4 to \$10 per day. The prices paid for hire of animals are generally \$2 per day for horses, and \$4 for mules.

The commission allow \$10,396 for property, principally animals, captured by the Indians. As a general thing the amount allowed is stated to be the appraised value of the animals, and the pay for services prior to capture is disallowed. In a few instances, presumed to be through inadvertence, the pay for services of the animals is also allowed.

There is allowed \$156 per week for the use of a "pasture field" for 12 weeks, \$1,872, and \$78 per week for another for the same time, \$936; \$60 per month for rent of room for quartermaster general's office, 21 months, \$1,260. These are only given as apparent high rates, as other rooms, buildings, and fields, are hired for less.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The payments for "forage and stabling" are at the rate of \$2 per day for each animal. For printing a large number of blank vouchers eight cents each is allowed. Blank vouchers are bill heads with certificates attached.

Commutation of subsistence and quarters at \$2 per day, for 190 days, is allowed to a clerk employed at \$10 per day. The ferriage and pasturage rates as noted in other accounts. The lowest rate charged is per voucher 148, which is for pasturing animals from November 21, 1855, to July 18, 1856, 57,508 days, at 18 cents per day, \$10,351 44.

The miscellaneous abstract, amounting to \$92,845 18, is for ammunition, stationery, horses, mules, forage, labor, captures by Indians, meals furnished, guns, wagons, hire of animals, pasturage, forage, commutation of rations, in fact, a collection of all sorts of expenses, for which certificates were issued from April, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858. William Parker is paid \$300 for a horse, furnished by himself, to carry an express for himself as quartermaster's agent, Marion company, to assistant quartermaster at Portland, in November, 1855, so severely injured that he died during the winter of 1856.

Thomas J. McCarver, acting commissary general at Portland, November, 1855, to November, 1856.

Purchases of subsistence	\$16,398 97
Meals furnished	14,983 51
Hire of persons, rents, &c.	4,205 66
Services	2,077 40
	<hr/>
	37,665 54
	<hr/>

The principal articles of subsistence purchased and prices paid, were—

Flour, 28,875 pounds, from 5 to 7½ cents per pound.
 Beef, 11,600 pounds, at 20 cents per pound.
 Bacon, 11,600 pounds, at 30 cents per pound.
 Coffee, 9,000 pounds, from 25 to 30 cents per pound.
 Sugar, 19,000 pounds, from 14 to 16 cents per pound.
 Salt, 5,000 pounds, from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

Some of the vouchers for services are vague, as for instance: "For services rendered in butchering cattle, belonging to commissary department, and delivering the same in rations, as per contract, \$700." There are no dates nor rates other than given.

Meals furnished.—This abstract is for about 16,000 meals, at the usual rate of \$1 per meal. As a general thing, it is merely stated that the meals were furnished men in the quartermaster or commissary departments. In one or two instances the vouchers are precisely alike, and are presumed to be duplicates.

Board for a sick soldier is charged at \$21 for five days. One person appears to have been boarded for over six months at one place. From December 29 to July 1, there are charged, as furnished him, 777 meals, which would make the board about \$4 16 per day. Many others are boarded at \$3 per day, for considerable periods; the charge being three meals per day, at \$1 each.

The clerks and herdsmen hired at the usual rates.

B. F. Goodwin, acting commissary of subsistence, Portland, October 12, 1855, to February 11, 1856.

Purchases of subsistence	\$42,171 22
Meals furnished	5,240 32
Purchases of barrels, stationery, &c	876 00
Services, labor, &c.	5,267 41
	<hr/>
	53,554 95
	<hr/>

The principal articles were: 170,000 pounds of flour; 126,000 pounds of beef; 4,000 pounds of salt beef; 11,000 pounds of coffee; 20,000 pounds of sugar; 28,000 pounds of salt; 10,000 pounds of pease; 3,000 pounds of tobacco; 3,000 pounds of bread.

The prices paid do not vary essentially from those noted in the account of Mr. McCarver.

For meals the vouchers have the same indefiniteness, for instance: "For 957 meals furnished to officers and privates of the 1st regiment Oregon mounted volunteers and men employed in different depart-

ments of the volunteer service, \$957; 139 lodgings at 50 cents, \$69 50 = \$1,026 50.

Property accounts of Messrs. McCarver and Goodwin are with the last report of the commission, and have not been examined.

P. O. Reilly, commissary, (acting assistant quartermaster also,) Deer Creek, October, 1855, to December, 1856.

Purchases.—Forage	\$9,469 07
Purchases.—Meals.	11,124 75
Purchases.—Subsistence	54,365 82
Expenditures.—Subsistence department	9,245 05
Expenditures.—Subsistence department	660 39
Expenditures.—Quartermaster's department	2,901 50
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	87,766 58
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The accounts of Mr. Reilly are made up by the quartermaster and commissary generals, and certified by them to be correct and just, according to the reports and certificates in their offices.

There are 73 vouchers, varying from 10 to 650 "meals furnished men in different departments of the volunteer service," from November, 1855, to August, 1856.

The principal commissary stores purchased were: Flour, 122,708 pounds, at 9 to 12 cents per pound; bacon, 50,000 pounds, at 40 to 50 cents per pound; beef, 67,000 pounds, at 13 to 15 cents per pound; pork, 11,000 pounds, at 25 cents per pound; rice, 1,400 pounds, at 50 cents per pound; salt, 1,700 pounds, at 20 to 40 cents per pound.

The prices paid for oats were from \$2 to \$3 60 per bushel. The expenditures, other than purchases, were mostly for services of herders and agents at rates from \$4 to \$10 per day. The prices for other articles of subsistence were: eggs, \$1 per dozen; peaches, \$5 per can; beans, 25 to 50 cents per pound; sugar and coffee, 50 cents; dried apples, 75 cents to \$1 per pound; vinegar, \$4 per gallon; syrup, (molasses,) \$5 per gallon.

J. B. Wardsworth, assistant commissary general, Jacksonville, November 1855 and 1856.

Purchases of substance	\$67,861 04
Payments for meals and hire of men and horses	10,157 31
Supplies for hospital	673 03
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	78,691 38
	<hr/>

The quantities of the principal articles purchased, were:

Beef,	106,814	pounds,	allowed,	18	cents	per	lb.
Bacon,	18,282	"	"	60	"	"	"
Flour,	146,286	"	"	10	"	"	"
Beans,	9,351	"	"	40	"	"	"
Sugar,	15,452	"	"	50	"	"	"
Saleratus,	1,233	"	"	75	"	"	"
Coffee,	8,419	"	"	75	"	"	"
Salt,	4,982	"	"	30	"	"	"

Except for the leading articles of beef, bacon, and flour, the prices at Jacksonville vary considerably, and do not appear to be governed by the time, for instance:

1856.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Syrup.	Beans.	Salt.	Rice.	Soap.	Saleratus.
Feb. 4	\$0 50	\$0 75	-----	\$0 40	\$0 30	\$0 40	\$0 35	\$0 75
16	12 to 22	45	\$2 25	16½ to 20	10	25	20	25
March 15	-----	75	-----	40	30	40	35	75
May 4	-----	70	6 00	30	-----	30	35	75

When 50 cents per pound is charged for salt, soap, and rice, they are reduced to 30, 35, and 40 cents, respectively.

The meals furnished clerks and agents in quartermaster's and subsistence departments are charged at from \$1 14½ to \$1 28 each. The rates paid for services of herders, agents, and clerks, are from \$4 to \$10 per day, and the hire of animals \$4 per day.

The purchases for the hospital were turned over in bulk to the surgeon. The prices allowed were: milk, \$1 per gallon; chickens, \$1 50 each; butter, \$1 25; onions, 20 cents per lb.; cabbage, 75 cents per head; potatoes, 10 cents per lb.; American brandy, \$7; French brandy, \$16; vinegar, \$4. The property purchased and received by Mr. Wardsworth is all accounted for, in proper form, by regulation issues, transfers, or sales.

The accounts of Shubrick, Norris, and J. F. Miller, regimental commissaries at the Dalles; Abraham Hackleman, A. C. at Albany; Edgar Hewitt, C., Corvallis; and P. F. Castleman, commissary, Eugene City, embracing an expenditure of about \$30,000, present no new features. They are made up and certified by Commissary General McCarver to be correct, according to their original reports and certificates in his possession. Property returns, in the names of these officers, were transmitted by the commission with their last report.

Throughout all the property accounts examined it is observed that large quantities of subsistence, clothing, ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, and means of transportation, have been transferred or issued to officers of the staff, or of companies, not disbursing. These officers render no accounts; but instances occur where property is taken up by quartermasters as turned in by companies.

At the commencement of hostilities, in October, 1855, the disbursing officers introduced a clause into their certificates or receipts for property and service, that the amounts represented to be due would be payable when Congress should appropriate the money. Although this clause is omitted in subsequent certificates, it is presumed that the liabilities were incurred with that understanding.

It will be perceived that prices vary according to locality and time. The animals purchased by Assistant Quartermaster General Zeiber by appraisement, to be paid for agreeably to the proclamation of Governor Curry, when Congress should appropriate the money, averaged about \$160 each; and those of Quartermaster Thompson, at the Dalles, averaged about \$150 each. In the southern part of Oregon prices of

horses and mules were about the same throughout the war, and range from \$200 to \$400, the average being probably about \$325 each.

The price paid for oats was, at Portland, generally \$1 per bushel; and for hay \$30 to \$40 per ton. At Salem hay is charged at about the same price, while oats are at least fifty cents per bushel higher. At Eugene City the price increased to \$2 for wheat and oats. At Jacksonville and Deer Creek the regular prices allowed were \$3 50 to \$4 for corn, wheat, and oats, and \$120 per ton for hay; but they are in many instances higher.

The prices allowed at Portland and Jacksonville for the main articles of subsistence, with the prices at which they sold at auction at the latter place after the war, are as follows:

Articles.	Portland.	Jacksonville.	Sold at auction August 23, 1866.
Flour.....	5 to 7 cts. per lb....	\$0 10	12,000 lbs., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents.
Beef.....	20 cents per lb....	18	37,800 lbs., at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Pork, (salt).....	25 cents per lb....	(fresh) 25	
Bacon.....	30 cents per lb....	60	
Sugar.....	14 to 16 cts. per lb.	50	3,085 lbs., at 15 to 22 cents.
Salt.....	3 to 4 cents per lb..	30	2,350 lbs., at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Coffee.....	25 to 30 cts. per lb..	75	2,163 lbs., at $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 cents.
Vinegar.....	90 cents per gallon..	4 00	
Candles.....	60 to 80 cts. per lb..	\$1 60 to 2 00	198 lbs., at 43 to 47 cents.
Soap.....	16 cents per lb....	35 to 50	848 lbs., at 15 cents.
Syrup.....	\$1 25 per gallon....	\$2 25 to 6 00	
Saleratus.....	18 cents per lb....	\$0 75	695 lbs., at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Lard.....	30 cents per lb....	50	
Rice.....	15 to 25 cts. per lb.	25 to 40	394 lbs., at 13 cents.
Beans.....	10 cents per lb....	40	648 lbs., at 10 cents.

The prices at which property of all kinds sold after the war could have been, and no doubt were, governed by a variety of circumstances. That they were very low is indicated by the foregoing remarks upon the several accounts. How far these rates should be taken into consideration in connexion with the prices paid can only be determined by a full knowledge of all the facts.

In the final report of the commission they state that "the sum total of the sales of public property remaining on hand, in Oregon, at the close of the war, made to claimants and accounted for by way of cancellation of so much of their claims, was \$189,377 67. * * * A portion of the public property referred to was sold for cash. * * * The total amount of money made from these sales was \$78,656 49 $\frac{1}{2}$."

Of this the sum of \$18,109 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ is reported remaining in the hands of disbursing officers, and it is recommended that it be stopped from the pay awarded them on the rolls.

It appears from the muster rolls that of the animals first purchased three hundred and sixty were furnished the 1st regiment in northern Oregon, and twenty-six to the 9th regiment in the south.

The field and staff were furnished with thirteen, and the 2d regiment with but sixty-seven. These include long and short periods.

It is seen, therefore, that nearly all of the animals purchased must have been used for transportation purposes, in addition to the great number of pack animals and teams hired. It is quite probable that the animals hired for long periods might not have been used all the time, but were in possession of, or at the command of the Territory.

The prices for clothing are believed to be about the same as in Washington Territory, where the subject is more fully treated.

I believe it was not expected that I should notice the prices paid for the large quantities of small articles purchased at the various points, although their aggregate cost might be considerable.

The neatness and elegance with which the accounts of Oregon are executed could hardly be surpassed, and it is evident that the clerical force employed was of the most accomplished and experienced that could be procured.

WASHINGTON CLAIMS.

These claims, representing less than one-third the amount of those of Oregon, and the papers connected therewith not being so voluminous, have received a more thorough investigation and minute analysis.

The gross amount of claims, as stated by the commission, is as follows:

Troop service, exclusive of field and staff.....	\$476,951 88
Staff department, and field and staff, and employes enrolled	42,641 18
Expense of maintaining the same, not including pay..	961,882 39
Total expenses.....	<u>1,481,475 45</u>

It appears that, by proclamation and orders of Governor I. I. Stevens and Acting Governor Mason, copies of which are referred to in the report of the commissioner, but which are not found among the papers, seven militia companies were organized, four mounted and three foot, having an average number of two hundred and sixty officers and men, in November; there were thirteen companies and five hundred and twelve men in December; sixteen companies and six hundred and twenty-five men in January, 1856; eighteen companies and seven hundred and two men in February; eight companies, including one mounted, in that month, of two hundred and sixty-six men, and two of the companies of eighty-two men, were continued in service until the 1st of August, 1856, besides an Indian company, eighty-one strong, which does not appear to have been noticed by the commission in their report.

Of these nineteen companies, thirteen were mounted and six were foot, and they constituted the 1st regiment, with a staff of one brigadier general and adjutant general, six aids to the governor with the rank of lieutenant colonels, two commissioners with the rank of captains, and five surgeons, one with the rank of major, and the rest of captains, fifteen in all, and they profess to have been in service from various periods from the 14th of October, 1855, to the 11th of Feb-

mary, 1856, in which month the whole regiment was discharged, except two companies, as before mentioned. The brigadier general was Brevet Major G. J. Rains, United States army, who is reported by the commissioner for pay, in addition to his pay and allowances as an officer of the army, at \$7 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ per day. Upon this roll is a memorandum by Governor Stevens, stating that during the periods of service therein of Adjutant General James Tilton, he was also in the service of the United States as surveyor general, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. E. Lunder, aid to governor, also in service as chief justice, at \$2,500 per annum. James Dotz, B. F. Shaw, William Cring, and E. C. Fitzhugh, aids, also in the service of the United States at the same time, at salaries of \$1,800, \$1,000, and \$500 each per annum. W. H. Tappan, quartermaster, in the service of the United States, at \$1,000 per annum; and Governor Stevens suggests to the commissioners that the military service of these men be considered extra, for which, in addition, he recommends that they be paid in full, and the commissioners report them for pay accordingly as brigadier general, lieutenant colonels, and captains. The commissioners report to be due for the service of the regiment, including the field and staff, with service in double capacities, before mentioned, the sum of \$167,457 74.

The true amount, however, as shown by the pay-roll, apparently made out with great care and neatness, is as follows:

Total pay, &c	\$191,122 19
Deduct for large quantities of clothing furnished some of the companies to an extent greatly beyond what volunteers usually receive, and which are entered on the roll as stoppages	11,872 45
	<hr/> 179,249 74
Difference and excess	<hr/> 11,792 08

The difference is occasioned by the pay-roll of Indian company, not noticed by the commissioners, and by their failing to include allowances for use and risk of horses not owned by the volunteers who had them, but by other individuals who were entitled to the hire which, in every instance, is reported on the rolls to be due, but excluded from the aggregate amount.

The pay of the volunteers is based by the commissioners upon act of the legislature of Oregon, passed whilst these Indian disturbances were pending, which fixes it at \$2 per day, and \$2 per day for use and risk of horses for non-commissioned officers and privates, and the pay, &c., of the army, and \$2 per day for the use and risk of horses for the commissioned officers. In every instance where the volunteers have lost horses or arms owned by themselves or others, the value is carried out in the column, and reported for pay with the services.

Instances are not unfrequent where, after the termination of the

service, the volunteers have turned their arms in at a high valuation, and when they have been injured and rendered useless, they have been turned in and reported for pay with the rest. Of the volunteers of the regiment, many of the men of Captain Denney's company, 50 strong, are reported to have signed unmilitary resolutions, and not entitled to an honorable discharge; they are reported for full pay notwithstanding. In some of the companies, the members had more horses in service than they were entitled to keep, all of which were reported for pay. In some other companies, men are discharged for refusing to be sworn and for disobedience of orders, yet all are reported for pay. Others again, deserted, forfeiting, of course, their pay, but to whom considerable advances had been made in clothing, &c., which, if the government pays for, the latter will be a loss to that extent. Some of the members are reported to be in service for considerable periods after the discharge of their commands, without any reason assigned. Captain Christopher Higgins' company of only thirteen privates, with eight non-commissioned officers, four commissioned officers, were called out to protect United States commissioners in making treaties with the Indians, and all the horses but two belonged to the United States. For this service they are reported for full pay for their military services, such as it was, and during the same time the captain was in service as master packer at \$100 per month. The first lieutenant as expressman, at the same pay. The second and third lieutenants as herder and packer, at \$60 per month. The four sergeants as packers at \$60 per month each. Three of the four corporals as packers at the same pay, and seven of the privates as packers at the same pay per month, being eighteen of the twenty-five members of the company reported for pay by the commissioners in two capacities at the same time. On the muster-roll of Captain B. L. Henness' company (mounted) it is stated "that the dates of discharge all below Richard F. Morgan, private No. 41, is wrong. Captain McCorkle's little company of foot, consisting of three commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers and a musician, and only twelve men, twenty-one in all, are charged with supplies of beef at eight cents and sugar at twelve and a half cents per pound, water-proof hats at \$2 each, and brogans at \$2 50 each, prices greatly below any that were made at any time during the service.

Captain Yantes' company of only 23 strong, including four commissioned officers, were also called out to protect the United States commissioners making treaties with the Indians, in which one private is reported for pay for three horses in service, which was two more than he was entitled to keep.

The horses of the regiment are not generally valued upon the pay rolls; but when they are, the valuations are reasonable enough, being from \$70 to \$100 each, and some few as high as \$250 each. In some instances men were allowed to draw clothing, &c., considerably beyond the amounts due them for their services; the difference, if the government pays for the clothing, &c., will be lost. Of the 439 horses of the regiment, 49 were furnished by the government of the Territory. The second regiment was called out by the same authority, two companies of which were mustered into service in January, 1856,

consisting of 42 officers and men. In February there were 11 companies and 367 men; in March, 15 companies and 538 men; in April, 17 companies and 668 men; in May, 16 companies and 666 men; in June and part of July, 17 companies and 724 men; in part of August, 11 companies and 466 men; in part of September, 6 companies and 283 men, and in part of October there were two companies, with an average of 111 men, who were discharged on the 17th of October, 1856. For this force of less than an average of 800 men at any time, there were the following staff officers: 1 adjutant general, (Tilton, the surveyor general of the government, at a salary of \$3,000 a year,) with the rank of brigadier general, reported for pay to the amount, in addition, of \$4,815 91; 1 assistant adjutant general; 7 aids to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant colonels, and 1 with the rank of lieutenant; 1 engineer, with the rank of captain; 1 quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; 1 assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; 9 assistant quartermasters, with the rank and pay of captains; 6 surgeons, with the rank of major; 4 assistant surgeons, with the rank of captains; 4 majors of battalion; 1 adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant; 4 adjutants of battalions, with the rank of first lieutenant; 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 1 sergeant major, making 43 in all, who are reported for United States army pay, according to their respective ranks, amounting to \$40,324 62, after deducting \$1,214 75 for stoppage on account of clothing, &c., furnished. Of the number, Tilton, adjutant general, Shaw, assistant adjutant general, Fitzhugh, Craig, Lander, Ford, Doty, aids to the governor, and Roby, quartermaster, eight in all, were at the same time in the service of the United States at various salaries of from \$3,000 to \$1,000 per annum, they nevertheless are reported by the commissioners for their pay in addition, according to army rate, agreeably to their respective ranks.

The last of the troops were discharged on the 17th of October, 1856, only three days before the commissioners commenced their examination of the claims styled by the act of Congress of the 18th of the preceding August as growing out of the late Indian war, yet General Tilton, the chief of the staff, is continued in service and reported for pay until the 30th of the following June, 1857; Quartermaster General Miller until the 30th of September of the same year; Assistant Adjutant General Shaw until the 30th of April; E. C. Fitzhugh, aid to the governor, until the 25th of February; W. W. de Lacey, engineer, until the 1st of April; James K. Hurd, assistant quartermaster general, until the 1st of March, and A. H. Robie and M. B. Millard on the 20th of February, 1857. None of the quartermasters of this regiment were appointed, or entered upon their duties as such, until the latter part of January, 1856, when two of them were mustered into service; five were mustered in February, when eleven companies of the regiment had been received; two in April; one in May, and one on the 11th of June, 1856. The regiment consisted of nine mounted companies and ten foot companies, and there were in service of the mounted men, for their various periods of service, all told, 674 horses, of which 239 were purchased

and furnished the volunteers by the Territory, and 15 were purchased by individuals. The valuations of the horses, when mentioned on the pay roll, are very high, generally going from \$200, \$250, \$350, \$375, \$400, \$450, and \$500 each, though some of them are valued from \$75 to \$175. William Packwood, who appears to have been the owner or keeper of a ferry on the Nesqually river, between Olympia and Steilacoom, was, by order of Governor Mason, with his ferrymen, ten in number, organized into a company, Packwood having the rank of sergeant; mustered into service January and February 2, 1856. The whole of the men were discharged for disobedience of orders, one for disability, and the rest for refusing to be sworn in. Yet the whole of them are reported for pay by the commissioners. Packwood went out of service April 9, 1856. On the discharge of Packwood's squad, in February, another similar squad, by order of Governor Stevens, was mustered into service in March, under the command of sergeant John A. Packwood, with José Myers for corporal, and seven men. Packwood is reported in service until the 22d of September, for which \$374 is reported to be due him. The corporal and five of the men were discharged on the 18th of July, with pay to the amount of \$222 each due the men, and \$282 due the corporal. These men, Packwood and Packard, in addition to the pay above, have large accounts for ferriage over this ferry for numerous individuals, without designating whether they were in the service at the time or not, or even naming them so *that* fact could be ascertained. The fact of their being in the service, under pay, seems not to have made any difference in their charges for ferriage, and they, or one of them, besides, charged for a great many separate meals to various passing travellers, and to a heavy amount.

The roll of Captain James Williams' company, in service from June 2 to September 25, 1856, the last company called out, is full of errors and confusion. Seventeen of the men are set down and reported for pay by the commissioners for themselves and horses at nearly \$8 per day each. The company of Captain Oliver Shead, 43 strong, in service from February 22 to July 17, 1856, is called a "train guard," ordered into service by Governor Stevens. It was a foot company, the captain and first lieutenant only being mounted, and the aggregate amount of pay reported to be due them is \$9,129 69. Having reason to suspect that this company, or some of them, were reported for pay in other capacities at the same time, led to an examination, which disclosed the fact, per Quartermaster General Miller's accounts, that 33 of the 43 members were at the same time reported for pay as wagon masters, teamsters, blacksmiths, &c., at \$4, \$6, and \$10 per day, amounting in the aggregate, besides the above amount reported for their pay, to the sum of \$12,614. Captain Shead himself is reported for pay in three different capacities at the same time, to wit: captain of this company, and use of horses for 161 days, \$674 45; as chief wagon master, and use of another horse, \$1,104; and as wagon master, \$594; in all, \$2,372 45 for a service of a little over five months. Andrew J. Baldwin is also reported for pay in three capacities, to wit: private of the company, 146 days, \$292; as blacksmith,

at \$10 per day, \$690; and as wagon master, at \$6 per day, \$272; in all, \$1,354 for 146 days' service as private of the company. There was thus employed and reported for pay in the double and triple capacities the captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals, and twenty-seven privates.

It is not doubted that a rigid investigation would show other instances of double and triple payments to the same individuals in different capacities, and reported for pay in all of them.

Purchases and expenditures by Acting Governor C. H. Mason and by eleven captains of companies of the 1st regiment, for the use of the same, from October, 1855, to January and February, 1857.

The quartermaster and commissaries of the 1st regiment seem to have performed very little duty, and rendered no returns, hence the duty of supplying and providing for these commands devolved on Governor Mason and the captain of the eleven companies, 556 strong, as above mentioned. And first in addition thereto are liabilities contracted by Captain Gilmore Hayes for his company, mounted, 90 strong, and in service from October 14, 1855, to January 14, 1856,

amounting to	\$4,288 38
Cancelled by payments in public property	392 51

Outstanding	<u>3,895 87</u>
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This company was mustered into the service of the United States by Major Rains, United States army, and is stated in the report of the commissioners to have received during its term of service issues of clothing, rations, &c., the same as in case of the regular troops. On referring to the accounts of Lieutenant J. Nugen, United States quartermaster at Steilacoom, this is found to be the fact. Why the captain or any one else should have contracted these accounts for forage, subsistence, &c., outside of and in addition to the regular supplies by the United States officers, is unexplained. The papers show that they, or some of them at least, should not be recognized by the quartermaster at Steilacoom, yet they are approved by the commissioners, and a few paid in whole or in part in public property.

Company C, Captain George B. Gondy, foot, 72 strong, from October 23, 1855, to January 24, 1856, amount ..	\$3,033 30
Cancelled by payments in public property	414 30

Leaving outstanding	<u>2,619 00</u>
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These accounts are mainly for subsistence, and, with some exceptions, are much more moderate as to prices than any yet examined: fresh beef, 15 cents per pound; sugar, 16 cents per pound; flour, 6 and 7 cents per pound, &c. Meals, however, are charged at \$1 each, and some accounts are loose and irregular, and made out in gross without particulars.

Company D, Captain William H. Wallace, 14 members, mounted, 56 strong, from October 30 to January 31, 1856	\$1,453 35
Cancelled by public property	421 06
Outstanding	<u>1,032 29</u>

Prices about the same as the preceding.

M. S. Burns, one of the surgeons, charges for the rent of a hospital for this company up to the 19th of February, 1856, or nineteen days after it was discharged, \$400 for the value of two horses and a saddle alleged to have been lost in the service of this company, reported for allowance.

Company E, Captain Isaac Hayes, mounted, 41 strong, in service from November 1, 1855, to January 31, 1856	\$3,451 33
Cancelled as above	145 74
Outstanding	<u>3,305 59</u>

Prices variable, some few higher than usual, but as a general thing lower; the purchases are generally of forage, with some subsistence. Some appear to have been made only a few days before, and one or two on the day of the discharge of the company, and the largest purchases from members of the company. On the 31st of January, J. H. Conner, the 2d lieutenant, appears to have sold 1,300 lbs. hay and 27½ bushels of oats, which, being very nearly the quantities he would have been entitled to for one horse, looks very like it has been so treated. Twelve saddles were purchased on the day the company was discharged. A. W. Stewart and Abijah O'Neal, privates of the company, are reported for pay, also, for their services for hauling—the latter at \$8 per day, to the amount of \$104.

Company F, Captain B. T. Humes, mounted, 63 strong, service from November 1, 1855, to February 1, 1856	\$4,326 96
Cancelled as above	259 75
Outstanding	<u>4,067 21</u>

Saddles \$30 each, oats as low as \$1.50, but generally \$2 per bushel. Eighteen out of the forty-seven accounts for forage transportation were contracted with members of the company, seven of whom, in addition to their pay as such, are reported as having due them for their service in other capacities—teamsters, appraisers, &c.—at from \$3 to \$10 per day. The debts contracted by the company are mostly on account of forage and subsistence, to the extent of four-fifths of the whole amount; appraisers of public property are reported for pay at \$10 per day. There is an account for horse-shoeing, in which the claimant charges \$6 for each horse, amounting to \$48; but the commissioners have raised it to \$8 each, and approved the account for \$64.

Company G, Captain W. A. L. McCorkle, foot, 21 strong, service from October 24, 1855, to January 31, 1856.....	\$859 39
Cancelled as before mentioned.....	355 60

Outstanding (the commissioners report \$573, 79).....	503 39
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This company seems to have been but a small affair of only twelve privates, with three commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers, and one musician, residing at Monticello, which they do not appear ever to have left. Seven of the sixteen accounts were contracted with members of the company, and the 1st lieutenant, John Catlin, is reported for pay in three different capacities at the same time, to wit: lieutenant, \$242 55; service as expressman, \$35 50; for three days' collecting the accounts of the company, \$15; all of which are approved by the commissioners. Ten muskets were purchased at \$14 each, though the last five are reported for pay at \$30 each; but what became of them, or any of the property purchased by this or any other of the companies is, so far, not shown. Prices about the same.

Company H, Captain C. C. Hewett, foot, 73 strong, service from October 25, 1858, to January 25, 1856.....	\$2,605 18
Cancelled as before.....	298 40

Outstanding	2,306 78
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Reported by commissioners	\$2,173.
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It is thought that the prices agreed on for supplies and services for the company are less than any that have yet been examined; a few accounts were contracted with members of the company, and one Henry Van Asselt is reported for pay for 14 days' hauling \$84, at the same time that he is reported for pay as a private. The company was raised at Leatts, which it does not appear ever to have left.

Company I, Captain A. A. Plummer, foot, 29 strong, service from 16th November, 1855, to 9th of February, 1856.....	\$955 26
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This was a little company raised at Fort Townshend, which they do not appear to have ever left. All of the accounts except these were contracted with the members of the company, and with a few exceptions the prices are higher than any of the rest, as pork 33 cents per lb, fresh beef 25 and 30 cents per lb, &c. Thomas J. Hanna, one of the privates, is reported to have due him \$28 for swearing in the company, which is reported for allowance by the commissioners, who made no deductions from any of the accounts on account of prices or otherwise.

Company J, Captain J. N. Ebey, foot, 84 strong, in service from November 3, 1855, to February 11, 1856.....	\$16,999 23
Cancelled as before.....	\$516 64
Disallowed by the commissioners.....	130 75

647 39

Outstanding	16,351 84
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Flour, \$16 per barrel; pork, from \$40 to \$66 per barrel and 33 cents per pound; sugar, 20 cents; coffee, 33 cents; beef, \$50 per barrel; clock, \$6; silk cravats, \$2 40 each; beef, per pound, 30 cents; cabbages 33½ each; turnips, \$3 per bushel.

This company was raised at Whidbey's island, and appears to have been stationed there or at Fort Townshend adjacent, and, including commissioned officers, was entitled to \$7,587 rations. The amount of subsistence purchased by Captain E. was more than the company was entitled to according to its strength, including commissioned officers. Of these purchases 17 accounts show them to have been made from members of the company. None of the property is accounted for—including 4 or 5 boats. Besides these boats and hired oxen, the captain appears to have employed the schooners R. B. Potter and A. Y. Trask from the 3d of November, 1855, when his company entered the service, to the 15th of February, 1856, inclusive, four days after this company was discharged, at \$36 per day each, amounting to \$5,824. Boat hired for \$5 per day and immediately after sold for \$100. R. S. Stevens, private, reported for 12½ days as a carpenter at \$4 per day for the same time. Charles Thompson, private, charges \$75 for the use of a boat between the 11th and 16th of February, after the company was discharged. Thomas J. Hanna, who appears in various capacities at Fort Townshend, was a private of Captain A. A. Plummer's company from November 16, 1855, to February 9, 1856, yet in these accounts he is reported for pay as agent "for attending to accounts one regiment from January 21 to March 21, 1856, at \$5 per day," \$300; of course this is double pay from January 21 to February 9, 20 days.

The roll of the company shows it to have been stationed at Fort Townshend, and under the head of "record of events," &c., there are no remarks whatever. The last voucher which I shall notice is an extraordinary account in the name of "Mrs. Eleanor Price," who makes the following charges on account of O. W. Olney, a "private of Captain Ebey's company from November 4, 1855, to February 11, 1856, and who appears to have been injured by an explosion of a cannon on board the schooner A. Y. Trask," on the 10th of February, the day before his discharge; from 10th February to 12th June, 1856, to wit: 122 rations at 60 cents, \$79 30; 122 days' attendance as nurse, at \$5 per day, \$610; 4 months' washing at \$25, \$100; and medicines, \$26; all of which is approved by the commissioners except the washing, which is stricken out. It thus appears that Olney was in service but one single day after his injury. Whether the injury was the result of an accident does not appear, but the A. Y. Trask is not known to have been in any engagement.

Company K, Captain John R. Jackson, mounted, 25 strong, from November 6, 1855, to February 6, 1856..... \$802 50

The only voucher applicable to the company is an account of Captain Jackson himself, for rations furnished 5 men of his company, for November and December, 1855, and for 3 ditto, for January, 1856, at \$1 per ration, and for 200 extra rations furnished his men at different times, at the same rates, amounting to \$590. The price of

the ration, even at the rates charged for provisions at that time and in these accounts, is very high, the net cost ought not to have been 60 cents. The charge for extra rations is not understood, as there are no explanations. The account is only a copy. The account has a note on it as being deemed exorbitant by the quartermaster, who was overruled in his decision by the governor, and is approved by the commissioners. The other account is a copy also, and is for hay and oats, purchased in November, (no day given,) for Captain Peirs' company, Cowletz rangers, amounting to \$212 50.

This company entered the service on the 5th of November, 1855, and was mounted. The company was stationed at Highlands, and and under the head of "record of events, &c.," there are no remarks.

Company L, Captain Wm. Bratton, mounted, Lewis river rangers, 44 strong, including 2 Indians, from October 17, 1855 to Feb- ruary 17, 1856, amount.....			\$7,006 16
Cancelled by payments in public property....	\$1,874 06		
Disallowed by commissioners.....	45 12	1,919 18	
Outstanding.....			<u>5,086 98</u>

Seal oil, \$8 per gallon; 2 days appraising 38 horses, at \$10 per day; 2 days more for same \$20; laying out road \$30, \$6 per day; salt, \$5 per bushel; flour \$16 per barrel; candles, \$2 per pound; sugar, 28 per pound; 2 more days appraising horses, \$20; 5 days laying out road, at \$6, \$30; blankets, \$9 each; shoes, \$4 per pair; pants, \$8 per pair; capotes, \$12 each; caps \$5 each; vests, \$4 to \$7; shirts, \$4; drawers \$3; flour, 10 cents per pound; potatoes \$3 per bushel; pork, 30 cents; gunpowder, \$2.50 per pound; coffee, 50 cents per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound. 30 of the 44 members of this company, including the captain, are believed not to have been in actual service until the 1st of January, 1856, as that number charge to have furnished themselves with rations and forage up to that day. On the 26th of January, only 26 days before the discharge of the company, Captain Bratton contracted a bill with the Hudson Bay company, for clothing and a variety of other article, amounting to \$3,549 60, in which he purchased 50 pair pants, 50 shirts, 50 blankets, 50 pair of shoes, 50 capotes, 12 caps, and 12 vests at prices as above.

Richard Lane, a private of the company, charges, in addition during the same period for his services as quartermaster and commissary clerk, &c., from January 1 to February 11, 1856, 42 days, at \$2 per day, \$84, which is approved by the commissioners, and paid for in public property. The company appears to have been stationed somewhere on Lewis river, and under the head of "Record of Events," &c., there are no remarks. None of the property purchased is accounted for.

Company M, Captain C. H. Eaton, mounted, Puget Sound Rangers, 48 strong, from October 20, 1855, to January 21, 1856.

Amount.....	\$4,282 38
Cancelled as before.....	575 25
Outstanding	<u>3,707 13</u>

Horses, \$75; pack-saddles, \$12 50; coffee, 30 cents; mule, \$255; cheese, 40 cents; saddles, \$29 50 each; oats, \$2 per bushel. The expenditures on account of this company are more economical than any accounts that have yet been examined, although they are indefinite, and there is a great want of data. In many of them a gross amount is certified to be due for articles purchased or services rendered, without stating items, dates, or rates of charge; yet, notwithstanding these accounts bear internal evidence that the command was hastily raised, for a sudden emergency, and that consequently the accounts are of the nature of the service in which they were contracted. The company was raised at Olympia, but evidently operated some distance from where they were raised, for, of the whole number, there was but one member except the captain, who has preferred a claim for supplies of any kind to the company. They appear to have had a skirmish with the Indians on the 28th of October, in which one man was killed, one wounded, and twelve horses lost; after which the papers indicate that they returned to Olympia and remained there until discharged. As a general thing, these prices seem to have been reasonable, to which, however, there are some exceptions; there, as in some other instances, the commissioners have undertaken to raise prices beyond what was originally charged by the claimant, and approved the account accordingly. There is an account of Joseph Cornell for two horses, which are certified to have been furnished to privates McAllister and Wallace, and their value charged against them upon the roll, which is not the fact, as shown on reference to the roll. None of the property purchased is accounted for. The average strength of the company for its whole period of service was only twenty-seven. No original accounts are offered, they all being copies.

Expenditures by acting Governor C. H. Mason from October, 1855, to February, 1856:

Amount.....	\$7,700 90
Cancelled by payment in public property.....	315 00
Outstanding	<u>7,388 98</u>

None of the property purchased by Governor Mason appears to be accounted for. The accounts, except one, are all copies, and are exceedingly loose, not to say extravagant. John R. Jackson, a captain of company K, charges \$3 per day for the board of some recruits before they were mustered into service, of which there is no evidence, or means of ascertaining. He also charges \$5 per day for forage and provisions for a team and driver, and \$3 per night, with breakfast

and supper, for various express riders, from September, 1855, before the war broke out, to April, 1856, and with a lumping charge of \$250 for hauling ammunition and provisions in February, 1856. R. M. Walker charges \$5 per day, with \$10 per week for board, for services as ordnance officer, from October 15, 1855, to January 20, 1856, although he is not borne on any roll as such. James M. Hunt charges \$5 per day and \$2 50 per day for his expenses in going from Olympia to Vancouver island and back, nineteen days, water travel all the way.

Recapitulation.

Liabilities, except Captain Hayes' company:		
Goudy company, gross amount.....		\$3,033 30
Cancelled in public property.....	\$414 30	
Wallace's company, amount.....		1,453 35
Cancelled.....	421 06	
Isaac Hayes' company, amount.....		3,451 33
Cancelled.....	145 74	
Hinness' company, amount.....		4,326 96
Cancelled.....	259 75	
McCorkle's company, amount.....		859 39
Cancelled.....	355 60	
Hewett's company, amount.....		2,605 18
Cancelled.....	298 45	
Plummer's company, amount.....		955 27
Ebey's company, amount.....		16,999 23
Cancelled.....	\$516 64	
Disallowed by commissioner....	130 75	
	<hr/>	
	647 39	
Jackson's company, amount.....		802 50
Bratton's company, amount.....		7,006 16
Cancelled.....	\$1,874 06	
Disallowed by commissioner...	45 17	
	<hr/>	
	1,918 19	
Eaton's company, amount.....		4,282 38
Cancelled.....	575 25	
Governor Mason's company, amount.....		7,700 98
Cancelled.....	315 00	
	<hr/>	
	5,350 73	53,476 03
From which deduct.....		5,350 73
		<hr/>
Leaves the sum of.....		48,125 30
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Reported by commissioners for pay, including loss of horses, arms, &c., per pay rolls:

Goudy's company; deductions for clothing, &c.....	\$11,387 52	
Wallace's ..do.....	\$466 42	11,183 81
Hinness' ..do.....	879 14	21,169 82
McCorkle's ..do.....	41 50	4,114 65
Plummer's. .do.....		3,942 35
Ebey's ..do.....	1,238 06	14,353 95
Jackson's ..do.....	50 00	7,732 96
Eaton's ..do.....		10,340 05
Hayes' ..do.....	319 00	12,460 63
Hewett's ..do.....	178 00	12,102 48
Bratton's ..do.....	1,567 30	10,789 24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,090 41	167,602 56
Add deductions.....		10,090 41
		<hr/>
Making the total cost of 11 companies, of 556 men and officers.....		177,692 97
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Captain William Kelley's mounted company of the 1st regiment, in service from October 26, 1855, to February 2, 1856, are reported to have received neither rations, forage or clothing.

The other seven companies not mustered as above, were—

Denney's, 53 strong, only seven of which are reported as entitled to an honorable discharge, the rest having signed "unmilitary resolutions." The captain resigned, the 1st lieutenant was suspended, and the 2d lieutenant signed "unmilitary resolutions," but all reported for pay, \$13,907 75. In service from January 29 to July 29, 1856.

Hicks', 43 strong, in service from February 8 to August 1, 1856.

Craig, (Indian) 70 strong, in service from December 15, 1855 to January 20, 1856.

Yantes', 23 strong, in service from December 2, 1855, to July 20, 1856.

Peirs', 39 strong, in service from November 5, 1855, to July 24, 1856.

Ford's, 29 strong, in service from January 4 to February 10, 1856.

Higgins', 25 strong, in service from December 2, 1855, to January 28, 1856.

Total number of men, 282; last company being raised to protect United States Indian commissioners.

Accounts of W. W. Miller, quartermaster general at Olympia. In service from January 20, 1856, to September 30, 1857.

He charges to have expended or contracted liabilities in the year 1856, for purchases, expenditures and contingencies, the sum of	\$195,461 55
And to have paid in public property to employés, \$5,994 12.	
In 1857, up to the 30th September	51,659 57
Sales of public property to employés, \$712 08.	
Total expenditures	247,121 12
Scrip issued in 1856 per account current	187,077 36
Scrip issued in 1857 per account current	43,876 02
Total scrip	230,953 38
Amount reported by the commissioners	194,151 66
Difference	36,801 92
Purchases and expenditures per abstracts and vouchers received December 1858	7,836 41
Purchases and expenditures brought forward	247,121 12
Total	\$254,957 53
Scrip brought forward	239,953 38
Scrip received December, 1858	7,836 41
Total scrip	\$247,789 79
Excess over amount reported by commissioner	\$44,638 32

Upon one of the last vouchers rendered the commissioners disallowed \$175, but scrip is issued for the whole amount of the voucher, notwithstanding. Quartermaster Miller's purchases, as indicated by his accounts, were very large, and at prices which seem in some instances to be very high. Horses, from \$125 to \$400; oxen, from \$200 to \$280 per yoke; ox-wagons, from \$137 to \$250 each; rifles, \$30; pistols, \$100; powder, from \$1 to \$1 50 per pound; blankets, from \$5 to \$6 each; coats, \$25; pants, from \$8 to \$9; boots, from \$7 50 to \$10; shoes, from \$3 to \$4; shirts, \$3 each; saddles, from \$30 to \$40 each; tents, \$16 each; pork, \$40 per barrel; fresh pork, from 12½ to 30 cents per pound; beef, 20 cents; bacon, 35 cents; flour, \$11 95 to \$16 66 per barrel; sugar, from 18 to 25 cents per pound; coffee, from 25 to 30 cents per pound; beef cattle, from \$77 to \$150 each; oats, from \$1 50 to \$2 per dozen, sheaves; wheat, \$2 per bushel.

Cash prices at Portland, 1856.—Pants, \$2 25; coats, \$6 50; shirts, \$1 25; boots, \$2 75 to \$5.

Cash prices at Olympia, 1856.—Sugar, 11 cents; coffee, 17 cents; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; wheat that cost \$2 per bushel, was sold for \$1 and \$1 25 per bushel; flour that cost from \$12 to \$14 per barrel, sold for \$6 50 per barrel, and was paid to employes at \$7 and \$7 25 per barrel; candles, \$1 per pound; wood, \$10 and \$12 per cord; cash price, \$4 50 per cord. With respect to employes, &c., they are very numerous at some of the following rates: Spy and guides, \$8 per day; horse hire, \$2 per day; purchasing agent, \$8 per day; judge advocate, \$10 per day; clerks, \$6 and \$8 per day; ordnance officers and military secretary, \$10 per day; agent quartermaster's department, \$6 per day; appraisers, \$10 per day; expressman, \$30 per day; blacksmith and use of tools, \$12 per day; wagon master, \$6 per day; clerk and storekeeper, \$6 per day; carpenters, \$5 per day; guard and horse, \$8 per day; porters, \$4 per day; quartermasters in adjusting their own accounts, \$7 per day; lodging volunteers' wives, \$10 per month, each; auctioneers, \$20 per day; all the above were subsisted, beside; wagon, 4 animals and driver, from \$12 to \$16 per day; wagon, \$3; driver, \$4; and each animal \$4 per day.

General Miller's accounts show large amounts for meals and lodging furnished various persons, at generally \$1 per meal, without designating the persons, so as to ascertain whether they were entitled to them at the public expense. He also reported for pay, in addition to their military pay, the members of Captain Shead's company, for their services as wagon masters, &c., before noticed. His abstracts show, also, quite a number of persons reported for pay for their services as "enlisted recruits," at \$4 per day, and no doubt subsisted beside, not on any of the pay rolls, but are in addition to the men borne thereon. It is not understood what this means, unless it be that these are men who had agreed to serve as volunteers, but were never received into service, or belonged to any military organization. He reports bills for the lodging of wives of the volunteers, at \$10 per month. With respect to the property purchased and received, it is not properly accounted for, being turned over to employes, to Governor Stevens, &c., &c., with few exceptions. Clothing, flour, &c., is credited upon many of the bills of employes in part payment of their accounts, whether in all cases at the same rates as purchased, it is impossible to say in the time allowed for this examination, but the contrary is believed generally to be the fact. Most of the receipts for property turned over are copies, and some of them are not signed at all, being mere memorandums. Some of the property he reports as still on hand.

Accounts of Quartermaster Charles E. Weed, at same place, Olympia.

His operations of purchases and disbursements were from the beginning of the year to the latter part of September, 1856. His purchases and disbursements are all mixed up together, and his abstracts more voluminous than there was any necessity for, so made

out that the quantity and kind of property purchased, and the cost, separate from the amount expended per disbursements, cannot be correctly ascertained in the time allotted in this examination.

His accounts represent an aggregate expenditure of.....	\$72,651 14
Of which the commissioners disallowed...	\$1,297 47
And he credits, as cancelled by payments in clothing, provision, &c., the sum of..	15,802 44
	<hr/> 17,099 91
Leaving, as the claim on the government contracted by him	<hr/> 55,551 23

His prices are pretty much the same as those of Quartermaster General Miller. He, too, employed a large number of employés in various capacities, at about the same rate. A large quantity of property came into his hands, and there are voluminous returns and papers in which he attempts to show its application to the public service. Among those papers professing to be vouchers there is scarcely an original paper, or, with here and there an exception, being only copies, and some simply memorandums without signatures. Quantities of beef, both fresh and salt, pork, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, candles, vinegar, salt, beans, potatoes, molasses, and soap, are gotten rid of by him by a kind of barter, at fixed rates for board, goods, labor, and some as rations for the wives of employés, who were charging for their services from \$4 to \$6 per day, and to discharged volunteers. Considerable quantities of clothing and other goods are disposed of by certified issue to Indians, and to the Indian department, thus confusedly blending together the two branches of the Indian and military service. He takes credit for 638½ bushels of wheat, delivered by one Thomas Linkleter, in April and June, 1856, to Captain O. Shead and his first lieutenant, which is not otherwise accounted for, at the same time when the captain is reported for pay in three different capacities, as heretofore noticed. Quartermaster General Miller's accounts represent Quartermaster Weed to have received from him 55 horses on the 4th of July, 1856, which it has not been discovered that he has accounted for.

The quantities of property and supplies which came into his hands appear to have been greatly beyond the wants of the service at his posts, even if can be sanctioned the unusual and irregular practice, which seems to have prevailed, of paying employés in such supplies, purchased on credit, and exchanging them for board, &c., as above noticed. This is shown by his report of sales at auction, from which it appears that of 1,048 barrels of flour, 93 barrels of beef, 89 barrels of pork, 48,000 pounds of bacon, 13,400 pounds of coffee, and 16,900 pounds of sugar, which came into his hands, there was sold at said auction 344 barrels of flour, 51½ barrels of beef, 21½ barrels of pork, 26,700 pounds of bacon, 4,800 pounds of coffee, and 3,500 pounds of sugar; his issues to troops, designated by companies, being only 3 barrels of flour, 4 barrels of pork, 2,000 pounds of bacon, 565 pounds of coffee, and 1,220 pounds of sugar, the rest having been turned over to the Indian Department, issued to employés, &c. And the same is

the case with other descriptions of property. He alone had in his hands more sugar than would regularly have rationed all the troops called out by the territorial authorities during the whole of their reported periods of service. Like Quartermaster General Miller, he also reports many accounts as due for meals furnished, at from 75 cents to \$1 each, to volunteers, employes, &c., and in such a manner as to make it exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether such bills ought to have been contracted according to any known rule or usage of the military service. Iron for shoeing horses was furnished, and \$8 charged for shoeing each horse.

Accounts of Warren Gove, quartermaster at Steilacoom, who calls himself also a military storekeeper.

The prices which his vouchers represent him to have agreed to pay for his purchases are about the same as the two preceding quartermasters at Olympia; pork and bacon rather higher, horsehoeing \$6 instead of \$8 each, and labor generally, if anything, a trifle lower and better vouched. His accounts, however, have about them just as strong evidence of confusion and irregularity as the others, his purchases and disbursements being all mixed up together. His property returns are exceedingly unsatisfactory. They are very voluminous, showing scarcely anything but an unnecessary waste of clerical labor and stationery in their preparation, and do not show a proper application of the property which came into his hands to the public service. He admits to have received a large quantity of subsistence stores, of the two articles of coffee and salt more than sufficient to have rationed all the volunteers of the Territory during their whole period of service, and he disposes of by far the greatest portion of all he received, like Quartermaster Weed, by issues to employes, to "families of persons ordered in from their claims by Governor Stevens," and to "families of men in the service of the government," by sales at auction, and by issues to the quartermaster and to individuals not quartermasters or commissaries, and particularly to one William E. Wells, who styles himself, in one place, as "quartermaster's clerk," and in another, as commissary at Camp Montgomery. To this individual he claims to have issued, in bulk, of leading articles: 48 barrels of pork, 8 barrels of beef, 169 barrels of flour, 15,739 pounds of bacon, 296 pounds of coffee, 6,600 pounds of sugar, 232 pounds of rice, and 2,475 pounds of soap; of clothing, 264 pair of blankets, at \$9; 410 coats, at from \$12 to \$25; 516 pair pants, at \$7; 335 shirts, at \$3; 275 pair boots, at \$5, and 343 pair shoes, at \$2 50—which cannot be discovered were properly accounted for, as this Mr. Wells has rendered no account or returns whatever, nor is he borne on any roll as an officer of any description.

Quartermaster Gove, by his own admission, appears to have received a very large amount of clothing, as will be seen by the following leading articles, to wit: 343 pair blankets, 700 coats, 992 pair pants, 471 shirts, 854 pair boots, and 764 pair shoes; all of which he disposes of as hereinbefore indicated. Of his vouchers, accompanying his property account, there is scarcely a single original; all, or nearly

all, being copies and memorandums, apparently very recently made out. His operations are represented to have extended from February until towards the last of September, 1856, during which time he appears to have contracted liabilities to the amount of \$13,639 31, of which \$4,520 22 is credited as having been cancelled by payments in clothing and other public property, and only \$559 95 disallowed by the commissioners, on the ground, it is presumed, of extravagant charges, as they express no reasons for their deduction, leaving \$8,559 24 for which scrip was issued.

His return of "hospital stores," is something of a curiosity, for with two bottles of oil, 1 bottle of mustard, and seven bottles of pepper, he has 98½ gallons of whiskey, 76 gallons of brandy, 300 gallons of vinegar, 63½ pounds of tea, 64 barrels of salt, 51 barrels of salmon, and 3,012 pounds of saleratus, which constitutes the sum total of said hospital stores.

Quartermaster R. S. Robinson at Fort Townshend, from February 1st to 31st of August, 1856; according to his account current, he appears to have contracted liabilities as follows:

For purchases of provisions.....	\$29,547 98	
For purchases of clothing and other property	42,503 32	
For expenditures, transportation, &c.....	23,019 42	
For contingencies on account of subsistence	221 90	
	<hr/>	\$95,292 62
Of this aggregate he represents as cancelled by payments in clothing and other public property.....	6,999 45	
Sales of public property to employés.....	1,402 06	
Disallowed by the commissioners.....	5,369 05	
	<hr/>	13,770 56
Leaving still to be paid.....		81,522 06
The same account states that scrip was issued to the amount of.....		93,341 11

Quartermaster Robinson's accounts, as respects his purchases and disbursements are much better, and more regularly rendered than either of his predecessors. His purchases of subsistence, and clothing, and quartermaster's, and other stores, and his disbursements for services, &c., are kept separate so that the amount of each is easily ascertained. His prices are about the same as those previously noticed, in some cases apparently very extravagant, as for instance, \$225 for a single beef on the hoof. There appears to have been stationed within reach of this post, the three foot companies of G, H, and I, almost every man of the first and last having been enrolled, at Fort Townshend and Whilbey's Island, believed to be adjacent, under Captain Smalley, Peabody, and Beam, or (Bearns) to which supplies appear to have been furnished by Quartermaster Robinson. These companies are represented to have been in service from the 11th, 12th, and 16th of February to the 12th and 16th of August, 1856, and to have contained, including commissioned officers all told, only 126 men, and the days of service, including commissioned officers, 19,628, and en-

titling them to that number of rations. Now, of leading articles of subsistence, Quartermaster Robinson purchased and received upwards of 70,000 rations of beef and pork, 67,800 rations of coffee, 109,000 rations of sugar, 53,600 rations of soap, 102,900 rations of candles, and about 1,000,000 rations of salt. So also of the leading articles of clothing, he purchased 2,028 blankets, and received 150, making 2,178 in all; 188 coats, 795 pairs of pants, 1,566 shirts, 536 hats and caps, 259 pairs of boots, and 221 pairs of shoes, besides silk ties, black satin stocks, at \$2 50 each, and white vests; many of his blankets cost \$7 each, some of his coats \$20 each, and pants, described as black pants, \$12 per pair. From this it would seem that the supplies procured by Quartermaster Robinson were inordinately beyond the legitimate wants of the service, and his property returns go far to show it. By his disbursements he appears to have hired for transportation purposes thirteen schooners and sloops, to have employed a clerk at six dollars per day and found, and two assistant clerks. W. S. Ebey, a private of Captain Smalley's company, and reported for pay as such, he employed as storekeeper at four dollars per day, for 113 days, during the same time. There is also an account in favor of J. C. Kellog for medical attendance, at seven dollars per day, on Quartermaster Robinson from September 1 to October 25, 1856, \$385, and for medicines for same \$165, in all \$550, when Quartermaster Robinson was disbanded, and out of service on the 1st of September, which is approved by the commissioners for the full amount. This J. C. Kellog enrolled himself a private of Captain Howe's company on February 16, but upon terms as to service which would not be recognized by the commander-in-chief, and he was consequently dropped from the muster roll after the 7th of March. Beside the above account there is another in favor of this Kellog for medical attendance, &c., on Quartermaster Robinson from the 8th to the 30th of August, 22 days, at \$10 per day, making together the sum of \$770 for 77 days of consecutive attendance upon a single man, although there was an assistant surgeon at the post employed, apparently, expressly to attend there, as his service commenced on February 16, and ended on August 16, 1856.

Quartermaster Robinson's disposition of the public property, that came into his possession by purchase or otherwise, is nearly as irregular and unsatisfactory as the other quartermasters' heretofore noticed. There is scarcely an original receipt, nearly all being copies of memorandums. Like the rest he claims to have gotten rid of it by issues to employés—including hair combs—Indians for whom quantities of what are termed Indian trade goods were purchased, turned over in bulk to other officers, and to officers for the use of the three companies before referred to, with but one instance where it has been discovered where the number of the men and time for which the supplies were required are stated as data to test the propriety of the issue. That single case is a requisition of "Edward Gibson, first lieutenant, and extra aid to the commander-in-chief, for six days' rations for 120 men, of companies G, H, and I, 720 rations in all, but instead of that number he claims to have issued on April 27, 7,200 rations of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, beans, candles, vinegar, and salt, besides 2,800 pounds of pork, in addition, and credit is claimed accordingly. W. S. Ebey, private

of Captain Howe's company, I, and whose name is on papers professing to be receipts as "quartermaster surgeon, N. B. W. T.," appears to have received a large quantity of stores which are unaccounted for in any way whatever, as likewise did G. W. Ebey, sergeant of company G. without having accounted for them.

Quartermaster Franklin Mathias, at Seattle, from February 1, to July 31, 1856.

By his account current he contracted liabilities :		
For purchases.....	\$6,214 72	
For disbursements.....	1,751 20	
		\$7,965 92
Of which there was cancelled by payments in		
property.....	1,343 91	
Disallowed by the Commissioners.....	93 15	
		1,439 06
Leaving to be paid.....	6,526 86	

By the same account current, he states that scrip was issued to the amount of \$7,968 29.

His accounts appear to be much better made out than any of those heretofore noticed ; his prices about the same. His property returns showing the disposition of the stores that came into his hands, are also better, though like the others, they are all or nearly all copies and memorandums, and there are no regular requisitions for supplies for troops, with date and numbers to be supplied, they being all nearly, turned over to individuals in bulk. The purpose for which they were turned over is generally set forth ; but his being thus particular, has shown how very questionable the propriety of his issues were, such as could not be sanctioned by any known military law or usage. For instance, without any apparent reason, he appears to have issued 2364 pounds of flour, 1474 pounds of pork, 108 pounds of coffee, 248 pounds of sugar, 73 pounds of soap, 27 pounds of candles, with salt and vinegar to families at the post. But the bulk of the supplies in his hands were issued to foot company A, 1st regiment, commanded first by Captain Edward Lander and afterwards by Lieutenant A. A. Denney, in service from the 29th of January to the 29th of July, 1856, which was raised at Seattle, and appears to have been stationed, if any where, at that post.

This company was 53 strong, all told, and the roll shows a service altogether of 8783 days, and if it had so served, entitled to that number of rations. A large number of the members are marked on the roll as having signed "unmilitary resolutions," and only 7 of the 53, all of whom are marked, are certified by Colonel E. C. Fitzhugh, the inspecting and mustering officer, as entitled to an honorable discharge. Of course the rest of the company were not so entitled, and therefore had no claim, either for pay, maintenance, or any of the allowances consequent upon a military service. The captain resigned on the 24th of May ; the 1st lieutenant was suspended on the 20th of June,

and the remaining lieutenant signed unmilitary resolutions. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the whole company except two, one of whom deserted, and the other was absent without leave, are reported for, and payment by the United States recommended by the board of commissioners, to the amount of \$13,907 75, beside the clothing, &c., received by them to the value of \$3,996 38. The company as before observed, if in service would have been entitled to 8783 rations of subsistence, but quartermaster Mathias claims to have supplied it with 10,014 rations of flour, 10,221 rations of pork and beef, 9650 rations of coffee, 10,125 rations of sugar, and 10,100 rations of soap, with quantities of salt, vinegar, and beans and tobacco. Of clothing he also issued to them 23 coats, 144 pair of pants, 254 shirts, 101 blankets, 53 pair of boots, 55 pair of shoes, and 61 hats. The balance of the property for which he was responsible, he turned over in bulk, paid to Indians, expended at the post, and sold at auction.

Quartermaster James K. Hurd, at Fort Borst, from February 1 to May 10, 1856.

By his account current he incurred for purchases of provisions and other articles, the sum of	\$8,934 53	
Expenditures on account of transportation, &c	6,570 00	
For contingent expenses	1,035 06	
	<hr/>	\$16,540 14
No disallowances were made by the commissioners, but the quartermaster reported as cancelled by payments in public property to employes, &c.	3,755 51	
For payments in clothing	249 00	
	<hr/>	4,004 51
Leaving to be paid the sum of		<hr/> <hr/> 12,535 63

Quartermaster Hurd's prices, in purchases and expenditures, do not vary much from those already noticed, being upon an average pretty much the same, though \$4 and \$5 per day is charged for labor, and from \$8 to \$16 each for shoeing horses. The quantity of public property that came into his hands was not great, consisting mainly of provisions, which he disposes of by issues in bulk to company officers for the use of the volunteers under their command, to W. Kertly, an agent to Quartermaster C. C. Pagett, at the post at Cowlitz, and to teamster, expressman, &c. His vouchers are mostly copies, though there are some originals. There are no requisitions giving dates and numbers. He had very few articles of clothing, which he paid out to employes at fixed rates of value. He represents scrip to have been issued to the amount of \$16,291 14.

Quartermaster O. C. Pagett, at Cowlitz landing, for April, May, June, and July, 1856.

His account current shows that his purchases of subsistence, &c., amounted to...	\$17,968 07	
Expenditures on account of hire of employés, &c.....	16,032 63	
And for what is termed contingencies, being for meals and lodging to expressman, volunteers, &c., and foraging animals, to the amount of.....	2,418 92	\$36,419 62
Of which aggregate he claims to have cancelled by payments in public property.....	10,715 61	
And to have made payments in subsistence and clothing to employés to the amount of	512 39	11,228 00
Leaving to be paid.....		<u>25,191 62</u>

He states that scrip has been issued to the amount of \$25,098 10; the sum of \$93 52 being unaccounted for.

The commissioners have not recommended a single disallowance, but have approved the whole indebtedness as contracted.

Quartermaster Pagett's prices are higher than any of the preceding, except perhaps Quartermaster General Miller, especially to employés for their service, and for the hire of animals, &c.; \$10 per day are charged for the hire of blacksmiths, and the same for a master workman on "bridge;" \$6 per day for a yoke of oxen, and from \$8 to \$12 each for shoeing horses; \$4 for twenty-four hours board, and \$1,180 for 590 bushels of wheat, and \$924 for hauling it, &c., &c., and indeed the whole accounts have left an impression of extravagance throughout.

Captain Edward D. Warbuss' company of mounted volunteers, in service from the 3d of April to the 3d of July, 1856, appears to have been raised and enrolled at Cowlitz, and is believed to have been stationed at or near there, as it was discharged where it was enrolled. Several of the members of the company appear to have been engaged in furnishing supplies, &c., to Quartermaster Pagett to a considerable extent, and one of them charges \$4 per day for his services "threshing," while, at the same time, he is reported for pay as a private. The disposition of the stores and property purchased, and which otherwise came into his hands, is like the officers' heretofore noticed, being generally turned over in bulk; some for the use of Captain Warbuss' company, and to other officers and persons with and without receipts, and some stolen. There are no original vouchers, all being copies and memorandums, and there is scarcely any data by which the propriety of his issues can be tested; such an accounting for public property cannot be considered satisfactory by any rule known to the treasury officers, if indeed, it can be called accounting for it all.

Quartermaster M. B. Millard, at Vancouver, from February 15 to December 19, 1856. In service from June 11, 1856, to February 20,

1857. His purchases within that period are very large, chiefly of horses, mules, oxen, and wagons, amounting to \$179,796 43. He appears to have commenced acting as a quartermaster nearly four months before his appointment as such. He appears to have purchased during that period, coming down as late as November, when there was not a single volunteer soldier in service, 384 horses, 16 mules, 171 oxen, making 571 animals, and 42 wagons, including a scow, for which he agreed to pay \$900. His prices appear to be enormous—horses as high as \$550 each, mules \$500, and oxen from \$125 to \$190 each. He purchased 16 mules for \$6,180, the lowest at \$275 and the highest at \$500, average nearly \$400 each; office chairs \$12 each, 300 yards of carpeting at \$2 per yard, saddles from \$30 to \$60 each, wagons from \$250 to \$500 each, leather \$1 per pound, pen-knives \$4 each, wood \$10 per cord, and whip-lashes \$2 each.

He issued to Henry R. Crosbie, one of the aids of the governor, 1 coat at \$25, and 1 pair of pants at \$15. He issues large quantities of clothing to Captains Williams and Goff, within five and six days of the discharge of their companies from the service; boots, &c., for herdsmen, &c., in October, '56, after all the soldiers were discharged, and a quantity of property to James K. Hurd in November, 1856.

He purchased 1024 coats, 1018 pairs of pants, 262 pairs of drawers, 1370 shirts, 1785 blankets or pairs of blankets, 277 hats, 180 caps, 3262 pairs of socks, 1214 pairs of boots, 900 pairs of shoes, 2264 lbs. of tobacco, and 306 sheath-knives; and, with what he admits to have received from other officers and persons, he charges himself to have received altogether 1107 coats, 1847 pants, 263 drawers, 1618 shirts, 1904 blankets or pairs of blankets, 430 hats, 180 caps, 3408 pairs of socks, 1291 pairs of boots, 951 pairs of shoes, 2313 lbs. of tobacco, and 326 sheath-knives—provided his purchases are correctly carried into his return. This immense quantity of clothing he disposes of more loosely and unsatisfactorily, if possible, than any of the quartermasters heretofore noticed. He issues it in bulk to captains of companies and other persons, and to other quartermasters, changing from one to another, so that it is impossible, without more time than can be given to this examination, to tell whether it is properly accounted for or not. A great deal is issued to employés, to many of them in quantities beyond their personal wants. For instance, to a man named J. F. Shartle, between the 31st of May and the 31st of August, he issues 4 pairs of pants costing \$9 and \$10 each, 2 coats at \$23 50 each, 6 blankets at \$9 each, 3 pairs of boots, 3 pairs of shoes, 20 shirts, 24 pairs of wool socks, and 7 pairs of drawers. To J. B. Knapp 3 coats, 5 pairs of pants, 1 hat, 7 pairs of boots, 2 pairs of shoes, 2 pairs of drawers, 12 pairs of socks, and 22 shirts. The cost of the articles must be considered remarkable. To J. D. W. Hardinburg 1 coat \$35, 1 pair of pants \$15, and 1 pair of boots \$15. A quantity is issued between the 22d of October and 6th of December, after every soldier had been discharged from the service, and another considerable quantity is admitted to be on hand, but attempted to be accounted for by a letter from Quartermaster Millard stating that it was purchased and used previous to his taking charge of the office at Vancouver.

Quartermaster Millard has a return of appraised property valued into the service of the volunteers, consisting of 90 horses, besides saddles, bridles, arms, &c., for which the commissioners certify to be due for the hire and use, and for the value of such as were not returned to the owners, the sum of \$31,270 80. Many of the owners of this property, if not the greater part of them, were members of Captain Maxon's company, and an examination would probably show that all of them were members of this or some other company. In some cases they are represented as having horses, saddles, and bridles, for the use of the Territory, at rates making up aggregates exceeding in some instances twice the appraised value of the property, while they themselves were mounted upon horses owned by the Territory.

This property is entered in February and March and discharged in August, September, October, and November, 1856, more than two months after the discharge of Captain Maxon's company. Where the horses or other property was not returned to the owner, as was often the case, the appraised value is reported to be due said owner. The amount of the abstract, \$31,270 80, is returned in the report of the commissioners as a part of the expenses of the Indian war in Washington, but the property reported not returned to the owners is not in any manner accounted for. The compensation of the appraisers is set down at \$10 per day each. From the bills of charges for meals and lodging it is evident that all employes were subsisted and lodged at the public expense, at the rate of \$1 for each meal, in addition to the compensation reported for their services. He, as well as the rest of the quartermasters of the Territory, appear to have considered tobacco an article of military supply, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, is unknown to any service ever recognized by the United States. The article is treated by Quartermaster Millard as "clothing, of which he purchased, received, and issued 2312 pounds." His prices, &c., set forth more in detail, are as follows:

Horses from \$100 to \$425 each, \$450, \$500; oxen \$125, \$150, \$175, \$191; wagons \$500, \$350, \$400; office chairs \$12 each; saddles \$33, \$40, \$51, \$60; ox-yoke \$7; mules \$400 each; horse, saddle, bridle, and halter \$556; 2 horses \$1100; mule \$500; carpeting \$2 per yard; leather \$1 per lb.; wood per cord \$10; pen-knives \$4 each; whiplashes \$2 each; sugar 20 cents per lb.; rice 15 cents per lb.; beef cattle \$126 each; appraisers \$10 per day; herders \$4 per day and \$5; clerk hire \$9 per day; drover \$4 per day, and \$4, and \$5, and \$6; purchasing agent, \$6 per day; laborer, \$4 per day; driving cattle, \$6 per day; saddle, \$60; chief packer, \$6 per day; hire of oxen per yoke, \$5 per day; purchasing agent and clerk, \$10 per day; purchasing agent, \$200 per month, and \$8 per day, \$10 per day, and \$300 per month; clerk, \$10 and \$8 per day; shoeing horses, per day \$8; shipping and transit agent, \$225 per month; stock driver, \$4 per day; wagon master, \$5 per day; saddler, \$8 per day; expressmen, \$5 per day, and \$6; stabling and foraging horses, \$2 per day; oats, \$2 50 per bushel, eight accounts of H. S. Jacobs & Co., for repairing wagons amounting to \$1,077 40, all commencing on the 14th of March, 1856; soap, 16 cents; shoeing horses, \$8 each; ferriage over Columbia river at Vancouver, horse \$3, and man, \$2 each; bacon, 30

and 40 cents per pound; wheat, \$2 50 per bushel; meals, \$1 each; beef, \$56 per barrel; boots, \$15; shoes, \$6; shirts, \$5; drawers, \$5; coat, \$30; pants, \$15; hat, \$8; laborers, \$5 per day; drummer, \$10 per day; 300 pounds of powder, at \$2 25 per pound; wheat, \$4 per bushel; two pair boots, \$18 per pair; bridle leather, \$1 95 per pound; one full rigged Spanish saddle, bridle, and martingale, \$110; hay, \$35 per ton; messenger for quartermaster, \$5 per day; salt, 8 cents per pound; bacon, 30 cents and 40 cents; beans, 28 cents per pound; two beeves, 1,000 pounds at 20 cents, \$200 each; flour, 9 cents per pound; candles, 65 cents per pound; potatoes per bushel, \$3 50; 17 revolvers, \$1,700; hire of horse for expressman, \$5 per day; blacksmiths, \$12 50 per day; \$258 charged for meals and lodging at the Mansion House, Portland, Oregon, for Captain Williams, and between thirty and forty of his company from the 18th to the 24th of September, the day before their final discharge from the service, which is allowed by the commissioners; another bill of \$300 for boarding expressman, agents, and straggling soldiers from their companies, at the same house; another bill of same, for \$275; account of Matthew Patten for board, and attendance on James Miller, private of Company D, from June 16, to July 25, seventy days, at \$6 50 per day, \$455; for washing thirty pieces at 50 cents each, \$15.

On the muster roll, Miller is stated to have been left sick at Jackson, but reported for pay for the whole period of his service from February 11, to September 11, 1856, approved by commissioners. P. A. Hern, for taking 114 affidavits of Captain Maxon's company, September 27, at 50 cents each, when the company was discharged September 13. The following is a medical bill of Doctor H. A. Fuzo, presumed to be the Henry Fuzo, in service as assistant surgeon, from May 1, to July 16, 1856, for professional services to the following members of Company A, (Captain Maxon's,) and from the 15th of August to this date, which is not given. The company discharged September 13.

For advice to W. D. Fleury, 3 times, at \$6.....	\$18
For visits to P. Styel, 3 times, at \$10.....	30
For advice and visits to J. Martineau, 11 times at \$5.....	55
For advice and visits to C. Hagnet, 55 times, at \$5.....	275
For advice and visits to J. Deane, 3 times, at \$6.....	18
For advice and visits to A. Turner 7 times, at \$5.....	35
For advice and visits to Stanley, twice, at \$6.....	12
For advice and visit to Lakin, once, at \$10.....	10
For advice and visit to T. Durgin, once, at \$10.....	10
For advice and visits to J. Burgy, 17 times at \$6.....	102
For advice and visits to Aleek, twice, at \$6.....	12
For advice and visit to Francoi, once, at \$10.....	10
For advice and visit to T. Corneau, once, at \$10.....	10
Seventy prescriptions, at \$2.....	150
For advice to P. Le Clue.....	10

Scrip voucher No. 1465, approved by commissioner in full..... 757

Seven of the above persons for whom \$465 are charged, to wit, J.

Martineau, C. Haguet, J. Deane, T. Corncau, Aleek, François, and P. Le Clue, are not upon the rolls of Captain Mason's company at all, and were therefore not members. Fifty-three days' board and meals, \$192 50 charged for Captain Goff, prior to October 11; board of quartermaster's men \$18 per week, use of horse per month \$50. Silas D. Maxon's account for 15 days' services up to March 5, as purchasing agent at Salem, Oregon, at \$9 per day, \$135, approved by the commissioners, and paid in full in public property. This man was a private of Captain Maxon's company from February 13 to September 13, 1856, 213 days, for which he is reported for pay for self and horse, at \$4 per day, \$852, besides being marked as on extra duty in the quartermaster's department from March 28. James A. Buckle, private, same company, reported for double pay at \$8 per day in like manner; C. Nedrow, and D. R. R. James, private and corporal of Lieutenant Powell's company D, as laborers also; John Williams, private of same company, reported also for pay, in charge of stores at \$8 per day; clerk, \$300 per month; drover and horse, \$8 per day; William Lakin, private of Captain Maxon's company, on the roll at \$4 per day for self and horse, \$852; account as herdsman at same time, at \$5 per day, approved by the commissioners. James A. Burke, believed to be reported for pay in three different capacities, to wit: private of Captain Maxon's company, laborer, and for boating hay, at \$4, \$4, and \$5 per day, (see pay roll, and vouchers 732 and 771;) three others, same thing; pasturing horse, \$8 per month; pasturing oxen, \$15 per month, \$250. "Received of Henry Watson, one horse, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of appropriations to be made by the United States to defray the expenses of the Yackmaw Indian war."

SILAS D. MASON,
*Purchasing Agent, 2d Quartermaster,
 C. D., Washington Territory.*

Three more horses at \$425 each, purchased on a similar certificate; oxen, \$350 per yoke; 34 pilot cloth and 5 French coats, at \$25 each; extra fine blue cloth coat, \$35; extra fine doeskin pants, \$15 and \$12 50; extra fine French calf boots, \$15 and \$12 50; lambswool drawers, \$5 each, (voucher 1003;) cassimere pants, \$15, (voucher 1005;) carpet for saddle blankets, \$2 per yard; bullets, 50 cents per pound; repairing rifles, revolvers, and shot guns, an average of \$10 each. J. R. & William Switzler: these men charged for their services as ferrymen, from the 12th to the 16th of March, \$761, as high as \$5 for each mounted man; for same in April, May, and June, \$982, and in February and March, \$193.—(See vouchers 363, 672, and 1023.) Paper, \$1 per quire; laborer, \$6 per day, (voucher 1173,) allowed by commissioners; assistant purchasing agent, \$9 per day; 80 gallons of whiskey and 76 gallons of brandy, for hospital; 100 cloth capes, at \$12 each, (voucher 1199;) saddle, \$65, approved by commissioners, (voucher 1150;) spurs, 2 50 each; 1 cot for office, \$10; 10 window sashes, at \$10 each; 12 pounds of coffee, at 70 cents per pound; 1 beef, \$197 50; 166,916 rations of coffee, bought from one man, account \$1,456; salmon, 30 cents per pound; bacon, 35 cents per pound, and 40

cents; 222 meals to M. B. Millard, from 9th of February to 22d of April, 73 days, (more than 3 meals per day,) \$222, when he was charging for his services \$10 per day, allowed by commissioners, (voucher 1280;) Manilla rope, \$1 50 per pound; flour \$20 per barrel; board of P. D. W. Hardenburg, \$60 per month, (voucher 140;) salt, charged in two places at 12½ cents per pound, in one item only it is reduced to 7½, the other being recommended for payment; 2 pounds of soap are charged £0 cents, it is reduced 55 cents, being 5 cents more than the whole charge; 1,865 pounds of bacon, charged at 33 cents per pound, 1,275 pounds reduced by commissioner 3 cents per pound, the rest recommended for payment; beef, \$56 per barrel; pork, \$60 per barrel; board, \$21 per week, approved; \$12,449 75 clothing, bought on the 14th of April of L. Snow & Co., (voucher 169;) rifles, \$80 each, and \$100; revolver, \$90, and \$100; 15 revolvers, at a cost of \$1,320, purchased of B. F. Shaw, assistant adjutant general; wheat, \$3 per bushel; J. A. Pennibacker, purchasing agent, from February 12 to June 12, at \$300 per month, \$1,200; approved by commissioners. 9 days' services doctoring and keeping one sick horse, \$50. Mary Millard, for board of M. B. Millard from 22d April to November 1, 1856, and December 17, at \$14 per week, \$336, and 70, approved by commissioner; a part of the time he was in service at \$10 per day as clerk, and the rest as captain and quartermaster. Meals furnished quartermaster's men, November 1, No. of troops in service, (voucher 1510;) account of Ransom Clark, for boarding quartermaster's clerks, and between June and November, 1856, who were charging \$10 per day for their services, amount, \$1,943; paid in flour, bacon, &c., \$1,804 67; meals charged for volunteers after their discharge, (voucher 1519;) express from Vancouver to Champorg for auctioneer to sell property, \$30; Parker charges for himself and mule \$1,292, from 17th of March to 2d of October, 1856; 36 mules to Captain Goff prior to October 11, \$37; pasturage, \$1 50; Christian Nedroir, private of Lieutenant Powell's company D, from 11th of February to September 1, 1856, and reported on roll for pay for \$812, charges also for his services as packer at \$4 per day, from the 16th of August, 1856, which is approved by the commissioners, (voucher 1580;) horse hire, \$6 per day for a recruiting officer, October 18. All the soldiers discharged October 17, (voucher 1574.) George Beatty for 3 oxen, \$500, and for the hire of 3 more from 5th of March to 7th of November, 1856, 246 days, at \$4 50 per day, \$1,107; the commissioners reduced this to \$928 50, upon the ground of the unusual period of service, and that the cattle were most of the time unemployed. Voucher 1584 is for the hire of 3 yoke of oxen of Captain Maxon, from 1st of March to 26th of October, at \$10 per day, \$2,390; reduced by commissioners, for same reasons, to \$1,175 50. Voucher 1578 is an account of William S. Pennington for the hire of 1 yoke of oxen, at \$3 per day, for same period, 238 days, \$714; reduced by the commissioners, for the same reason, one-half, to \$357. Voucher 1581; an account of Dr. H. A. Fuza for \$200, for professional services to John Myers, private of company D, between the 3d of September and 19th of October, after himself and company were discharged the service. His purchases of subsistence amounted to \$97,155 37, being, among other

things, 132,055 rations of meat, besides 50 beef cattle, equal to about 30,000 rations more; 155,239 rations of flour, including this manufactured from wheat; 263,650 rations of coffee; 187,317 rations of sugar; 203,125 rations of soap; 205,500 rations of candles; over 400,000 rations of salt, besides rice, beans, peas, potatoes, &c., &c. This he disposes by returns and vouchers, in a very unsatisfactory manner, the greater portion of it being turned over, in bulk, to other officers, like all the other quartermasters, whose accounts have been already noticed. A comparatively inconsiderable quantity is issued upon requisitions, and copies of requisitions, to volunteers, shown by the rolls to have been in service at that time; and such requisitions, where they occur, show that the parties making them were well acquainted with the army regulations in this respect, for they are in exact conformity therewith in every particular. Some are issued to employés, other than soldiers, and some sold and paid away to persons having claims growing out of the war, and some are issued to the wives and families of the volunteers. Forage is included in the purchases of subsistence, and is disposed of in the same manner, credit being taken for issues to stables in Portland, Oregon, from April to October, 1856. His purchases of quartermaster's property amount to \$179,796 43, the greater part of which is of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, and gotten rid of in the same way. Thirty of these horses he issues to Captain Achilles, 82 to Captain Maxon, and 96 to Captain Goff, with saddles, bridles, &c., in proportion, who do not account in any way for them; and except 13 horses and 7 oxen, which are reported as strayed, died, or stolen, all the rest are turned over to other quartermasters and individuals, save one horse, reported as sold to Mary Millard for \$125.

The prices at which some of the public property is reported to have sold at Portland, O T., in December, 1856, principally to employés, were very low. Of arms he purchased 317 rifles, revolvers, muskets, and pistols, which, with ammunition, are reported to have cost \$20,812 63, and he received from officers 295 more, making altogether 612, which he disposes to captains of companies and other officers, the captains being Maxon, Achilles, Miller, and Goff, the rifles and revolvers costing from \$35 to \$100 each, and many of them purchased from the members of said companies, and two rifles and a revolver were purchased as late as the 22d of October, when all the volunteers had been discharged. After all his issues in the manner above described, he admits to have on hand and unaccounted for in any way 42 rifles and 11 muskets. It should have been observed in the proper place that Quartermaster Millard received by purchase and from other officers 607 horses and mules, 184 oxen, and 70 wagons; yet, so loosely have his accounts been rendered, that he claims to have disposed of 628 horses and 27 mules, leaving one of the latter on hand, and having had a surplus of 49 horses that he could not account for. In like manner he disposes of 226 oxen, being 42 more than he appears to have received; and 71 wagons, one more than his account shows him to have received. Discrepancies like these in such property as horses, mules, oxen, and wagons, show that not much reliance can be placed in the correctness of his accounts.

Of the scrip issued, or debts contracted, by Quartermaster Millard, the commissioners report as due and uncanceled the sum of \$470,000 35, which appears to have been arrived at from his abstracts of purchases and expenditures as follows :

Amount.....	\$496,080 21
Cancelled by payment in property in the manner heretofore noticed.....	\$34,180 30
Recommended for disallowance	23,167 36
	<hr/> 57,347 66
	438,732 55
Add abstract of appraised property.....	31,270 80
	<hr/> 470,003 35
And there remains on outstanding indebtedness	

His account current, however, shows a different result, the amount of his expenditures being there charged against the United States is \$506,091 28
To which add debt on account of appraised property 31,270 80

Making the amount of his liabilities the sum of.....	537,362 00
From which deduct cancellation of disallowances as above	57,347 66
	<hr/> 480,015 34
And there remains.....	

Which is \$10,011 99 more than is reported by the commissioners. The number of horses, mules, and oxen purchased and employed by Quartermaster Millard, between the middle of February and last of October, 1856, was 661, being about equal to an animal for every soldier in the service.

A. N. Robie, quartermaster, at the Dalles, Oregon, from March 1, 1856, to January 31, 1857.

His purchases amounted to \$23,467 33

And consisted mainly of the following property : 122 horses, 7 mules, 12 oxen, 12 revolvers, 14 rifles, 12 coats, 26 pair of pants, 16 shirts, and 17 hats. His prices for horses are far lower than any of the other quartermasters, varying from \$60 to \$320, but not averaging over from \$125 to \$150 each ; mules from \$300 to \$350 each, and oxen from \$150 to \$160 each, the prices of mules and oxen being as high as any of the rest. Rifles and revolvers equally as high, being from \$25 to \$100 each ; clothing also. Per his abstract B he represents liabilities to have been contracted by him to the amount of..... \$45,119 03

Of which he reports as cancelled by payments in public property, the sum of.....	2,268 12
	<hr/> 42,490 91
Leaving outstanding.....	

The greater part of this abstract is made up of the hire of clerks, teamsters, laborers, blacksmiths, herdsmen, &c., numbering in all 85; laborers and herdsmen, \$4 per day; clerks, \$6 and \$8 per day, with board at \$3 per day. A Dr. J. R. Bates charges \$100 for two visits, without stating to whom, which is approved by the commissioners. A man named William Johnson charges for his services as a ferryman from June 1 to September 30, 1856, \$120 per month, \$480; for the use of a ferry for the same time, at \$300 per month, \$1,200. For the same time a William Johnson is borne on the rolls as a private of Captain Goff's company. Quartermaster Pownell, of the Oregon volunteers, was stationed at the Dalles at the same time, and among his accounts is a claim of this same William Johnson and one Keith, for ferriage of a battalion of Oregon volunteers between the 26th of June and 2d of August, amounting to \$613 30, doubtless over the same ferry, which with himself was then hired to Quartermaster Robie, at \$480 per month; and both accounts, amounting to \$2,295 30, for a service of four months, are approved without deduction by the commissioners. James Burk charges \$900 for six months service as blacksmith, from April 1 to September 30, and \$798 for the hire of his tools for the same period. For shoeing horses \$12 each is charged, and \$20 a day for the services of an auctioneer. \$275 per month is charged for the rent of a house. On the 21st of August he purchased \$4,200 worth of sheaf oats, at \$3 per bushel, made another purchase at \$5 per bushel, and salt at 20 cents per pound; hard bread 28 cents per pound. Except in the single article of horses, the contracted prices to be paid by Quartermaster Robie are as extravagant as any of the other quartermasters.

On one occasion, without any explained reason, he mixes up his affairs as "special Indian agent" with those of quartermaster and commissary of the volunteers. In the latter he sells and hires to himself, in his former capacity in June, July, August, and September, 1856, a large quantity of public property that had come into his hands by purchase or otherwise. He then sells, among other things, 16,450 pounds of flour; between 3 and 4,000 pounds of beef and bacon; 1,000 pounds of sugar, &c.; and hires 110 horses, 80 yoke of oxen, and 28 wagons; but his prices, in this connexion, are very different from what he agreed to pay as a quartermaster. Oxen, that cost from \$100 to \$150 each, he sells for \$75 each; flour, that cost from 6½ to 7½ cents per pound, he sells for 4½; bacon, that cost 25 to 30 cents, he sells for 20 cents; beef, that cost 20 cents, he sells for 12½; sugar, that cost from 15 to 20 cents, he sells for 11½; candles, that cost from \$1 to \$1 25 per pound, he sells for 50 cents; soap, that cost from 20 to 30 cents, he sells for 15; and salt, that he himself agreed to pay 20 cents per pound, he sells for 4 cents. The horses he hired for 50 cents per day each, oxen at the same per yoke, and wagons for the same each, whilst at that very time he was hiring single horses and mules at \$2 per day each, and contracting to pay \$15 each for the transportation of 42 wagons over the portage of the cascades at \$12 50 per ton for freight. The prices he paid, as Indian agent, are, no doubt, the real cash prices prevailing at that time, which were less than those he contracted, as quartermaster, by at least 100 per cent. Why he

was hiring horses and mules and paying for transportation, whilst he had already in his service more wagons, horses, mules, oxen, teamsters, and wagon masters than he would appear to have any legitimate use for, can only be inferred; certainly it is not explained in his account. It should be added that at the same time he purchases of himself, as Indian agent, a quantity of blankets, gunpowder, &c.; paid \$1,600 for the transportation of eight tons of freight from Dalles to Walla-Walla; and \$200 for the hire of four mules at the time he was selling some of the same stores, hiring animals, and furnishing transportation to the Indian department. His account against the latter department amounted to \$7,155 40, and the account of the same department against the quartermaster's department to \$3,244 70; and after paying for bill of goods of \$269 44, he turns over the balance of \$3,641 26 to Quartermaster General W. W. Miller. He received by purchase, and from officers, of leading articles, 351 horses, 331 oxen, 53 wagons, 26,335 pounds of beef, 18,249 pounds of bacon, 70,350 pounds of flour, 4,661 pounds of coffee, 12,009 pounds of sugar, 1,863 pounds of soap, &c. In disposing of this property his issues of subsistence are far more regular than those of any other of the volunteer quartermasters, and show most conclusively that both he and those concerned with him were well acquainted with the "army regulations" in this particular. He made many issues to companies C, J, K, M, and N, upon regular requisitions, stating the numbers, periods of service, and the number of rations required, making no mistake in the component parts of the ration, or in calculations, and converting the gross number of rations into bulk with as much accuracy as could any accountant in the treasury. In this way is it discovered that he did not always confine himself to the regulation allowances, or to the number of the companies according to the muster roll, in some instances exceeding both? Upon such requisitions he disposes of about one-third of his stores of subsistence, the balance he issues to employés, turns over in bulk to other quartermasters and officers, &c., &c., and to distressed citizens and their families, no ways connected with the military service, to the number of between fifty and sixty persons. At low rates he sold \$77 worth of subsistence of which he takes no account, all of which is as unsatisfactory as the other quartermasters, who have gotten rid of by far the greater portion of the large quantities of property that was purchased in the same loose manner. Of the 351 horses, 331 oxen, and 50 wagons, he turns over to other officers 300 horses, 244 oxen, and 30 wagons; 11 horses, 4 oxen, and 6 wagons he sold at public auction; horses as low as \$19 each, though he sold one ox for \$152; wagons as low as \$40; rifles and moulds as low as \$10; revolvers, \$25; tents, \$2 20; with a good many other articles, including 7 revolvers and 17 rifles, amounting altogether to \$2,082 73, whether for cash or credit is not stated, as no further notice appears to be taken of the transaction. Credit is taken for 61 horses as "abandoned, stolen, and lost;" 41 oxen strayed away and were abandoned by Wagonmaster Thomas Bouser; and 17 more strayed and stolen from Quartermaster C. P. Higgins; and 23 more were lost like the horses; and 14 of the 50 wagons are stated to have been broken down and abandoned.

C. H. Armstrong, quartermaster at Camp Montgomery from 3d of March to 30th of November, 1856. In service from May 3d to November 30, 1856.

Turns over to A. J. Kane, adjutant, June 5, 1856, the day before he left the service, \$38 10 worth of clothing; Adjutant Kane previously received from him one horse and two blankets, whilst but \$21 is charged against him on the rolls. He takes credits for receipts of 16th and 26th of July, 1856, in favor of William P. Wells, quartermaster's clerk and military storekeeper, for 71 coats, 5 pair pants, 3 shirts, 67 blankets, 603 pair socks, 71 pair shoes, 19 pair boots, 11 caps, and 63 pounds of tobacco, turned over to W. Kertley, quartermaster sergeant, W. T. V. He takes up as received from Warren Gove a large quantity of clothing, which may be the clothing which the latter claims to have issued to William P. Wells.—(See Gove's accounts.) All the clothing on hand certified to have been stolen being 35 coats, 27 pants, 26 pair boots, 17 caps, &c. Provisions delivered for the use of the court, witnesses, and attorneys at Camp Montgomery, no date. John Q. Cole, lieutenant commanding, Puyallup Rangers, large quantities of clothing and subsistence. Large quantities of subsistence stores turned over July 23, 1856, to W. Kertley, commissary clerk. John Q. Cole is represented as a lieutenant of Captain Swindall's company F, but the rolls do not show him to be such. M. R. Hathaway, quartermaster, turned over quantities of stores, but has no accounts showing from whence or whom he received them. Lieutenant J. S. Powell's company received on 31st of July, 1856, almost twice as much subsistence from Quartermaster Armstrong as it was entitled to for the rest of its service, terminating September 1, 1856. On the 13th of August he issues to Lieutenant Powell, for his company, from 500 to 800 rations more. He issues from 100 to 300 rations of subsistence in kind to Governor Stevens, at Fort Mason, September 8, 1856. Also at the same time and place to one Williams, Indian sub-agent, 539 pounds of beef, 108½ pounds of sugar, 86 pounds of coffee. Subsistence returns *irregular* and unsatisfactory; a few requisitions giving dates and numbers, quantities turned over in bulk to officers who rendered no accounts. Credit is claimed for large wastages, between the 14th of July and 10th of November, 1856, 1,967 pounds of bacon, for instance, on only 9,557 pounds in hand to be accounted for, being more than 20 per cent. Quantities also are claimed to have been issued to men in the quartermaster's employ without stating the number or nature of their employment, so as to show that they were or were not entitled to subsistence at the public expense. Takes credit for 20 horses and 20 saddles turned over June 5th to Thomas R. Lytle, a deserter from company D, chief packer, \$6 per day. He turns over to James K. Hurd, quartermaster, 431 horses, 9 mules, and 161 oxen, &c., &c. He admits to have had on hand 736 horses and mules, and 197 oxen, &c., which he disposes of by issuing to other quartermasters, company officers, who have rendered no accounts, and to various other individuals, without designating who they were, or whether they had any right to receive them. He also claims credit upon copies of certificates of quartermasters' clerks, pack-masters, &c., for 55 horses, as being

captured by the Indians in the latter part of August, 1856, before he ever received them. For 58 horses and 1 mule, from the copy of a certificate of his clerk and a packer, as having been abandoned between Mill Creek and Dalles, and died on the trail from there to Vancouver, and on the ranch near the latter place, and 14 other horses are disposed of as having been stolen or died, upon pretty much the same sort of evidence. Five horses were remaining on hand, of which he takes no notice. The majority of receipts to him for public property appear to be originals. The whole of the property accounts are characterized by a constant receipting for and turning over said property from one quartermaster to another, and other individuals, without any apparent reason.

Recapitulation of Robie's operations, (omitted in proper place.)

His pecuniary operations may be summed up as follows:

Amount of purchases.....	\$23,467 33
Amount of purchases of subsistence.....	4,679 00
Amount of expenditures.....	45,119 03
Amount of expenditures for contingencies.....	472 00
	<hr/>
	73,737 36
Of which he states he paid in public property,	\$2,695 12
Recommended for disallowance by the com- missioners.....	1,324 00
Scrip cancelled by payments in public pro- perty.....	13,635 85
	<hr/>
	17,654 97
	<hr/>
Leaving to be paid.....	56,082 39
	<hr/>

Of leading articles he purchased 122 horses, 7 mules, 12 oxen, 2 wagons, 12 revolvers, 14 rifles, 12 coats, 26 pair pants, 16 shirts, 17 hats, 22,772 pounds of beef, and 1,413 dozen bundles of sheaf oats, with due proportion of minor and smaller articles.

Property account of Captain William Kelly, of the Clark county rangers, 2d regiment; in service from April 6 to July 16, 1856.

The public property received by this officer and his company is very regularly accounted for, though the abstracts and vouchers are made out in triplicate, which was an unnecessary waste of stationery. The clothing received by his men appears to be charged against them upon the pay-rolls, although in many instances three times as much in amount as there was any apparent necessity for; yet if the articles are fairly charged at what they cost there can be no objection, provided the men are to be paid at the rates reported on the pay-rolls, to wit: \$4 per day for man and horse to such as were mounted on their own horses. But it will be a very different thing if they are to be paid at the army rates, and forty cents per day for use and risk of horses. In that case many of them will have been *overpaid*, and if the government assumes to pay for the goods, how is it to be indem-

nified? The valuations of the horses are some of them very high, as much as \$400 and \$500 each.

Additional claims received from the commissioners in December, 1858.

Amount.....	\$7,931 69
Cancelled by payments in public property.....	95 38
	<hr/>
	7,386 31
	<hr/>

There are twenty-nine vouchers representing these claims, of which \$1,834 70 are for property purchased; not one article of which is accounted for, or shown to have been applied to the public service. Among them is a wagon for \$350, two yoke of oxen for \$600, and a horse for \$350, all purchased by Silas D. Mason, a private of Captain H. J. G. Mason's company, whose authority to purchase is nowhere shown.

The rest of the claims are for expenditures, including meals and lodging for persons *not in service* at the time, and for services beyond the period when there were any troops in service, and for caulking a boat at \$10 per day.

J. C. Kellogg and Quartermaster General W. W. Miller.

J. C. Kellogg, under date of *January 24, 1856*, charges \$50 for attending Oscar Olney, a private of Captain Ebey's company; and General Miller certifies that Olney was wounded by the firing of a cannon, and it was necessary to amputate his arm, and the account is just and reasonable. Kellogg does not represent himself to be a physician, nor does he charge to have amputated the arm, but simply a lumping charge for attendance, without stating how long. The fact is that Olney was wounded on the *10th of February*, by the firing of a cannon on board the schooner A. Y. Trask, and was discharged the service the next day, so that any claim on the government he could have for attending the wounded man was for two days, the 10th and 11th of February. It has been before stated Mrs. Eleanor Price charges \$817 30 for attendance, &c., on this very wounded man Olney, including her own services at \$5 per day as nurse, from the 10th of February, the day the accident happened, up to the 12th of June, 1856.

As has been repeatedly mentioned in these remarks, the last two companies of the troops of the Territory were discharged on the 17th of October, 1856. The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to examine these claims met at Portland, Oregon, organized, and commenced their duties on the 20th of the same month, with a secretary and clerk and everything necessary for the prosecution of their labors. Yet Quartermaster General Miller is reported by the same commissioners in service, at \$7 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ per day, to September, 1857, or for nearly a whole year after the discharge of every soldier in service. This might be supposed to have been abundantly liberal, pecu-

niarily, to General Miller, as it gave him, in addition to his pay whilst the troops were in service, over \$2,800. His present claim shows, however, that he was not satisfied. On the 10th of October, 1857, the commissioners reported to the Secretary of War, on examination of all the claims of both Territories, except as follows: "There are doubtless, to some limited extent, *irregular* and unascertained claims growing out of the late volunteer service, which have not come to the notice of the commissioners, but such will be found inconsiderable." Under an order of Governor McMullen, of the same date as the report of the commissioners, General Miller proceeds to charge for his services as Quartermaster General at \$7 83 per day, from the 1st of October, 1857, to 11th of February, 1858, one hundred and thirty-four days, \$1,049, and for office rent \$85, which is approved by the commissioners, *in full*, notwithstanding the endorsement upon the voucher by Governor McMullen that "General Miller was a member of the legislature *sixty* days of the above time; and I think that \$180 should be deducted." Under the same authority, he again charges at the same rate for his services from the 11th of February to the 1st of September, 1858, two hundred and one days, making \$1,573 83, and for the rent of office \$262 66, making, altogether, \$2,970 49, all of which is approved by the commissioners in full.

And what equivalent did General Miller render for the above large sum for nearly a whole year's service? Why some small abstracts, with only 26 vouchers, all told, amounting, exclusive of his own pay, &c., to only \$4,961 20, besides the amount he drew from the United States at the same time his pay as a member of the territorial legislature, as shown by the remarks of Governor McMullen.

Sales of the property purchased and remaining on hand after the service was over in August, September, October, November, and December, 1856, and February and March, 1857.

There was sold by the quartermaster at Olympia, Seattle, Cowlitz Landing, Fort Borst, Turnwater, Steilacoom, Vancouver, and the Dalles, of leading articles, 613 horses, 19 mules, 119 oxen, 38 wagons, 76½ barrels and 153 pounds of pork, 65 barrels and 378 pounds of beef, 7,482 pounds of coffee, 4,659 pounds of sugar, 29 barrels and 167 sacks and 38,114 pounds of flour, 151 pack saddles, 214 riding saddles, 30,852 pounds of bacon, 3,839 pounds of soap, 5,307 pounds and 160 sacks and 55 barrels of salt, 70 gallons of brandy, 382 pounds of tobacco, 8 cook stoves, 6 boats, including a scow and canoe, 349 blankets or pairs of blankets, 194 coats, 511 pairs of pants, 80 shirts, 372 pairs of boots, 382 pairs of shoes, 167 hats, 36 caps, 8 vests, 154 rifles, 40 double barrel guns, 21 squirrel guns, 45 revolving and other pistols, 458 pounds of candles, 88 tents, 55½ bushels of wheat, 472 sacks and 30,471 pounds of shorts, and 121 bushels and 1,554 pounds of oats, which, with other miscellaneous articles, brought the sum of \$133,985 08, that is, persons purchased to that amount who generally, if not in every instance, had claims for supplies and services at the rates hereinbefore indicated, which was credited upon said claims. As to the prices for which the property sold the following are samples:

At Olympia, November, 1856.—Coats, from \$4 to \$14; pants, from

\$3 80 to \$7; socks, 31 cents; boots, from \$3 to \$4; horses, from \$53 to \$180; mules, from \$55 to \$300; saddles, from \$3 50 to \$35; block houses, \$50; the average of 10 horses and 4 mules, \$138 each; bacon, about cost; beef, from 75 cents to \$17 per barrel; pork, from \$5 to \$24 per barrel; lumber, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per foot; stoves and fixtures, \$91; tables, \$1 50 each; tents, \$5 50; sacks, from 3 to 8 cents each. Many other articles were sold at Olympia, but as there are no vouchers with any of the accounts of sales, it is impossible to say what they sold for. Pack saddles, about \$3 each; boat sails, oars, and anchors, \$230; tents, from \$4 to \$10 each; shoes, \$1 50; 2 horses, \$400 each; 1 horse, at \$406, and the rest from \$40 to \$300; mules, from \$210 to \$485.

Fort Borst.—Pork from \$9 to \$24 per barrel; riding saddles from 75 cents to \$5 50; boats \$10; cook stove \$36.

Steilacoom.—For want of vouchers it is impossible to say what the property here sold for, but except clothing, believed to be about what they cost. A large quantity of clothing was sold at, it is believed, less than cost. Cook stove \$44.

Cowlitz Landing.—Bacon, flour, sugar, soap, and clothing, at fully as much as they cost. Ferry boats at from \$250 to \$300 each.

Turnwater.—Bran and shorts $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; beef \$2 per barrel; pork \$17 50 per barrel; sacks from 25 cents to \$1 each.

Seattle.—In February, 1857, horses from \$71 to \$156 each. No vouchers, but the property sold greatly below its cost; blankets \$3 50 each; guns from \$3 50 to \$5 50 each; 1 canoe \$6, which cost not less than \$50.

Vancouver, November, 1856.—Very large sales were made here, and with the rest 431 horses; the first 100 horses did not average \$35 each, some being sold as low as \$13 and \$14 each. The first 300 horses did not average much if any more than \$40 each; one horse sold for \$525, and about 30 horses ranged from \$100 to over \$300 each; the rest, exclusive of the 30 and 300, did not average over \$80 each; wagons from \$55 to \$300; saddles and bridles from \$2 to \$36, but generally below the latter sum, an average of \$10 or \$12 each; pack saddles as low as 83 cents each; oxen from \$60 to \$160 each; mules from \$200 to \$360 each; Colt's navy revolvers from \$50 to \$80 each; dragoon pistols about \$52; Colt's revolvers, six inch, from \$24 to \$50 each; Colt's revolvers, five inch, from \$22 to \$50 each; double barrelled shot guns from \$3 to \$55 each; squirrel shot guns from \$7 to \$14 each; no squirrel guns purchased as well as recollected; tents from \$8 to \$17; cook stoves from \$2 to \$76 each; shoes 75 cents per pair; boots \$2 20 per pair; hats for less than 50 cents to \$1 98 each; blankets \$9 per pair; oats \$2 per bushel. Afterwards at the same place rifles sold from \$2 to \$17 each; oxen \$37 80 each, and horses from \$10 to \$20 each.

Dalles, November, 1856.—No vouchers; horses about \$70 each; oxen from \$70 to \$120; candles about 50 cents per pound. The rest of the articles greatly below their cost.

Recapitulation final.

Amount due for services of troops, including an Indian roll not noticed by the commissioners, but suggested to have been paid in public property.....	\$579,061 66
Expenditures of 12 companies, including Captain G. Hayes and Governor Maxon.....	48,125 30
Scrip per account current of quartermaster and commissioners.....	986,941 13
Total.....	<u>1,614,128 09</u>

Besides amounts of accounts cancelled by payments in public property.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have before remarked that it is impossible to determine, from a mere examination of the papers, whether the prices charged for property purchased, supplies, &c., are such as prevailed in the country at the time, or whether they are exorbitant. There is no data upon which to form an opinion. Whatever testimony was taken by the commission on the subject has been retained by them.

In their report they state that "frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims; and when necessary the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken."

"In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war; and, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the various local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sum therein allowed for the property or service described."

"In all cases where there existed established rates for particular kinds of property in a district, and the rates in the voucher were excessive, a reduction was recommended and endorsed thereon. In cases where rates were not excessive, the voucher was endorsed 'approved.'"

In the absence of any testimony on these points, I have had recourse to the accounts of disbursing officers of the regular army in Oregon and Washington Territories during the latter part of 1855 and the first quarter of 1856, with the view of ascertaining the prices paid by them for purchases of property, of supplies, hire of employés, &c.

The accounts of Lieutenant Withers, quartermaster at Vancouver, Washington Territory, are the largest, and will be noted first. It may be remarked here that, in consequence of the hostilities and the necessity for heavy expenditures, Lieutenant Withers was compelled

to purchase considerably on credit, for which he issued "certificates" payable when in funds; so that even his purchases and payments may not be, in all cases, the true criterion of the lowest cash prices prevailing at the time.

For hire of mechanics and employes of various kinds, it appears that during the last quarter of 1855 and first quarter of 1856 the following rates were paid:

Carpenters, from \$4 to \$5 per day; painters, \$1 per day; packers, a few at \$3, but generally \$2; blacksmiths, from \$60 to \$90 per month; herders, \$60 per month; teamsters, \$60 per month; laborers, \$60 per month.

Purchases of property, &c.

Lieutenant Withers, during the two quarters, purchased 111 horses, at prices ranging from \$60 to \$200, the average cost being little less than \$124. Some of these are described as "American horses," ranging from \$160 to \$200 each; others as "half breed," at about \$125. Of mules, 51 were purchased at prices ranging from \$140 to \$200 each, and averaging \$158 each. Riding saddles, \$25 each; pack saddles, \$15 each; teamster's saddles, \$15 each; wagons, \$150 each; oats, 2½ to 2¾ cents per pound; hay, 1½ to 1¾ cent per pound; saddle blankets, \$3 50 each.

In Lieutenant Withers' commissary accounts, there appear purchases of flour at \$7 to \$8 per barrel; bacon, 20 cents per pound, and beef, 6 to 13 cents per pound.

In the accounts of Lieutenant D. B. Forsyth, commissary at Fort Dalles, Oregon, there appear purchases of pork at \$40 per barrel; flour at \$3 50 per hundred; rice 12 cents per pound; beef on hoof at 10 cents per pound; coffee 25 cents, and sugar 18 cents per pound; salt 7 cents per pound; hay \$30 per ton.

Lieutenant Vanvoast, at the Dallas, in the second quarter of 1856, paid for hire of teamsters and packers \$60 per month.

Lieutenant G. Crook, acting assistant quartermaster to surveying party under Lieutenant Williamson from Sacramento valley to Columbia river, paid, at different points in Oregon, in October, 1855, on the route, for oats 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1 50, and \$2 per bushel, and for hay 60 cents, 75 cents, and \$3 per hundred pounds.

Lieutenant H. Dryer paid, on expedition against Snake Indians, in 3d quarter, 1855, in July, August, and September, to chief packers, \$80 per month; packers and teamsters, \$2 per day; wagon masters, \$150 per month.

Lieutenant N. B. Sweitzer at Fort Lane, near Jacksonville, in the 4th quarter, 1855, paid for oats, 5, 6, 7, and 12½ cents per pound; barley, 6 and 8 cents; wheat, 2½ to 3¾ cents; hay, 1½ to 5 cents. For hire of teams, \$9; teamsters, \$3 50; packers, \$3, and for mules, \$3 each, per day.

In Washington Territory, Lieutenant C. McKeever, at Steilacoom, paid, in October, 1855, for oats, \$1 25 per bushel; in January, 1856, \$1 50, and in February, \$1. In March, he paid for hire of packers and teamsters, \$3, and for head packers, \$4 per day.

Lieutenant John Nugen, at same place, paid, in October and November, 1855, for oats, 75 cents and \$1 per bushel; for services of packers, \$3 and \$4 per day; chief packers, \$4 and \$5; and for teamsters, \$5 and \$6 per day, for themselves and their teams.

I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that the examinations of the papers connected with these claims have impressed me with a conviction of the propriety as well as of the necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies, mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States.

The frequent recurrence of these hostilities with Indians in remote portions of the Territories; the great irregularity that exists in the mode of making out the accounts for claims arising therefrom; and the opportunities thus presented for fabricating immense claims against the government, were specially alluded to in the report from this office to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 12, 1856.

So far as my experience has gone, I find it an invariable rule that the prices paid for services, supplies, &c., of this character are extravagantly high, to some extent, doubtless, justified by the peculiar circumstances at the time, but enhanced by the uncertainty of payment, the irresponsibility to the government of those creating the expenditure, and the almost entire absence of any check against improvidence, except the mere discretion of those temporarily engaged in the service, and even they are sometimes more or less interested themselves in putting everything at the highest possible figure.

Such legislation as I have indicated would be advantageous not alone to the government, but especially so to those who render the services and furnish the supplies. In the absence of such provision of law, the local authorities are compelled to resort to expedients, in order to prosecute the hostilities.

In the case of California, bonds were issued by the authorities, bearing an interest of seven and twelve per cent., in payment of services, supplies, &c. These bonds were afterwards assumed and paid by the United States, with interest thereon for several years, notwithstanding the prices charged for everything connected with those hostilities were of the most extravagant and theretofore unheard of character.

Private soldiers were allowed five dollars per day for their services and one dollar per day for use and risk of a horse, making an annual compensation to each private mounted soldier of two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, besides subsistence, forage, clothing and transportation. Sergeants were allowed five to seven dollars per day; lieutenants six to ten dollars; quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, adjutants, and captains, eight to twelve dollars, and majors ten to fifteen dollars per day, with subsistence, forage, and other allow-

ances. In the mean time, however, the bonds representing these claims passed out of the hands of those who rendered the services and furnished the supplies at prices far below their face, and thus the general government became paymaster to comparatively few "holders" of bonds representing an aggregate indebtedness of nearly a million of dollars. In this way the government was the sole loser, while the benefits went, not into the pockets of the soldiers who rendered the services nor those who advanced the means or supplies, but principally of capitalists and speculators, who had purchased the bonds. So in the present case the same expedient has been resorted to of issuing "scrip," being simply evidences of indebtedness to the holder and payable when appropriations shall be made by the Congress of the United States. Based upon such a contingency, of course the prices of everything required were fixed above the current cash rates; and doubtless the same process of purchasing the "scrip" from the holders has been or will be carried on, the prices depending on the necessities of the holders, the prospects for payment, and other contingencies. It is therefore for the interest of those who render the service and hold the claims as well as the general government that some rules, restrictions, and limitations should be provided by Congress to govern in all such cases.

With regard to your inquiry whether the persons engaged in these hostilities will be entitled to the benefit of the bounty land laws, in case the claims for their services are recognized and paid, and if so, the quantity of land necessary to meet their claims, I would say that, according to the construction placed on the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, by the Attorney General, and adopted, as I understand, by the Pension Office, in the execution of that act it is held to apply to all volunteers or militia called out by a State or Territory and who are paid for their services by the United States. Upon this construction the California volunteers above referred to are receiving bounty land warrants. I understand, however, from the Commissioner of Pensions, that services rendered during hostilities that occurred *subsequent* to the passage of the act are not recognized as coming within its provisions. These volunteers would, therefore, not be entitled to bounty land under the present legislation. They come within the principle laid down in the bounty land act, but are excluded because the services were not rendered prior to the passage thereof.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON,
Auditor.

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Statement showing the number of men, of field and staff, &c., of Oregon volunteers in service at any one time—Continued.

Commanders, &c.	April, 1856.			May, 1856.			June, 1856.			July, 1856.			August, 1856.			Remarks.
	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	
J. R. Lamerick, brigadier general....	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Staff continued on Cornelius' roll. Discharged June 20, 1856. Discharged March 18, 1856; continued on Kelsey's roll.
J. W. Nesmith, colonel 1st regiment....	9	10	10	9	7	7	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. E. Cornelius, colonel 1st regiment....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. L. Williams, colonel 2d regiment....	Kelsey's roll. Discharged August 31, 1856. Discharged December 6, 1856. Do. do. Discharged August 24, 1856.
John Kelsey, colonel 2d regiment....	5	8	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	9	4	4	
James Bruce, major north battalion....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
David Lyon, major south battalion....	In service till September 25, 1857. 2 men discharged August 31, 1856; 1 January 10; 1 March 31; and 1 Sept. 25, 1857. 1 man discharged September 15, 30, October 13 and December 1, 1856; 1 man February 1; 1 March 1; 2 May 1; 1 June 1; and 1 September 1, 1857. 1 man discharged December 31, 1856; and 3 men March 31, 1857.
E. M. Merriam, adjutant general recruiting and enrolling officers....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General's department....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Staff of commander-in-chief....	16	16	16	16	16	15	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	10	1 man discharged December 31, 1856; and 3 men March 31, 1857.
Quartermaster's department....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissary's department....	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	7	5	5	4	
	49	53	58	58	57	56	54	54	54	45	43	43	36	31	26	

RECAPITULATION.

Ninth regiment Oregon militia.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	Wounded men considered in service till August 6, 1856.
First regiment mounted volunteers....	717	705	694	677	316	130	57	118	113	131	130	130	129	126	8	Discharged in August, 1856.
Second regiment mounted volunteers....	938	930	913	898	893	663	458	412	326	168	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged in July, 1856.
Field and staff officers.....	49	53	58	56	57	53	54	54	52	45	43	43	36	31	26	Discharged at periods from August, 1856, to September 25, 1857.
Unattached spies, rangers, mounted men, and guards.....	129	155	155	198	217	201	200	186	70	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged July 3, 1856.
	1836	1845	1822	1833	1485	1054	771	772	563	362	180	175	167	157	34	

Statement showing the number of men of 2d regiment Oregon mounted volunteers in service at any one time—Continued.

Company.	Names of captains.	Date of enrolment.	April, 1856.			May, 1856.			June, 1856.			July, 1856.			Remarks.
			1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	
A	Joseph Bailey	1855.	Mustered out Feb. 6, '56, (wounded man retained.) Discharged June 28, July 3, and 3 men till July 13. Discharged June 28, July 3, and 3 men till July 13. Discharged May 25, 1856. Discharged May 13, 1856.
B	Laban Buoy	October 23	112	112	112	109	109	105	104	101	104	50	3	.....
C	Jonathan Keeney	October 24	47	48	48	48	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D	E. A. Rice	November 10	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E	Hugh O'Neil	1856.	84	81	79	73	73	73	Do. do. Discharged May 24, 1856. Discharged from 10th, 1856. Discharged February 16, 1856. Discharged May 24, 1856. Discharged July 10, and one man 13th, 1856.
F	W. A. Wilkinson	February 3	59	58	58	58	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G	M. F. Alcorn	November 10	39	39	39	39	37	37	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
H	Samuel Gordon	October 25	35	36	36	37	37	37	52	51	52	50	.....	.....
I	W. W. Chapman	November 8	73	73	61	52	51	56	Discharged May 10, and one man 20th, 1856. Discharged June 18, and one man 28th, 1856. Discharged May 21, 1856. Discharged May 26, 1856.
K	Self Bledsoe	.....	74	75	74	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1st recruiting battalion.	1856.	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A	Edward Sheffield	February 12	74	75	74	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B	Abel George	February 13	51	51	51	51	48	47	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
C	Michael Bushing	6, 10, 19	48	48	44	44	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D	M. M. Williams	.....	60	59	59	61	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2d recruiting battalion.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A	John M. Wallen	February 13	49	48	47	46	46	46	45	Discharged June 19, 1856. Discharged June 21, 1856. Discharged July 3, 1856. Discharged July 13.
B	W. J. Robertson	February 14 to 20	73	73	71	73	69	70	70	70	45	.....	.....	.....
C	Daniel W. Keith	March 29	71	71	71	71	71	71	66	66	65	1	.....	.....
D	James Blakeley	.....	63	63	63	63	66	66	66	66	65	1	.....	.....
	James Barnes, (spies).....	936	930	913	896	893	863	458	412	326	166	5	Discharged July 2, 1856. Discharged May 15, 1856. Discharged June 20, 1856.
	Thomas W. Frahier, (spies).....	February 18	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	.....
	John Guew, (minute men).....	March 6	31	32	32	33	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	May 1	.....	.....	.....	40	39	46	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	45	46	46	87	88	83	61	61	16	16	
	983	976	959	925	901	735	519	473	342	184	5	

Statement showing the number of men of the first regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers in service at any one time. Continued.

Company.	Names of captains.	Date of enrolment.	April, 1856.			May, 1856.			June, 1856.			July, 1856.			August, 1856.			Remarks.
			1.		10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	
			1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	1.	10.	30.	
A.	A. V. Wilson.....	1855. October 13	43	43	43	43	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 15, 1856.
B.	J. T. Jefferys.....	18	35	35	35	35	35	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged June 1, 1856.
C.	Samuel Stafford.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged February 26, 1856.
D.	Biram Wilber.....	15	63	63	61	61	61	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 15, 1856.
E.	William Allen.....	15	79	79	78	78	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 7, 1856.
F.	A. M. Fellows.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged March 9, 1856.
G.	Benjamin Hayden.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged March 10, 1856.
H.	David Layton.....	17	54	54	51	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 15, and 9 men 20th.
I.	Lymon B. Monson.....	30	50	50	50	50	50	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged October 15, 1856.
K.	N. A. Conroyer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 31, 1856.
MOUNTED RANGERS.																		
A.	A. V. Wilson.....	1856. May 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged 21st.
B.	Biram Wilber.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
C.	William G. Haley.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged 24th.
RECRUITING BATTALION.																		
A.	E. J. Harding.....	January 25	71	67	65	56	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 19, 1856.
B.	B. F. Burch.....	23	87	80	79	77	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 18, 1856.
C.	A. P. Ankeney.....	26	67	67	63	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 15, 1856.
D.	John H. Bettles.....	29	102	102	103	103	103	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged May 20, 1856.
E.	William A. Cason.....	Feb. 23 to 30	67	66	67	67	67	67	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged June 15, 1856.
NOT ATTACHED.																		
			717	705	684	677	316	130	57	118	113	131	130	130	129	126	8	
	J. Oreginton, (Port Orford, minute men)...	March 26	39	44	44	45	51	51	51	51	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged June 25, 1856.
	W. H. Harris, (Ocoee Bay, minute men)...	February 26	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged June 12, 1856.
	W. H. Packwood, (Coquille Guard).....	November 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged December 28, 1855.
	Stephen Coffin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	J. G. Powell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	W. S. Buckley, Muthromah Rangers.....	1856. April 3	.....	20	20	20	20	22	42	42	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged June 23 and 28, 1856.
			801	814	803	788	445	369	106	343	167	131	130	130	129	126	8	

70 men, took steamer at Portland, March 26, 1856, returned next day; in service 2 days. 133 men, took steamer at Portland, March 27, 1856, returned 29th; in service 3 days.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES

Statement showing the number of men of the 9th regiment Oregon militia in service at any one time.

Names of captains.	Date of enrolment.	October, 1855.			November, 1855.			December, 1855.			January, 1856.			February, 1856.			March, 1856.		
		1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.	1.	10.	20.
	1855.																		
Miles F. Alcorn.....	October 10.....	49	55		70	56	58												
Jacob S. Renerson.....	October 10.....	62	66		59	33	1												
M. P. Howard.....	Oct 27, Nov. 3.....				1														
Orin T. Root.....	October 31.....				39	39	1												
Thomas Smith.....	October 20.....	47			49	49													
Robert L. Williams.....	October 12.....	80			77														
Abel George.....	October 13.....	44	44		44	44													
William B. Lewis.....	October 13.....	43	43		42	43	43												
T. Smiley Harris.....	October 10.....	62	64		63	63	62												
Thomas J. Gardner.....	October 29.....				53	53													
M. M. Williams.....	November 2.....				57	57	1												
James Bruce.....	October 19.....	44	46		48														
Samuel A. Frye.....	October 16.....	34			37	36	1												
Archibald S. Welton.....	October 13.....	39	39		33	15													
William A. Wilkinson.....	October 10.....	38	39		41														
FIELD AND STAFF.																			
Col. John E. Ross.....	October 12.....			8	13	7	7	1											
		255	545		716	485	217	9	8	7	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3

Discharged November 21, 1855; 4 sick soldiers in hospital.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES

Field and staff and miscellaneous rolls.

Commanders, &c.	Number of commissioned officers.		Number of non-commissioned officers and privates.		Number of horses.		Periods of service.		Agg. No. days in service.		Amount of pay.		Total amount of pay, including amount for use of horses.	Amount of expenses for clothing, &c.	Total of amount claimed remaining.	Additional sums due for use of horses not owned by those who rode them.	Amt. for use of horse at \$2 per day, or appraised value when lost, arms, equipment, &c. (This amount is included in the amt. of pay).
	Number of commissioned officers.	Number of non-commissioned officers and privates.	Number of horses.		Periods of service.		Agg. No. days in service.		Amount of pay.								
			Public horses.	Private horses.	From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.							
Brig. Gen. J. K. Lamerick (including military secretary without rank).....	3	1	6	6	Feb. 1, 1856	Aug. 10, 1856	427	.....	\$2,308 43	\$270 84	\$4,101 27	\$377 50	\$3,823 77	.....	.....	.....	\$1,638 00
Col. James W. Nesmith, 1st regiment.....	13	1	9	16	Oct. 13, 1855	Dec. 4, 1855	510	.....	1,658 54	54 00	9,918 54	438 95	9,479 59	.....	.....	.....	1,206 00
Col. Robert L. Williams, 2d regiment.....	10	1	1	17	Dec. 7, 1855	Mar. 18, 1856	647	.....	9,350 89	146 00	5,068 89	233 50	4,835 39	.....	.....	.....	2,570 00
Maj. W. J. Martin, north battalion.....	5	1	1	7	Oct. 30, 1855	Dec. 6, 1855	147	.....	289 77	38 00	835 77	39 00	796 77	.....	.....	.....	408 00
Maj. James Bruce, south battalion.....	5	1	1	7	Nov. 10, 1855	.....do.....	54	.....	182 51	54 00	398 51	.....	398 51	.....	.....	.....	162 00
Maj. Davis Layton, battalion Oregon Rangers.....	2	1	1	3	May 15, 1856	Aug. 24, 1856	201	.....	681 74	92 00	865 74	300 00	565 74	.....	.....	.....	92 00
Roll of recruiting and enrolling officers.....	23	persons	1	15	Oct. 11, 1855	Mar. 29, 1856	290	.....	9,900 00	354 00	10,482 39	506 00	9,976 39	.....	.....	.....	336 00
Col. Thos. R. Cornelius, 1st regiment.....	13	5	4	18	Dec. 5, 1855	June 30, 1856	1,497	.....	5,924 39	484 00	8,943 11	2,142 99	6,799 12	.....	.....	.....	4,204 00
Col. John Kelsay, 2d regiment.....	12	5	3	16	Mar. 19, 1856	Aug. 31, 1856	1,452	.....	5,317 11	464 00	8,943 11	2,142 99	6,799 12	.....	.....	.....	3,142 00
Adjutant General's department.....	7	.....	9	9	Oct. 11, 1855	Sept. 25, 1857	1,163	.....	7,574 32	.....	25,183 05	570 00	24,612 55	.....	.....	.....	5,438 00
Staff of Commander-in-chief.....	8	.....	19	19	.....do.....	.....do.....	3,078	.....	14,303 03	.....	46,692 69	524 04	46,168 65	.....	.....	.....	10,890 00
Quartermaster's department.....	23	.....	45	45	.....do.....	.....do.....	5,480	.....	21,650 69	.....	46,692 69	524 04	46,168 65	.....	.....	.....	25,042 00
Commissary department.....	13	.....	17	17	.....do.....	Mar. 31, 1857	3,414	.....	11,182 10	.....	31,423 10	1,105 00	30,317 10	.....	.....	.....	10,240 00
	132	16	13	159	302			18,361	611	76,323 54	1,492 84	143,158 38	6,217 35	136,941 03	48		65,342 00

Aggregate of accounts rendered per first report, \$4,469,566 83, or \$11 04 per day.

NOTE.—Accounts since rendered make the sum about \$4,549,949—about \$11 91 per day.

* Included in the \$3,948 12.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate days of service—	
Staff, &c.—Officers.....	18,361
Non-commissioned officers.....	611
Ninth regiment of militia, &c.—Officers.....	9,747
Men.....	31,306
First regiment of volunteers—Officers.....	7,119
Men.....	156,974
Second regiment of volunteers—Officers.....	6,517
Men.....	183,928
	<u>406,193</u>

NINTH REGIMENT OF OREGON MILITIA AND COMPANIES ATTACHED.

Tabular statement showing the strength of each company, the period of service, stoppages, amount of pay claimed, &c.; commissioned officers same rate of pay as that received by officers of the United States army; non-commissioned officers and privates, \$5 per day, and \$3 per day for use of horse; when horse is lost in service, the valuation price, without any pay for use and risk.

Names of captains of companies.	Number of commissioned officers.	Number of non-commissioned officers and privates.	Number of horses.	Periods of service.		Aggregate No. of days in service.		Amount of pay.		Total amount of pay (including amount for use of horse.)	Amount of stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total of amount claimed.	Additional sums due for use of private horses not belonging to the claimants who rode them.	Am't for use of horse at \$3 per day, or appraised value when lost; arms, equipment, &c. (This amount is included in am't of pay.)
				From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.					
Miles F. Alcorn.....	80	...	82	Oct. 10, 1855	Nov. 9, 1855	93	1,847	950 10	4,534 00	\$7,953 10	.....	\$7,953 10	\$186 00	\$2,468 00
Jacob S. Rinearson.....	63	...	64	Oct. 10, 1855	Nov. 31, 1855	127	2,500	303 64	4,886 00	9,531 64	.....	9,531 64	756 00	4,333 00
M. F. Howard.....	31	...	39	Oct. 27, 1855	Nov. 16, 1855	41	433	110 95	764 00	1,490 95	.....	1,490 95	176 00	546 00
Orie T. Root.....	36	...	39	Oct. 26, 1855	Nov. 31, 1855	65	474	175 39	886 00	2,057 39	.....	2,057 39	34 00	986 00
Thomas Smith.....	46	...	36	Oct. 19, 1855	Nov. 16, 1855	67	1,316	953 59	2,356 00	3,669 59	.....	3,669 59	.....	1,350 00
Robert L. Williams.....	77	...	80	Oct. 12, 1855	Nov. 9, 1855	107	2,116	941 75	4,940 00	6,197 75	.....	6,197 75	736 00	2,716 00
Abel George.....	41	...	44	Oct. 12, 1855	Nov. 21, 1855	105	1,353	391 77	2,506 00	4,199 77	.....	4,199 77	1,314 00	1,402 00
William B. Lewis.....	43	...	35	Oct. 12, 1855	Nov. 21, 1855	129	1,423	356 47	2,403 00	4,835 51	.....	4,835 51	2,602 00	4,654 00
T. Smiley Harris.....	61	...	64	Oct. 26, 1855	Nov. 16, 1855	46	846	157 46	1,400 00	2,609 46	.....	2,609 46	189 00	1,823 00
Thomas J. Gardner.....	90	...	23	Oct. 26, 1855	Nov. 16, 1855	45	936	134 31	1,522 00	2,609 31	.....	2,609 31	83 00	1,524 00
James Bruce.....	45	...	49	Oct. 10, 1855	Nov. 9, 1855	91	1,370	328 33	2,352 00	4,058 33	.....	4,058 33	978 00	2,570 00
Samuel A. Tyson.....	34	...	37	Oct. 14, 1855	Nov. 9, 1855	63	949	326 26	1,886 00	4,176 26	.....	4,176 26	136 00	1,697 00
Rehobad S. Wilson.....	38	...	41	Oct. 13, 1855	Nov. 13, 1855	60	836	326 26	1,886 00	4,176 26	.....	4,176 26	136 00	1,697 00
William A. Wilkinson.....	36	...	41	Oct. 10, 1855	Nov. 9, 1855	91	1,142	953 13	2,968 00	2,978 13	359 00	2,319 13	2,088 00	2,368 00
Field and staff, B. Co.....	13	...	13	Oct. 12, 1855	Aug. 1, 1856	441	.....	1,620 43	.....	2,509 43	.....	2,509 43	.....	883 00
Company attached to 8th Regt. J. Greigues (Port Orford, W. H. Harris).....	3	46	16	Mar. 26, 1856	June 25, 1856	270	2,188	750 30	4,376 00	6,490 30	.....	6,490 30	.....	1,394 00
W. H. Harris (Coos Bay, W. H. Harris).....	3	43	5	Feb. 28, 1856	June 12, 1856	318	4,434	883 68	8,868 00	10,575 68	1,573 06	9,002 62	.....	884 00
W. H. Packwood (Coquille River).....	9	33	...	Nov. 6, 1855	Dec. 28, 1855	106	1,955	304 39	2,500 00	2,804 39	.....	2,804 39	.....	.....
Stephen Coffin.....	3	67	...	Mar. 26, 1856	Mar. 26, 1856	6	131	15 03	968 00	2,983 03	.....	2,983 03	.....	.....
J. G. Powell.....	3	31	...	Mar. 27, 1856	Mar. 27, 1856	6	83	15 70	186 00	961 70	.....	961 70	.....	.....
W. B. Buckley.....	3	45	36	April 3, 1856	June 26, 1856	167	2,194	429 40	4,942 00	6,653 40	986 76	5,666 64	346 00	1,982 00
	73	985	96	767	793	2,747	31,306	.....	.....	105,164 92	3,277 82	101,887 10	11,290 00	.....
										113,107 10				

SECOND REGIMENT OREGON VOLUNTEERS.

Tabular statement showing the strength of each company, the periods of service, stoppages, amount of pay claimed, &c.; commissioned officers same rate of pay as that received by officers of United States army, non-commissioned officers and privates \$2 per day, and \$2 per day for use of horse, when horse is lost in service the valuation price without any pay for use and risk.

Company.	Names of captains of companies.	Number of commissioned officers.	No. of non-commissioned officers and privates.	No. of horses.		Periods of service.		Agg. No. of days in service.		Amount of pay.		Total amount of pay, including amount for use of horses.	Amount of stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total of amount claimed re-Total of maling.	Errors in pay-rolls.	Additional sums due for use of private horses not belonging to the claimants who rode them.	Amt for use of horse at \$2 per day, or appraised value when lost, arms, equipment, &c. (This amt is included in the amount of pay.)
				Public horses.	Private horses.	From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.								
A.	Joseph Bailey.....mounted.	3	97	...	100	1855.	1856.	9,204	\$1,583 47	\$26,445 48	\$28,028 95	\$1,653 40	\$1,653 40	\$36,375 55	...	\$532 00	\$19,463 00
B.	Laban Buoy.....do.....	3	913	4	912	Oct. 23	Feb. 13	427	9,235 46	52,513 32	65,748 78	11,886 71	11,886 71	63,881 89	...	1,055 00	46,603 00
C.	Jonathan Keeney.....do.....	3	111	...	114	Oct. 24	Feb. 12	304	1,503 53	45,593 00	47,175 53	4,154 08	4,154 08	43,021 44	...	210 00	261,381 00
D.	E. A. Rice.....do.....	3	193	9	191	Nov. 10	May 15	303	1,161 44	44,067 99	45,229 43	4,563 94	4,563 94	40,665 49	...	3,716 00	19,387 00
E.	Hugh O'Neill.....do.....	3	137	...	130	Nov. 10	May 13	296	1,443 99	35,413 23	36,855 22	3,135 67	3,135 67	33,719 55	...	9,813 00	17,360 00
E.	Hugh O'Neill (supplemental) mounted.....	...	88	...	85	Feb. 3	May 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,530 00
F.	W. A. Wilkinson.....mounted.	3	132	2	133	Nov. 10	May 24	422	1,358 05	42,999 94	43,637 99	5,196 09	5,196 09	38,531 90	...	6,340 00	11,414 00
G.	M. F. Alcorn.....do.....	3	134	4	133	Nov. 10	May 28	560	9,691 39	47,976 06	50,667 45	4,817 74	4,817 74	45,849 71	...	1,104 00	24,567 00
H.	Samuel Gordon.....do.....	3	192	...	95	Nov. 25	Feb. 16	335	1,677 78	34,556 00	36,133 78	9,906 55	9,906 55	33,197 23	...	...	18,905 00
I.	W. W. Chapman.....do.....	3	131	16	118	Nov. 22	May 14	331	1,594 43	47,914 90	49,408 33	6,559 30	6,559 30	43,855 83	...	441 00	23,062 00
K.	Ralf Bledsoe.....do.....	3	94	...	36	Oct. 26	July 10	402	1,640 75	36,590 73	38,231 48	3,337 85	3,337 85	36,769 13	...	...	8,058 00
<i>First recruiting battalion.</i>																	
A.	Edward Sheffield.....mounted.	3	74	1	76	Feb. 8	May 30	288	686 00	25,298 81	25,984 81	4,693 93	4,693 93	31,371 89	...	136 00	19,738 00
B.	Abel George.....do.....	4	55	2	57	Feb. 18	June 18	931	1,396 69	91,981 00	93,377 69	3,088 73	3,088 73	19,536 78	...	18	9,903 00
C.	Michael Bushey.....do.....	3	46	...	49	Feb. 19	May 31	269	976 29	14,351 27	15,327 56	1,905 01	1,905 01	14,022 55	...	1,929 00	6,568 00
D.	M. M. Williams.....do.....	3	65	...	68	Feb. 27	May 26	270	1,110 30	17,199 00	18,309 30	886 94	886 94	17,414 08	...	9,430 00	8,037 00
<i>Second recruiting battalion.</i>																	
A.	John M. Wallen.....	3	49	9	43	Feb. 13	June 19	292	898 68	30,545 92	31,444 60	4,355 98	4,355 98	17,078 62	...	768 00	11,109 00
B.	Wm. I. Robertson.....	4	78	14	64	Feb. 13	June 21	353	857 64	16,969 00	17,826 64	6,593 23	6,593 23	34,710 41	...	...	13,516 00

[illegible]

• 1 man till 18th.

Error in pay-rolls, too much, \$195 59.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES

FIRST REGIMENT OREGON MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Tabular statement showing the strength of each company, the periods of service, the amount of pay claimed, &c.; commissioned officers same rate of pay as that received by officers of the United States army; non-commissioned officers and privates \$2 per day, and \$2 per day for use of horse, except when lost in service, and then the valuation price.

Company.	Names of captains of companies.	Number of commissioned officers.	Number of non-commissioned officers and privates.	Number of horses.		Periods of service.		Aggregate No. days in service.		Amount of pay.		Total amount of pay, including amount for use of horses.	Amount of stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total amount claimed re-maining.	Additional sums due for use of private horses not owned by the claimants who rode them.	Amount for use of horse, at \$2 per day, or appraised value when lost, arms, equipments, &c. (This amount is included in the amount of pay.)	
				Number of horses.		From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Commissioned officers, (after deducting stoppages.)	Non-commissioned officers and privates, (after deducting stoppages.)						
				Public horses.	Private horses.												Total number of horses.
A.	A. V. Wilson.....mounted.....	3	91	84	10	94	1855.	Oct. 13	May 5	646	19,448	\$1,731	47	\$19,911	\$6,677	\$31,643	96
B.	J. T. Jeffreys.....do.....	2	83	13	74	86	Oct. 10	June 1	475	12,063	1,307	05	30,403	5,673	35	.....	10,440
C.	Samuel Stafford.....do.....	2	92	63	29	71	Oct. 16	Feb. 17	268	7,743	953	73	14,590	5,479	60	.....	4,385
D.	Hiram Wilber.....do.....	2	120	90	103	123	Oct. 17	May 15	466	13,118	2,037	50	49,134	5,437	19	.....	12,171
E.	William Allen.....do.....	2	135	15	123	138	Oct. 19	Mar. 9	591	16,939	3,790	56	55,323	7,186	55	.....	31,789
F.	A. M. Fellows.....do.....	2	89	19	66	85	Oct. 19	Mar. 9	338	7,150	1,530	53	29,470	3,078	16	.....	11,526
G.	Benjamin Hayden.....do.....	2	101	1	104	105	Oct. 22	Feb. 18	969	9,906	1,540	71	33,139	3,450	20	.....	19,080
H.	Davis Layton.....do.....	2	87	5	85	90	Oct. 23	May 15	412	13,036	1,991	51	43,848	4,773	32	.....	23,559
I.	Lyman B. Monson.....do.....	2	74	13	64	77	Oct. 24	Feb. 29	401	8,080	1,905	93	24,601	4,049	94	.....	13,578
K.	N. A. Connoyer.....do.....	4	51	6	49	55	Oct. 30	May 31	773	7,831	2,840	43	19,353	5,248	95	.....	9,900
1856.																	
A.	A. V. Wilson.....mounted rangers.....	3	31	29	5	34	May 15	Aug. 21	197	1,923	640	05	2,363	2,321	30	.....	712
B.	Hiram Wilbur.....do.....	4	34	20	18	38	May 15	Aug. 21	293	2,284	1,320	18	4,098	1,833	43	.....	2,709
C.	William G. Halsey.....do.....	4	61	14	54	68	May 15	Aug. 24	377	4,706	748	88	14,049	4,127	30	.....	8,479
Recreating battalion.																	
A.	E. J. Harding.....mounted.....	3	77	26	54	90	Jan. 25	May 19	999	7,348	933	46	21,794	3,586	36	.....	10,938
B.	B. P. Burch.....do.....	3	94	2	95	97	Jan. 25	May 18	321	8,476	1,613	81	30,050	5,760	02	.....	19,485
C.	A. P. Ankney.....do.....	3	67	3	70	73	Jan. 29	May 15	325	6,415	2,310	09	24,744	2,582	89	.....	13,937
D.	John H. Bettles.....do.....	3	110	...	113	113	Feb. 1	May 26	337	11,106	1,578	81	38,480	5,666	60	.....	23,583
E.	William A. Cason.....do.....	3	65	98	40	68	Feb. 25	June 10	310	6,322	864	71	13,346	4,569	10	.....	5,492
		57	1,455	360	1,059	1,519			7,119	156,974	29,777	91	454,495	70,445	30	.....	293,880

STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount awarded on pay		Total pay.....	\$1,580,466 23
rolls	\$1,409,594 53	Stoppages.....	170,758 29
Errors in report	309 00		
True amount as per pay			1,409,707 94
rolls	1,409,903 53	Errors.....	195 59
Errors in rolls	195 59		
	1,409,707 94		1,409,903 53

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES

FIRST REGIMENT OREGON MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Tabular statement showing the strength of each company, the periods of service, the amount of pay claimed, &c.; commissioned officers same rate of pay as that received by officers of the United States army; non-commissioned officers and privates \$2 per day, or appraised value when lost, arms, equipments, &c. (This amount of pay.)

Company.	Names of captains of companies.	Number of commissioned officers.	Number of non-commissioned officers and privates.	Number of horses.		Periods of service.		Aggregate No. days in service.		Amount of pay.		Total amount of pay, including amount for use of horses.	Amount of stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total amount claimed re-maining.	Additional sums due for use of private horses who rode them.	Amount for use of horses, at \$2 per day, or appraised value when lost, arms, equipments, &c. (This amount of pay.)
				Public horses.	Private horses.	From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.					
A.	A. V. Wilson.....mounted.....	3	91	84	10	1885.	1886.	648	19,448	\$1,731	47,819	\$1,885	\$6,677	\$4,631	.....	\$1,634
B.	J. T. Jefferys.....do.....	3	83	13	74	Oct. 13	May 5	175	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	31,610	.....	10,440
C.	Samuel Stanford.....do.....	3	92	60	32	Oct. 15	Feb. 17	949	12,953	9,692	14,590	\$1,119	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
D.	William Wilber.....do.....	3	100	90	103	Oct. 15	Mar. 15	486	12,953	9,692	14,590	\$1,119	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
E.	William Allen.....do.....	3	136	15	123	Oct. 19	May 7	491	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
F.	A. M. Bellon.....do.....	3	136	15	123	Oct. 19	May 7	491	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
G.	Benjamin Hayden.....do.....	3	101	104	105	Oct. 23	Feb. 18	969	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
H.	David Layton.....do.....	3	97	5	92	Oct. 23	May 15	419	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
I.	Lynna B. Monson.....do.....	3	74	12	64	Oct. 23	May 15	401	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
K.	N. A. Conroyer.....do.....	3	51	6	45	Oct. 30	May 31	773	12,953	1,007	30,403	\$5,984	2,473	15,533	358	10,385
A.	A. V. Wilson.....mounted rangers.....	3	31	99	5	May 15	Aug. 21	107	1,923	640	9,353	5,923	3,291	3,008	.....	719
B.	Hiram Wilbur.....do.....	3	34	18	16	May 15	Aug. 21	93	1,923	640	9,353	5,923	3,291	3,008	.....	719
C.	William G. Haley.....do.....	3	61	14	47	May 15	Aug. 21	377	4,706	748	18,049	13,939	4,127	14,798	.....	8,479
<i>Recruiting battalion.</i>																
A.	E. J. Harding.....mounted.....	3	77	26	54	Jan. 25	May 19	999	7,348	933	49,794	36,245	3,598	29,657	400	10,938
B.	B. P. Burch.....do.....	3	94	3	91	Jan. 25	May 19	321	6,476	1,619	30,050	37,443	5,780	31,663	.....	19,485
C.	A. P. Ankeney.....do.....	3	67	3	70	Jan. 25	May 19	325	6,415	2,310	39,244	41,554	2,589	39,055	.....	13,087
D.	John H. Bentley.....do.....	3	110	113	113	Jan. 25	May 19	337	11,106	1,578	39,460	46,735	5,666	41,068	.....	23,583
E.	William A. Owen.....do.....	3	65	40	25	Feb. 25	June 10	310	6,323	1,864	13,346	16,880	4,589	14,291	.....	5,493
<i>Recruiting battalion.</i>																
Total																
		57	1,455	360	1,059	1,510		7,119	156,374	99,777	91,454	87,563	648	79,445	30,484	292,986

STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount awarded on pay rolls	\$1,409,594 53	Total pay	\$1,580,466 23
Errors in report	309 00	Stoppages	170,758 29
True amount as per pay rolls	1,409,903 53	Errors	1,409,707 94
Errors in rolls	195 59		195 59
	1,409,707 94		1,409,903 53



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PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RESPONSE TO

A resolution of the House calling for plans and estimates of public buildings in the Territories.

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *January 15, 1859.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 13th of May last, I have the honor to communicate herewith—

1st. "A plan for a building suitable for the accommodation of the executive officers and legislature of one of the Territories," with an estimate of the cost thereof, prepared by Mr. Clark, an experienced architect in the employment of this department, from the most reliable data within his reach.

2d. "A plan for a jail or a public prison," with an estimate of cost, prepared in like manner; and

3d. Copies of communications from the governors of the several Territories "in which public buildings have been commenced, and are yet unfinished, or which the appropriations already made are insufficient to finish," giving "information as to the size and material of each of said buildings, how much has been expended, and how much money will be needed to complete it."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *September 21, 1858.*

SIR: On the 13th May last a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives calling upon this department for information

respecting the cost of erecting buildings for public purposes in the Territories of the United States. To procure the means of replying to this resolution letters were sometime since written to the governors of the several Territories, and replies have been received from those of Nebraska and New Mexico, dated 26th June and 17th of August last, respectively. I now herewith enclose these letters and a copy of the abovementioned resolution for your information, and request that you will give the subject thus brought to your notice such attention as will enable you to prepare for this department a full reply to the call made upon it. The letters from the other governors will, of course, be referred to you as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

EDWARD CLARK, Esq.,

Architect, present.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING,

January 13, 1859.

SIR: In reply to the resolutions of the House of Representatives of May 13, 1858, calling for a plan suitable for the accommodation of the executive officers and legislature of the Territories, and a "plan for a jail or public prison," referred to me, I have the honor to transmit the designs for the same.

They have, I believe, been examined by nearly all the delegates from the Territories, and, so far as I am advised, meet their approbation.

If the building for the executive officers and legislature be built of brown stone or any similar material (up to the cornice, that being of wood) the estimated cost is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; if built of bricks, with iron window dressings, the cost is one hundred thousand dollars.

The jail, or so much as designed to be built at present, will, it is estimated, if constructed of bricks or rubble stone, cost forty thousand dollars.

This arrangement will give seventy-two cells, and the basement story for shops, kitchen, etc.; which, it is thought, will be sufficient for the use of the place while a Territory.

The design is such that future additions can be made without marring the general arrangement.

The above estimates are based on the average cost of labor and materials in the States, as near as can be ascertained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,

Architect.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of Interior.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Omaha City, June 26, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th enclosing resolves of the House of Representatives asking for information in reference to the public buildings, their cost &c., in the Territory. I have procured from Mr. Bovey, a practical mechanic, the following estimates and statements which I believe to be reliable and which I beg to submit in reply:

"The building at Omaha, known as the capitol building is one hundred and thirty-two feet in length by ninety-eight feet in width. The basement, which is built of stone is twelve feet in the clear. The superstructure is built of brick. The first story is eighteen feet in the clear and the second thirty feet. There are four rooms in the basement, used for armory and storing property of the Territory pertaining to the building and not as yet used. There are nine rooms on the first story, intended for the following officers: clerk's office, library, supreme court room, treasurer, auditor, jury and three committee rooms. There are four rooms in second story. One for house of representatives, one for council, one for governor, and one for secretary. The ground around the capitol building six hundred feet square.

"It will cost for materials and labor to finish the building, with six columns in front, thirty thousand dollars, as follows:

Carpenter and joiner work.....	\$12,000
Stone and brick work.....	5,000
Plastering &c.....	5,000
Painting and glazing.....	3,000
Grading and fencing grounds, erecting out-buildings, &c.	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$30,000

"Six rooms in first story are partly finished. The residue of the building is unfinished having nothing but the walls."

The building as it now stands cost about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, fifty thousand appropriated by Congress, and about sixty thousand by the city of Omaha. The original design was to have twenty-four columns, six on each side and six at each end.

Seventeen of them are standing, seven of them have fallen down, and the safety of the building required that those standing should be taken down. In the estimate made by Mr. Bovey, but six columns are to be finished, the residue taken down. A large amount of the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress was expended for irons for the columns, they are of little value, and those not needed should be sold.

From the most reliable information that I can obtain it would cost forty thousand dollars to erect a prison house one hundred feet square, which would be large enough for this Territory for years to come. I am persuaded that the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE TERRITORIES.

would have a salutary influence in suppressing crime. There being no place in the Territory where prisoners can be confined, one should be speedily made here.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Governor of Nebraska Territory.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

TERRITORY OF OREGON,
Executive Office, Salem, September 13, 1858.

SIR : In reply to your communication of the 17th June last, requesting information to enable you to respond to a resolution of the House of Representatives "in respect to certain public buildings required for the accommodation of the territorial officers of the United States," I beg to say, that the capitol building of the Territory while in course of erection, and after an expenditure of thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-four cents, (\$33,595 24) was entirely destroyed by fire, in December, 1855. The foundation was designed for a stone superstructure, and cost \$9,213 87. However, with the idea of economy, as it was judged, and to keep within the appropriations to pay for the work, the material was changed, by joint action of both houses of the legislative assembly, from stone to wood, after the foundation had been built. Eighteen thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-six cents of the moneys appropriated for the construction of the building remain unexpended and in the Treasury of the United States.

In view of the fact that, by the calamity referred to, the Territory is destitute of a public building for legislative and executive uses, and in consideration of the large amount of the appropriation that thereby was not applied to the purpose for which it was intended, I would respectfully suggest the expediency of recommending an additional appropriation of twelve thousand dollars, or in other words, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) be appropriated for the erection of another building, at such place as may hereafter be determined upon as the seat of government of the Territory, by the people thereof. As the appropriation asked for would not be sufficient to erect a stone building, the material then next best adapted for the superstructure would be bricks—the cost of which varies from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand.

A building, for the purposes of a penitentiary, was undertaken several years since, one wing of which is so far completed as to be some service to the Territory, and the moneys appropriated for its construction, to wit : \$60,000, have been expended. The outer walls are built of bricks and the cells of stone. A further appropriation of forty thousand dollars, (\$40,000) judiciously applied, would fully complete the structure and make it of permanent use and value. In

length, the building is one hundred and fifteen feet, in width fifty feet, and in height twenty-nine feet. The area is designed for sixty cells, a few of which only are completed, otherwise the building is finished.

Labor pertaining to building and building materials generally, are from two to three fold the price which they usually command in the Atlantic States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. CURRY,
Governor of Oregon.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, Kansas Territory, October 9, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th of June last, I herewith transmit estimates for the completion of the capitol building, and also estimates and plan for a public prison. You will see that the estimates for the prison have reference to this locality. The last legislature passed an act locating the penitentiary at the town of Delaware, and appointed three commissioners to take charge of the construction as soon as Congress should make an appropriation for it. On the presumption that the general government will keep the control of all such disbursements in the hands of their own officers and knowing nothing about the ground on which it is proposed to erect the building at Delaware City, the estimates have been made without reference to that act. In this connexion I would suggest that in all cases where such prisons are erected by the general government, that the United States should reserve the right to confine their prisoners there as well after a State government shall have been organized as during the territorial existence.

These estimates would have been sent on earlier, but I have been waiting to see Mr. Finley Patterson, the contractor on the capitol building, but as he has not yet come here I can wait no longer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of cost of a public prison or penitentiary for the territory of Kansas.

Prison building: outside walls 470 feet in length, 36 feet high, 1,692 perches, at \$8 per perch	\$13,536 00
Cell walls of rubble work, centre wall 175, 2 end walls 16, 32,207 feet in length, 40 feet high, 2 feet thick, 662½ perches, at \$6 per perch	3,974 40

26 division walls, 16 feet each, 416 feet in length, 40 feet high, 2 feet thick, 665½ perches at \$6.....	\$3,993 60
Front walls of cells, 300 door-jambs 6 feet high, 1 foot 3 inches face front, 1 foot face on side, 1 foot 6 inches thick, hammered work, 13½ feet each, in all 4,050 feet face work at \$1 per foot.....	4,050 00
150 lintels, 9 feet in length, 1 foot face in front wall, 1 foot face on side thickness of wall, 2,100 feet hammered work at \$1 per foot.....	2,100 00
100 sills, 7 feet in length, 1 foot face in front wall, 1 foot six inches face on step, 1,750 feet hammered work at \$1.....	1,750 00
2 front walls to cells, 175 feet each, 350 feet in length, 38 feet high, 13,300 feet, 2 feet thick, deducting jambs, sills and lintels will average half the amount, say 266 perches at \$6.....	1,596 00
150 doors for cells, at \$75 each.....	10,250 00
4 double doors, 2 from prison building, 2 from office—1 into dining hall and 1 outside, at \$150 each.....	600 00
4 doors at end of passages at \$100 each.....	400 00
Floors: 2 passages 175 feet=350×5.....	1,750 feet
2 passages: 1, 30 feet in length×5.....	150 feet
1, 30 feet in length×15.....	450 feet
150 cells 5×7.....	5,250 feet
In all.....	7,600 feet
of surface work, at \$1 per foot laid.....	7,600 00
Roof 200 feet long by 55 feet wide, counting returns, gutters, &c., 11,000 feet surface work at \$1.....	11,000 00
150 double brick arches for cells, 5 feet diameter, 7 feet long, 2 double arches for passages, 5 feet diameter, 193 feet long, 1 double brick arch, 5 feet diameter, 30 feet long, 1 double brick arch, 15 feet diameter, 30 feet long, in all 300,000 brick at \$25.....	7,500 00
830 feet cut stone for arches in main alleys, to rest upon 8 inches face at \$1 running foot.....	830 00
2,180 feet cut stone for arches of cells.....	2,100 00
2,565 square yards of plastering on inside of outside walls, 3,333½ square yards of plastering on the inside of cells, 5,898½ square yards of plastering, two coat work, 50 cents per yard.....	2,949 17
	<hr/>
	74,229 17
	<hr/>
Wing building for offices: two walls 165 feet each, 330 feet; one end wall 32 feet; two cross walls, 32 feet each, 64 feet; total, 426 feet in length, 20 feet high, 2 feet thick, 682 perches at \$6.....	4,092 00
Two walls 32 feet × 10 feet high, one wall 20 feet × 10 feet high, 520 feet or 21 perches at \$6.....	126 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE TERRITORIES.

7

4,620 feet faced flagging on lower floor at \$1	\$4,620 00
722 yards plastering for side wall at 50 cents	361 00
355 yards plastering and lathing of ceiling at 75 cents ..	267 00
Second floor—	
165 joist 3×10, 32 feet long, 13,200 feet at \$25 per thousand	330 00
23,000 feet of 2 inch oak flooring at 25 cents per thousand	575 00
175 pieces studding for partitions, 3×4, 10 feet each, 1,700 feet at 25 cents	42 50
1,200 feet of wash board at 50 cents	60 00
1,450 yards lathing and plastering second story at 75 cents per square yard	1,087 00
330 rafters 16 feet long, 3 inches thick, average 6 inches wide, 7,920 feet at 25 cents	198 00
5,280 feet oak plank for roof at 20 cents	105 60
53 squares of cement roofing at \$8	424 00
4 stairways with partitions, \$100	400 00
8 doors in second story and frames, \$12	96 00
4 doors in first story and frames, \$20	80 00
1 door outside for dining hall and 1 door for hospital	150 00
61 grated windows in all, \$20	1,220 00
50 ventilators in prison building, \$5	250 00
Carpenters' work on wing	2,000 00
Wall for yard 333 feet long to form the yard, 15 feet high, two feet thick, 360 perches at \$6 per perch	2,160 00
2 gates for wall for passage of teams, \$150	300 00
Total cost of wing	18,944 10
Cost of prison building	74,229 17
Total cost	<u><u>\$93,173 27</u></u>

LECOMPTON, *October 7, 1858.*

SIR: Accompanying this, I submit a plan, specifications and estimate for a public prison for this Territory, called for by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the resolution of May, 13, 1858, directing him to prepare plans for public buildings in the Territories.

In making this plan and estimate, I have been governed by the place of location; the Town Company of Lecompton have a square of ground 686 feet by 688 feet which they formerly reserved for the court house and which is now vacant and which they offer to the government free of charge for this purpose.

The ground is located on a high and healthy elevation on the bank of the Kansas river and covers one of the best quarries of building

stone in the Union, and with but slight excavation the whole prison buildings and yard can be set upon the solid rock and the quarry will furnish employment for the prisoners for years.

I have therefore made no estimate for foundations, the buildings not requiring any if built on this location. Water is accessible, one corner of the block sloping to the river.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH S. WALSH,
Secretary of Kansas Territory.

His Excellency, JAMES W. DENVER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Specifications for a public prison or penitentiary for Kansas Territory.

First. A prison building, with cells.

Second. A wing for offices, keeper's apartments, hospital, dining room, kitchen, store room, &c.

Prison building, with cells, to be two hundred feet from outside to outside; extreme width, thirty-five feet.

Outside wall two feet six inches thick, built of stone in blocks as taken from the quarry, outside to be hammered and fitted and to be put up in regular layers, each layer round the building to be of the same height or thickness, but not to be required to be of the same thickness through the wall. Where stones cannot be obtained of equal width, so as to make the wall two feet six inches thick, a double layer may be used, provided none of the stones are less than one foot in width, in making up the thickness of the wall. The outside to be brought to a general face at the edges of each layer where the edges are hammered, the surface between the edges not to be hammered. The inside of this wall to be finished by filling or lining with brick, not over an average of six inches, in order to make the wall two feet six inches thick, and plastered with two coats of good lime mortar and finished with a white coat.

Ventilators near the top to open and shut, with narrow grated windows half way up, not over eight inches in width, in the centre of the wall, flaring to the outside, with iron grating and glass windows to each.

A passage of five (5) feet in the clear on each side and at one end of the cells; at the other end a space or vestibule of fifteen (15) feet, making a passage all round the cells, between them and the outside wall.

A double row of cells, twenty-five (25) in each row, facing to the passages, and divided by a wall of good rubble work two (2) feet thick; the outside or front walls of cells to be two feet thick, (these walls for cells to be grouted.)

The partition walls between the cells to be also two (2) feet thick, as also the walls at each end to be two (2) feet thick.

All the cells to be five (5) feet wide by seven (7) feet each in the

clear; to be arched with a double row of brick, and the first and second tier to be covered with good hammered stone flagging for the floor of the next tier of cells above them; each cell to have a ventilator, six inches in diameter, over the door, through the wall, to open and close. The space between the arch above each cell and the stone floor of the next cell above to be filled with concrete.

The third or upper tier of cells, and the passages, to be arched in the same manner, and the spaces between them and the roof to be filled with concrete and covered with a stone roof, the surface of which to be hammered smooth, so as to let off the water; to be laid in hydraulic cement, with stone gutters.

Returns in the stone roofing to be cut six (6) inches, so as to lap, leaving surface smooth.

There is to be twenty-five (25) cells in each row, making fifty (50) cells in each tier, or one hundred and fifty (150) cells in all. The cells to be nine (9) feet six (6) inches high in the clear, from floor to centre of the arch, and twelve (12) feet to the top of the next floor. The cells to be reached by flights of stairs and an iron balustrade, with wood floor, three (3) feet wide running from the vestibule at one end in front of each tier of cells and not touching the outside wall.

The centre wall separating the cells to be forty (40) feet high, and the front walls of the cells thirty-eight (38) feet high.

The centre wall to be capped with stone flagging three feet six inches wide, projecting nine (9) inches on each side, for a sentry walk.

The cells to have cut stone lintels, sills, and door jambs, built into the walls; lintels and sills to touch at each end, and to be seven (7) feet long, the entire width of the cells and partition walls from centre to centre. The doors to be two feet six inches wide, of iron, and the most approved pattern and lock; each door to have a ventilator.

Double doors between the office in the wing and the vestibule, and double doors in the side next the yard; doors at each end separating the vestibule from the passages, and doors at the extreme end of the passages, in order to make a solitary walk for prisoners, whom it is necessary to keep separate, when exercise is necessary.

The whole to be warmed by a steam apparatus to be located outside the building in the yard, from pipes running through the wall and around the passages of the building. All the cells to be plastered with (2) two coats of lime mortar, and finished with a white coat throughout the entire inside of each.

The wing to be joined to the main building at the vestibule (32) thirty-two feet wide from outside to outside and one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet from the prison building to the outside of the end wall, to be (2) two stories high of (10) ten feet each including joist on floor between the stories.

The lower story of the wing to be divided into the following apartments, viz: An office next the vestibule of the prison (25) twenty-five feet wide by the depth of the wing, in the clear say 23 by 28 feet, separated from the dining hall by a wall (2) two feet thick, with a double door going into the dining hall, and having a stairway to the

officers' apartments and keepers' room in second story. A dining hall 73 feet in the clear by 28 feet in the clear, separated from the kitchen by a wall (2) two feet thick. Entrance (into the dining hall (90) ninety feet from prison building) from the yard. A pantry 13 feet by 19 feet 6 inches in the clear, with entrance from the kitchen separated by a wall (2) two feet thick, and from the vestibule leading from the yard to the hospital in second story, by a wall (2) two feet thick.

A store-room with entrance from the pantry separated by a wall two (2) feet thick 23 by 28 feet in the clear.

The outside walls to be (2) two feet thick and the walls separating the office and kitchen from the dining room to be (2) two feet thick, and to be carried up to roof same as gable wall at the end of the wing.

The walls dividing the pantry from the kitchen, store room and vestibule leading to the hospital, to be carried up to the floor of the second story or (10) ten feet.

The second story to have a passage on the side next to the yard 8 feet wide in the clear, and a slung double door separating the stairway from the kitchen to the keepers' apartments, and a door separating the officers' sleeping room from the keepers' apartments. Over the office a bed room for officers, and over the dining hall four rooms for keeper's family.

Over the kitchen, pantry and store room, a physician's office and hospital; the ceiling over the hospital and physician's room to be secured by heavy timbers close together and locked together by cross timbers and secured with bolts.

The office, dining hall, kitchen, pantry and store room, to be plastered as also the second story.

The whole to be finished with doors suitable to the different apartments.

A vestibule and stairway leading from the yard into the hospital, back of the pantry. A wall from the end of the wing to a point at right angles with the end of the prison building (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and from thence to the prison building (165) one hundred and sixty-five feet, in all (333) three hundred and thirty-three feet in length, fifteen (15) high, and (2) two feet thick, with gateways for the passage of teams (10) ten feet wide.

Roof of wing to be made of heavy rafters (16) sixteen inches from centre to centre 3 inch thick, 7 inches wide at bottom and 4 inches wide at top, and covered with good oak plank one inch thick, square edged but not jointed, one-fourth pitch and covered with cement.

Gutters to be cut stone.

Flues in the officers' bed room and office, also in the keepers' apartments, and in one of the hospital rooms, all to be in the outside wall, a good chimney of brick in the other hospital room with fireplace to be built inside the end wall and separate from it.

The floors in the second story to be of (2) two inch oak plank, and the flooring beams to be 3 by 10 inches, 12 inches from centre to centre.

LECOMPTON, *October 8, 1858.*

Estimate for Capitol buildings, Kansas Territory.

The undersigned agrees to do the following specified work on the capitol buildings of Kansas Territory, at Le-compton, at the prices stated in connexion with the different kinds of work, <i>to wit</i> : Build the balance of the stone and brick; work to be good common rubble masonry. The columns to have a plain surface of hydraulic cement, well put on, for six dollars and fifty cents per perch of 22 feet; the openings in walls to be included in the measurement, or for		\$19,500 00
Erect and secure <i>metals</i> at base and top of columns, (castings being furnished,) ten dollars each column, or		240 00
The undersigned to have privilege to <i>quarry</i> stone from the vein or strata (of rock) now opened, at any place on the town property he may find most convenient; and also to have, free of charge, the stone and other building materials now on the capitol square, and the balance of brick promised by the town company at a price not to exceed \$5 per thousand; furnish joists for second floor, as also plastering on all ceiling, twenty-eight thousand five hundred feet, at \$40 per thousand, or for		1,140 00
Rummers to support joists, 500 feet, at 20 cents per foot, or		100 00
Frame joists into rummers, in all 146 squares, at \$5 per square, or		700 00
Furnish 8,500 feet rafters and light timbers for roof, at \$50 per thousand, or		425 00
Furnish 2,000 feet heavy timber for roof, at 20 cents per foot, or		400 00
Furnish iron bolts and straps for roof, as per specifications		100 00
Framing 180 squares of roof, at \$4 per square, or		720 00
Furnishing 15,000 feet of sheeting boards for roof, at \$30 per thousand		425 00
Putting on sheeting boards, at \$1 per hundred, or		150 00
Erecting cornice braces, putting on and securing cornice, cornice being put in order, \$1 per square, or		250 00
Make and hang outside doors, if double, \$25 each, or . . .		150 00
All other doors \$20 each, suppose 12 doors		240 00
Windows, glass, and all fixings, at \$12, suppose 50 . . .		600 00
Stairway from first to second stories, boxed		150 00
Furnish tin roof and put it on for 20 cents per square foot, 13,000 feet, or		2,600 00
Furnish 15,000 feet flooring boards, yellow pine or approved lumber, at \$80 per thousand, worked, or		1,200 00
Laying floor, finding nails, &c., at \$2 per hundred, or . .		300 00
Some timbers for porch. In the aggregate about \$30,000 00.		

Respectfully, yours,

FINDLEY PATTERSON.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,

October 5, 1858.

SIR: Above is a copy of proposals made by Findley Patterson to Governor R. J. Walker, which are filed with the correspondence and other papers relating to capitol buildings of this Territory.

These proposals appear to be the basis upon which Mr. Patterson undertook the work, and are, I presume, the foundation of the calculations for the work which he executed on the capitol buildings, no written contract being found in this office.

This estimate does not contemplate finishing the buildings entirely, but only putting them in such condition as would enable them to be occupied last winter.

The original estimates and specifications were furnished the department by Governor Shannon during his term of office, no copy of the estimate is to be found amongst the territorial archives; upon enquiring of Governor Shannon and one of the original contractors, I understand that the estimate was about eighty-five thousand dollars, (\$85,000,) of which there was work done and materials furnished to the following amounts, viz:

Work done.

By A. Rodrigue, contractor.....	\$16,100 95
By Rodrigue & Jones, digging well.....	272 61
By F. J. Marshall, freighting and hauling..	\$7,442 48
Less damage.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	7,292 48
By miscellaneous persons.....	1,347 80
By Owen C. Stewart, superintendent.....	1,595 81
By William Rumbold, architect.....	1,800 00
By Findley Patterson, paid.....	3,532 21
By Findley Patterson, unpaid.....	967 79
	<hr/>
	32,909 65
Materials on hand, a small part having been used in the building, viz:	
By Naylor & Co., cornice.....	\$4,600 00
By J. H. Singleton & Co., castings.....	8,469 60
By Hull & Cuzzins, capitals.....	4,549 60
	<hr/>
	17,619 20
	<hr/>
Total amount of work and materials.....	50,528 85
	<hr/> <hr/>
Materials on hand as per above statement, of which but a small part have been used.....	17,619 20
Lumber furnished by original contractors, say.....	500 00
Brick, say twenty-five thousand.....	275 00
Window frames and glass, originally furnished by first contractors, say.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	18,894 20
	<hr/> <hr/>

The cornice is damaged, which damage cannot properly be estimated except by a manufacturer, some of which damage occurred in freighting, and the remainder by exposure.

To estimate for the amount required to finish the building,

I take the proposals of Mr. Patterson, say	\$30,000 00	
Less work done	4,500 00	
		\$25,500 00
Amount required to finish the inside work, putting sash, &c		15,000 00
Amount required for enclosing grounds, &c		8,500 00
Amount to pay Patterson for work done and unpaid for as above		967 79
Total appropriation required		<u>\$49,967 79</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH S. WALSH,
Secretary, K. T.

JAMES W. DENVER,
Governor Kansas Territory.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, September 18, 1858.

SIR: In the absence of Governor Fayette McMullen, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 9, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 13, in reference to certain public buildings in the Territories, and also requesting information as to building materials, prices of labor, &c.

In reply, I have to state that the only expenditure by the United States on behalf of this Territory for public buildings, so far, has been in the erection of the present temporary capitol building at Olympia, out of the appropriation of \$5,000 made in the act organizing this Territory. This is a frame building 40 × 68 feet, two stories high, containing on the first floor a hall for the house of representatives and two small committee rooms, and on the second a chamber for the council, two committee rooms, and a room for the territorial library.

In January, 1855, the legislative assembly located the seat of government at Olympia, (it having previously been established here by the proclamation of the governor,) and the penitentiary at Naucowra, on the Columbia river. Congress, by the act of March 3, 1857, appropriated \$30,000 for the capitol, and \$20,000 for the penitentiary. No portion of either of these sums has been expended, though some small liabilities may have been incurred in the way of surveys of the respective sites, the titles to the same being, by the territorial law, required to be approved by the Attorney General of the United States before any expenditure should be made. No plan has been agreed upon for the capitol, and I am not aware of any for the penitentiary.

For the public buildings on Puget's Sound, in view of the humidity

of the climate, stone would be the most suitable. Quarries of a sandstone similar to that used for grindstone are now being worked on the sound; and upon Hood's canal are cliffs of a superior white sandstone.

Good bricks can be made here, but so far, on account of the limited demand, the business has been but little attended to.

Lime of good quality is made upon Vancouver's island, and upon the disputed islands in the Gulf of Georgia, and at Billingham bay limestone is found. The lime, however, that is used is brought from California.

The lumber principally in use is fir and cedar and can be procured, the fir at \$12 to \$14 per thousand, and the cedar at from \$18 to \$20. These afford admirable material for construction when properly seasoned.

Wages may be estimated at, for mechanics, \$5; for laborers, \$3.

Good stone for building purposes can also be procured on the Columbia river, and the prices of labor and materials would not vary materially from those on Puget's Sound; if anything, somewhat lower.

I would respectfully suggest that the buildings have either a metallic or slate roof, as a further protection from the fires to which they might be subjected in the clearing of the immensely tall forests which cover this country.

I respectfully submit herewith a copy of a letter from Isaac W. Smith, esq., a civil engineer of high attainments, and who has had charge of the construction of the light-houses in this Territory, which will, I trust, furnish the department with some valuable information on the subject in question. I will also refer to the Hon. I. I. Stevens, delegate in Congress, who is thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the Territory, and all the facts necessary for making a proper estimate in a matter of this kind.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MASON,

Secretary, and Acting Governor of Washington Territory.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior, Washington City.*

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

August 25, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your request that I would furnish you with an estimate of the cost of building materials and the rates of wages on Puget's Sound, I submit the following estimate, based on my experience as agent for the light-house establishment in Washington Territory during the last two seasons:

Stone can be obtained from Wa-ad-dah island (Neah bay) and from Billingham bay, and I am informed from a point near Port Townsend; but for a building at Olympia, could be obtained at cheaper rates from Billingham bay than elsewhere.

The stone is a fine sandstone, similar in quality to that used for grindstones, but it can be obtained much harder if desired.

When taken from the interior of the quarry it is of a dark color, hard, and adapted for sills, lintels, &c., but the outer strata are rather soft.

This quarry is about one hundred and forty miles from Olympia, easy of access, and situated immediately on the water, with a good harbor, and a sufficient depth of wates for small vessels immediately alongside. The cost of quarrying would probably be nearly \$2 per cubic yard. The weight is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons to the cubic yard.

I do not think it could be delivered on the beach at Olympia for less than \$10 per cubic yard. For 400 or 500 yards, \$12 would be a safer estimate.

It must be hauled to the site of the building; a wagon, two yokes of oxen, and driver will cost about \$8 per day.

Good brick can be purchased in San Francisco at \$14 per thousand, pressed brick at \$35, delivered on the rail of the vessel.

The freight to Olympia would probably be from \$6 to \$7 per ton, the weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons to the thousand.

In comparing the cost of brick and stone, it must be recollected that stone walls are always built thicker than brick, and a brick wall would probably contain not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the solid contents required for one of stone with the same surface. Twenty-one inches to the cubic foot is an ample allowance.

Stone is also much more costly than brick in hauling, dressing, and laying it.

Brick might be burned here as well as in San Francisco, but so far there has been no demand for them, and they cannot be bought with safety until they are made and inspected.

Good lime in San Francisco is worth \$3 per barrel; cement, (generally indifferent,) from \$3 to \$4 50.

Fir lumber is worth at the mills on Puget's Sound from \$15 to \$17 per thousand, and when served to given dimensions, \$20. Tongued and grooved boards, \$30, but liable to shrink; Georgia pine, at \$60 per thousand, in San Francisco, is better. White pine at the mills is worth \$40. Cedar, (dressed,) \$30. The freight from the mills to Olympia would be about \$4 or \$5 per thousand delivered on the beach.

Nails, iron work, &c., must be estimated at San Francisco prices, with cost of freight added.

The wages paid by the light-house establishment are: For foreman, \$7 per day; masons, \$4 50 per day; carpenters, \$4 50 per day; laborers, \$2 40 per day. Board and lodging are also furnished, with expenses from and to San Francisco, and half-pay while travelling.

One dollar per day must be added to the above if board and lodging are not furnished.

Masons and masons' tenders must be brought from San Francisco. Carpenters and other laborers can be obtained here.

The above rates were given previous to the gold excitement. Since then, freights, provisions, lumber, &c., have advanced from one to two hundred per cent., but will probably settle again to the old prices.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC W. SMITH,

Special Agent for light-houses in Washington Territory.

HON. C. H. MASON,

Secretary of Washington Territory.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, August 17, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 9th of June last, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith two communications from the superintendent of public buildings in this Territory, which I trust will furnish all the information sought for by the House of Representatives in their resolution of May 13.

I concur with Judge Houghton in his estimates and in most of his suggestions. I think, however, the outer wall of the penitentiary might very well be built of adobes instead of the hard limestone, if lime mortar instead of mud were used in its construction, which would add only about fifteen per cent. to his estimate for an adobe wall. A wall thus built would be substantial and durable, and the penitentiary would be finished sooner, which is an additional recommendation in a state of society where such a building is so greatly needed.

The cost of the capitol thus far seems to be excessive, and would be so in any of the States. Here it has been unavoidable, on account of the material employed and the expense of living in Santa Fé. Native mechanics could not work it, and nothing but extravagant wages could induce mechanics from the States to cross the plains; and the expense of living when here is at least double what similar board would be in any city in any of the States in which I am acquainted. This may readily be supposed when it is recollected that groceries and clothing of every kind are brought across the plains at a heavy rate of transportation, and of course sold at extravagant prices. Nor is the price of bread-stuffs and meats grown in the country less reasonable. Ordinary flour is \$14 per barrel, bacon and lard from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound, and butter never less than fifty cents and often a dollar. Certainly this ought not to be in a country like this, so capable of producing these things in great abundance; but I speak of them as they are, and to remove an impression, which I am told exists to some extent in Congress, that the public moneys have not been properly and faithfully expended. Such an impression, in my opinion, would do great injustice to my distinguished predecessor, Governor Merriweather, who was commissioner nearly the whole time, and who no doubt exerted his known economy and energy in everything that was done.

With great respect, very truly yours,

A. RENCHER,
Governor of New Mexico.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Territory of New Mexico, Santa Fé, August 13, 1858.

SIR: In conformity with the request contained in your note of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to lay before you the information sought

for in relation to the public buildings of this Territory in the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted May 13 last, and the letter to you from the Secretary of the Interior of the 9th of June, 1858.

For all the information called for in the third specification of the resolution, in regard to material used in construction, amount of work done, material on hand, amount of money expended, and detailed estimates of how much money will be required to complete the public buildings of the Territory, (state-house and penitentiary,) I respectfully refer you to my report and estimates of November 28, 1857, a copy of which is herewith presented.

Nothing has occurred since the date of that report to induce me to change in any particular the estimates of facts therein stated.

The size of the state-house is as follows:

Main building	146 by 56 feet
A rear wing	48 by 38 "

and the whole structure three stories high, including the basement.

The basement and second story of the main building are each divided into sixteen rooms, for the accommodation of the territorial officers.

The third story is occupied by the two halls of the legislature and the necessary officers connected therewith.

The rear wing is occupied by the supreme and district court room and two jury rooms in the first and second story and the territorial library in the third story.

Full plans and elevations of this building are on file in the bureau of construction, United States treasury, to which I respectfully refer for further information on this subject.

The dimensions of the penitentiary, progress of the work, estimates of the amount of money to complete it, &c., will be found in detail in my report made to you November 28, 1858.

The material used for the walls of the public buildings is a marlaccous oxydized limestone, exceedingly hard and difficult to work, but an excellent building material. This stone is quarried from a ledge at different points from one and a half to two and a half miles from the site of the public buildings.

The only choice in material for the public buildings was between this limestone rock and adobes, or sun-dried brick, to which latter material there are many objections for such a purpose, and consequently the former was adopted.

Granite and soft sandstone can be obtained at a distance of twenty to twenty-five miles from the site of the buildings, but the cost of transportation renders it entirely unavailable.

Skilful mechanics of all classes are difficult to be found in New Mexico, and the lowest terms upon which they can be obtained are as follows: A master carpenter, \$4 per diem; a master mason, \$4 per diem; carpenters, \$2 75 per diem; stonemasons, \$2 50 to \$3 50 per diem; overseers of laborers, \$2 50 per diem; quarriers, \$2 per diem; American laborers, \$1 50 per diem; Mexican laborers, 75 cents to \$1

per diem; hauling, transportation of stone, lime, and other material, with six-mule or six-ox team, \$5 per diem; sawed lumber, delivered, \$30 to \$37 50 per M feet. The late contract was \$37 50, upon which price the estimate is based. Lime delivered, per favego, (about 2½ bushels,) at \$1 per favego.

The stone costs, quarried and delivered at the buildings, about \$4 per cubic yard. It is to be borne in mind that there is no transportation in New Mexico but by wagons; that no effort has ever been made in the Territory to construct buildings of any other material than adobes, and of course none of the facilities for the kind of construction now in progress were to be found in the Territory. All had to be created, the same as though in an uninhabited land.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. HOUGHTON,

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

ABRAHAM RENCHER,

Governor of Territory of New Mexico.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Territory of New Mexico, Santa Fé, November 28, 1857.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 23d instant, in relation to the public buildings of the Territory, I have the honor to lay before you the following statement and estimates:

The two appropriations for the construction of the state-house—the first for \$20,000 and the second for \$50,000—have been expended previous to April last, no further appropriation having at that time been made.

The walls of this building are raised to a level with the arches of the windows of the second story, an altitude (including the foundations) of the front and end walls of the main building of 28 feet, and of the rear wall of the same of 34 feet.

In accordance with the plan adopted, the walls have yet to be carried to an additional height of 24 feet.

Two rooms of the basement story have been arched with heavy stone arches for fire-proof vaults, intended for the safe-keeping of public archives.

A statement of material on hand, of all descriptions, pertaining to both state-house and penitentiary, is contained in an inventory receipted by me and filed with my bond for the safe-keeping of the same, in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, to which I respectfully refer you.

On the 1st of October, 1856, an estimate of the amount then supposed to be necessary to complete the state-house was forwarded, through Governor D. Meriwether, commissioner and disbursing agent, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I will assume that estimate as the basis of the present, and therefore make the following extract from it:

Estimated cost of carpentry	\$10,000
Estimated cost of 1,357 cubic yards of stone masonry, including quarrying, hauling, dressing, and laying, at \$15 per cubic yard	20,265
Estimated cost of 10,690 square yards plastering, at fifty cents per square	5,345
Estimated cost of painting all the wood work	3,000
Estimated cost of 206,000 feet board measure, per contract price, \$37,50 per M	7,728
Estimated cost of tin for roofing, hardware, locks, bolts, &c., including freight and charges from the States	3,000
Estimated cost of putting on roof	1,000
	<hr/>
	50,335
Amount of unexpended balance of former appropriation of \$50,000	7,053
	<hr/>
	43,228

I would respectfully suggest that the estimate be stated in round numbers at \$45,000, in order to cover amount of salaries.

* * * * *

From information obtained in the progress of the work since October, 1856, I would now respectfully recommend that the present estimate be stated at \$60,000 in round numbers, and that an appropriation be asked for that amount.

I will state the reasons for this change in the amount of the estimate:

1. As the walls of the building increased in height the cost of construction increased more rapidly than I supposed, before experiment, it would have done. All the stone, at the present height of the building, has necessarily to be raised by machinery. The balance of the masonry yet to be constructed will cost much more than the price stated in the foregoing estimate. I am satisfied, also, by experiment, that the allowance in the estimate for roofing, hardware, &c., is not sufficient. The freight on such articles from the States, so far overland, makes up their principal cost.

2. However much care may be taken, the building and material standing in a somewhat exposed state for more than a year must necessarily result in more or less loss; and then the embarrassment in a country like this, where mechanics are scarcely to be found, and those of indifferent skill, again to collect those suitable and the loss consequent on the employment of indifferent ones, where no better can be found. It required nearly two years to select and get together the masons and carpenters employed when the work suspended. They are now all scattered, and the same embarrassment will be again to encounter.

In view of all these facts and contingencies, I am decidedly of the opinion that the estimate for finishing the state-house is low at \$60,000.

PENITENTIARY.

\$20,000, the sum appropriated for this building, has also been expended.

The construction has been in conformity to a plan and specification forwarded from the department at Washington.

There has been constructed, according to the plan, a foundation for the outer wall of the prison yard. It is a massive wall of well cemented masonry, 6 feet 4 inches high, 6 feet thick at bottom, battering to a thickness of 4 feet on top. It encloses an area of 264 by 132 feet, and contains 875 cubic yards of masonry. The plan requires a wall on this foundation 16 feet high and 4 feet thick, either adobes or stone. The specification was for adobes, but a subsequent correspondence between the commissioner and the department left it optional with him to make use of either material.

The masonry of a block containing sixteen cells, one large common cell, and an underground arched prison has been completed; the doors made for the cells and put in their places, and only require the hinges, fastenings, and sheet iron lining to render them ready for use. Placed on the top of these cells is the framework, put up but not covered, of a common eating room.

The outer walls of the cells are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; the division walls 20 inches; the floors closely fitting blocks of limestone, 18 inches thick, the crevices filled with grout.

Estimate for completion.

Assuming the outer walls to be built of adobes it will be as follows :

Cost of 140,000 adobes at \$10 per thousand	\$1,400 00
Cost of transportation at \$5 per thousand	700 00
Construction of wall	4,500 00
Main gates and corral	800 00
Workshops	600 00
The keeper's house, outside of main wall, (of adobes,)	2,500 00
To finish cells and superstructure	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	12,000 00
	<hr/>

The outer wall built of stone :

Estimate 1,840 cubic yards masonry at \$10 per cubic yard	\$18,000 00
Other items as above	5,400 00
	<hr/>
	23,400 00
	<hr/>

Such would be about the difference between adobes and stone masonry for the outer wall of the penitentiary.

In durability, of course, stone has vastly the preference. Such an

adobe wall as above referred to, standing exposed upon both sides, would be subject to incessant wear from the elements, and constantly need repair. A well constructed wall of stone of same dimensions would stand unaffected for centuries. I would further suggest that the present number of cells and apartments for prisoners will be entirely inadequate to confine the number of prisoners that will be presented; another block containing a like number of cells should be erected. To effect this would add about \$10,000 to the estimates, making the one \$22,000, the other \$33,400. I trust the latter sum will be appropriated, as you are fully aware of the necessity for an extensive and secure prison in this Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGHTON,
Superintendent of Public Buildings.

ABRAHAM RENCHER,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, October 8, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the information requested under date of the 19th of June last.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, October 6, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your request I visited the state-house at Fillmore City on the 1st ultimo, and there made such necessary examination of said building as was requested of you by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

Herewith please find the result of my investigation.

I will also add that I found the house in good order and well suited to the purpose for which it was designed, and with an expenditure of three or four thousand dollars more will answer for some time to come.

There was a considerable quantity of lumber and other materials belonging to the United States scattered about the premises, all of which I had placed in a secure place and ordered to be locked up. I also ordered the doors and windows of the basement story to be securely closed, a bill for which I will hand you as soon as forwarded to me from Fillmore.

One room of the house I found occupied by Mr. Canon, as a printing office, by permission, as he states, of Mr. Taylor. I have since received the keys of the house.

I herewith enclose a rough sketch of the building made whilst on the ground.

With due respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

His excellency Governor A. CUMMING.

Dimensions and description of state-house at Fillmore, Utah Territory:

Outside measurement.

Length 61 feet 8 inches; breadth 40 feet 4 inches.

Elevation of basement 10 feet in the clear.

Elevation of first story 12 feet in the clear.

Elevation of second story or assembly hall 18 feet in the centre, being arched ceiling.

Being built of red hammer-dressed stone of a sandy nature, hard and durable.

Covering of the whole building. White pine shingles (answer well.)

Foundation of outside sunk 4 feet below the basement floor and laid on broad flags.

Basement has hall through the centre, lengthwise, 7 feet in clear; 4 rooms on either side of hall about 13 feet in the clear, which are divided by stone walls.

First story.—Interior division.—Hall lengthwise through the centre; 2 rooms 26 feet 8 inches \times 12 feet 8 inches in the clear; 2 rooms 13 feet 2 inches \times 12 feet 8 inches; 2 rooms 15 feet \times 12 feet 8 inches.

Second story.—Assembly occupying the entire floor.

Thickness of walls.

Basement 3 feet.

Other portions 2 feet.

4 pilasters on either side and 4 in front, which project 6 inches from the main wall.

Coping.

Over basement wall of dressed stone 7 inches thick, projecting 8 inches from main wall.

Window sills and caps of same material and workmanship. The former 12 inches thick, the latter 5 inches thick.

Windows of second story, arched.

Windows.—Basement, 3 on either side, 2 in front, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet framed on outside only.

Windows, first story.—4 on either side, 8 feet 7 inches \times 3½ feet.

Windows, second story.—4 on either side, 8 feet 7 inches \times 3½ feet.

Panel casing in the two upper stories extending from floor to ceiling, of very good material and workmanship.

Inside doors, all with mortice locks, 10 in number, finished same as windows, and 3 outside doors with transom and side lights.

Cornice, including frieze, 7 feet 7 inches, and projecting from face of frieze 22 inches.

Schedule of property belonging to the United States found in the state-house at Fillmore City, Utah Territory, August 28, 1858.

- 11 arm chairs.
 - 4 tables, 6 by 3 feet.
 - Speaker's desk and platform.
 - 3 brooms.
 - 3 sheet iron stoves.
 - 4 long benches.
 - 2 long benches.
 - 6 semi-circular desk tables of 19 seats.
 - Railing for speaker's desk.
 - 9 small single desks.
 - 1 double desk.
 - 1 double desk stand.
 - 1 box window glass.
 - 1 parlor stove with a portion of pipe.
-

Statement of prices of labor and material in Utah Territory in 1858.

Carpenters per day, \$2 50 to \$3; masons per day, \$3 to \$3 50; machinists per day, \$3 to \$3 50; blacksmiths per day, \$2 50 to \$3; painters per day, \$3 to \$3 50; quarrymen per day, \$2 00 to \$3; plastering per yard 20 to 25 cents, hard finish, 31 cents; common laborers per day, \$1 50 to \$2; hauling per day, \$4 to \$5.

Prices of materials.—Paints per pound, \$1; stone per perch, \$2 to \$2 50; lime per bushel, 75 cents; lumber per M, \$6 to \$7 50; shingles per M, \$10.

The above differences in prices of labor are in consequence of the ability of the workmen and kind of work.

At Fillmore lime has to be hauled 4 miles; stone has to be hauled (Cañon road) 5 miles; best lumber for finishing hauled 130 miles; sand, 4 miles; common lumber, 7 miles.

Unfinished work on capitol at Fillmore, Utah.

Privy of burnt brick, 12 feet 8 inches long by 10 feet wide; 9-inch wall.

Doors to be hung and painted; eight in number.

Eleven basement windows to be cased and painted.

Finishing four small doors, and painting.

Making five room doors, two privy and one hall transom.

Making door with heavy frame.

Painting thirty-two doors in all.

Painting window blinds of whole building.

Sixteen stone steps to basement side doors.

Eight stone steps for wide entrance in rear.

In addition to which should be sufficient stone steps for main front entrance, which should accord with the character of the building.

P. McD. COLLINS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RELATION TO

The memorial of P. McD. Collins, asking compensation and reimbursement for expenses incurred while exploring the Amoor river.

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, January 15, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter in reply to a communication dated the 13th instant, addressed to this department by Hon. James B. Clay, touching the memorial of Mr. P. McD. Collins, praying compensation for his services and to be reimbursed for his expenses while making an exploration of the Amoor river, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and request that you will give it the proper direction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, January 15, 1859.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, stating that the memorial of Mr. P. McD. Collins, praying compensation for services as commercial agent of the United States for the Amoor river, has been referred by the House of Representatives to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and requesting to be informed "whether any, and if any, what, compensation was proposed to be given to Mr. Collins at the time of his appointment; and whether he has received any sum for expenses or salary, and if not, what sum, in the opinion of the department, ought he to receive, together with any other information on the subject which may be thought important."

I have the honor to state, in reply to these inquiries, that, at the

suggestion of the delegation in Congress from California, Mr. Collins was appointed commercial agent of the United States for the Amoor river, it being his object, as stated in his communication to the department, dated February 29, 1856, (Ex. Doc. No. 98, 35th Congress, first session,) "to become acquainted with the interior Siberian trade, amounting to fifty millions of dollars annually; to see the country, from St. Petersburg to the Pacific ocean, by way of the Amoor; to look at it in a commercial point, and open it up to commerce by way of this river; present to the knowledge of our people the nature and extent of this country, its wants, resources and productions; what it has for export and what it will import; and such other and further information as we ought to possess of a country so important, situated, as it is, over against our growing and commerce-seeking people on our Pacific shores—California, Oregon, and Washington."

Mr. Collins received his appointment on the 24th of March, 1856; sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 12th of April following; left England on the 17th of May for St. Petersburg, *via* Elsinore; on the 30th of October he obtained permission to proceed through the Russian dominions to the Eastern ocean, special instructions having been given by the imperial government to the governor general of eastern Siberia, to whose courtesy and that of other Russian officers the government of the United States is greatly indebted for the success which attended the mission of its agent. In December Mr. Collins departed from Moscow, passing eastward by way of Vladimir, Nijne-Novgorod, where he arrived shortly after the great fair, at which the value of the trade from official statements was 300,000,000 rubles; thence to Kazan, Ecatherinburg, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, to Irkoutsk, a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-five miles, which he reached on the 7th of January, 1857, and where he remained until the 4th of February. Thence he proceeded to Kyachta and Mai-mat-tschin, in Mongolia, where he had an opportunity of witnessing the Chinese-Russian commerce which is carried on in those cities; returning to Irkoutsk, he crossed Lake Baikal, and thence proceeded to Chetah, the capitol of the government of Trans-Baikal, situated on a river of the same name which flows into the Ingodah, one of the main sources of the Amoor, a distance of four thousand five hundred and sixty-five miles from the Cronstadt, and two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven miles from the mouth of the Amoor. Here he remained visiting the mining districts until after the breaking up of the ice in the river Ingodah, when, on the 18th of May, entering a small barge he set out for Schilkah, a distance of four hundred and sixty-seven miles, which he reached on the 25th of the same month; on his arrival at this place, through the courtesy of Governor Korsackoff, a small row-boat, with a crew of six Cossacks, was placed at the disposal of Mr. Collins, in which he descended the Amoor, stopping at all places of interest, examining the soil, flora, and mineral indications of the country, sounding the depth of water upon its bars, noting the rapidity of the current, visiting the villages and towns in the more civilized parts of Nanchooria, and learn-

ing as much as possible of the wants of the inhabitants and the commercial capabilities of the country. He arrived on the 10th of July at Nicolaivsky, situated about twenty miles distant from the mouth of the river Amoor, on which he had been floating fifty-two days; having thus ascertained that it is navigable for steamboats over two thousand miles from the Pacific ocean; having been also the first American who ever crossed the Ural mountains and traversed in an easterly direction the whole breadth of Asiatic Russia.

From the Amoor Mr. Collins sailed, by way of Hakodadi, Petropaulosky, Kamschatka, and the Sandwich Islands, for San Francisco, and from thence to Washington, where he reported himself in February, 1858. Mr. Collins first left San Francisco, in pursuance of the objects which have been herein stated, on the 5th of January, 1856, having been thus employed a little over two years, and travelled more than thirty thousand miles.

By a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at its last session, Mr. Collins' report of his exploration was communicated to Congress and widely distributed throughout the country. The attention of merchants and others has thereby been attracted to the development of commercial intercourse, by means of the Amoor river, with the interior of Asia, and a considerable number of vessels, including several steamers, have sailed from the United States to enter upon the new and promising field which is thus opened to American commerce.

For the further information of the committee, I beg leave to refer to the congressional document above mentioned; also to the communication of Hon. W. M. Gwin and Hon. C. L. Scott; extracts from a despatch of Hon. F. W. Pickens, the United States minister at St. Petersburg, and to recent despatches of Mr. Collins, extracts from which are herewith transmitted.

From the information thus furnished, the committee will be able to determine what compensation Mr. Collins ought properly to receive in order to remunerate him for the expenses of his explorations, for the time which he has devoted to the public service, and for the information communicated by him, which, in the opinion of the department, is highly important and valuable, and calculated to be of great advantage to the commercial and other interests of the American people, and deserving of recompense.

It does not appear from the records of the department that any compensation was promised to him at the time of his appointment, and no salary was then attached to the office. So much interest, however, had been excited by the enthusiastic daring of Mr. Collins, and before any intelligence of the success of his mission had been received here, that, at the suggestion of the department, provision was made in the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States approved August 18, 1856, for a small annual salary of one thousand dollars, which, from the 1st of January, 1857 to the 31st of March, 1858, has been paid to him, and is the only compensation which he has received. It may be also proper to state that, subsequently to the last session of Congress, Mr. Collins, with

the sanction of the department, and in order to obtain more certain information respecting the opening of the country watered by the Amoor and its branches, has visited, at his own expense, St. Petersburg, from which place he has just returned.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, *House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1858.

SIR: As representatives from the Pacific coast of the United States in Congress, we feel more deeply and immediately the progress and development of commerce in that particular section of our common country than in other portions; but at the same time while we feel that we are fostering and expanding the trade of that region, we know also that the interests—commercial, maritime, agricultural and industrial—of our southern, eastern, and western sister States in our great and prospering confederacy are benefited thereby.

No section of our Union can by any possibility be advanced without conveying with it corresponding reciprocating gains to every portion of the country. "Commerce is king;" and wherever the flag of our country floats over the wealth, the enterprise, the industry, the agricultural products of our people, there is our nationality, our greatness, civilization and progress, our honor and our strength. Therefore let it not be said that, because we are from the Pacific side of the Union, we necessarily are sectional.

The commerce of the Pacific is in the hands of New York, Boston, New Bedford, Cape Cod, and all along shore to New Orleans, and whatever benefits commerce derives thereby is felt throughout the whole country. Neither are other portions of the sunny south or the rich valleys of the west unrepresented there.

Though the ships may be of eastern construction, and commanded by the indomitable and enterprising Yankee skipper, yet he and his hardy crew are but the carriers of the products of the west and south. They are sustained in their long and perilous voyages on corn-fed beef and pork from the banks of the Ohio and Wabash. The hempen cordage and innumerable ropes that give strength, security, and symmetry to his noble ship have been produced on the banks of the Kentucky and Missouri. His canvas, whose white wings expand to the willing breeze, once bloomed in and whitened the fields of Tennessee and Mississippi; and wherever the white wings of our ships are displayed upon the broad, the deep and treacherous ocean, you will find beneath the rich products of our whole Union—tobacco, cotton, hemp, rice, breadstuffs, pork, and beef. In a word, the commerce of the Pacific is eminently national, redounds to the national honor, and supports the national pride. It results, then, that in the expansion of that commerce the whole nation participates.

Having premised thus far, we wish to advert to a new field of commercial enterprise on the waters of the Pacific, recently brought to

light, and the notice of commercial men, through the individual exertions of Mr. Perry McD. Collins, viz, that of northern Asia.

Heretofore we have only known of this country by the doubtful maps and charts of early geographers, or the accidental statements of voyagers; as to the commercial importance thereof, we know next to nothing.

We were much gratified, in 1856, when Mr. Collins received the commission from the President to explore this unknown, though truly interesting country, but we could not then fully appreciate the real importance of the undertaking.

Becoming, since the return of Mr. Collins from the field of his labors to the United States, cognizant of the true state and importance of the country of northern Asia in a commercial point of view to the United States, as detailed by him, and in which we have the most implicit confidence, we are fully convinced and assured of the vast value of his services, and the commercial importance of his researches and explorations. As a new field for commercial enterprise, we can hardly conceive of one more important to our varied interests.

The Amoor river. (heretofore a *terra incognita*,) lying over against our Pacific coast, affords a ready and facile access to the very centre of northern Asia, where, by the mighty agent steam, we can come in contact and competition, in a very few days, with an annual commerce of \$50,000,000, capable, under the elasticity of American enterprise, to be increased indefinitely.

Siberia, with a larger population than the colonies prior to or at the date of the revolution, of European blood, with all the wants, wishes, and necessities of civilized commerce and the productions of northern Europe, is laid tributary to us through the navigable course of the Amoor river.

Mongolia, Manchooria, and northern China, with a valuable, but truly oriental, commerce, and a population of twenty-five millions, present a *northern India* to our merchants.

The wonderful overland trade of Asiatic Russia, approachable to our enterprise by the Amoor, is of itself a vast field for commercial expansion. But with steam upon this river, and American commerce pushed into the very heart of so vast and populous a country, what, we ask, may, or, rather, what may not be accomplished within a very few years?

Steam has worked wonders on our own Mississippi, bringing to life a world previously buried beneath the deep shades of its impenetrable forests, where but a few years since the savage and savage nature reigned supreme. May not the Amoor, "the Mississippi of northern Asia," find in the life-giving principle of steam the same advancement in commerce and industry?

It is, however, unnecessary to enter more into the detail of the commercial importance of this portion of the globe, through the navigable waters of the Amoor, as recently explored by Mr. Collins, as we think he has completely demonstrated the same, and that his mission has been eminently successful as well as highly honorable to American enterprise—the first to have ever penetrated that country,

and to have brought to the knowledge of our government its value and importance.

It is our earnest desire, representing as we do the interest of California, as well as the commercial interest of our seacoast ports and cities, to see his views carried into effect in relation to this new and rich field of commercial enterprise; and we believe, in consideration of his self-sacrifices, risks, and arduous journey, that he is eminently entitled to liberal compensation for the same and services, as well as for the manifold benefits which must enure to our merchants thereby.

We think it will be accorded to him, by the united voice of our country that he is, indeed, a public benefactor, and that it is no ordinary achievement, but must become an epoch in the knowledge of a country hitherto shut out from intercourse with the United States, and indeed the civilized world.

We know of no better course to show the appreciation of Mr. Collins' enterprise than by enclosing a few of the very many notices published throughout the whole length and breadth of our country.

Referring the subject to your kind and favorable consideration,

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. M. GWIN.
CHAS. L. SCOTT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

[Extracts.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *October 28, 1858.*

SIR: I arrived here on the 28th ultimo, having left New York on the 4th, coming by way of Southampton, Havre, Bremen, and Berlin. I pursued the usual route, viz: Stettin and the Baltic to Cronstadt. I frequently heard the Amoor question discussed, during my voyage, from the English, French, and German points of view. * * * * * It will be recollected that I communicated to the department, at the time, the voyage of Admiral Puchachin down the Amoor the same season that I descended that river, and his departure to Chinese waters, in consequence of his failure to proceed overland to Peking, by way of Kyachta; all this happened before the allied fleets sought the Yellow sea, and Admiral Puchachin was only acting in concert with General Mouravieff, who was concentrating certain troops and munitions of war upon the waters of the Amoor.

* * * * *

I gather from the Russian newspapers, and from such other source as have enabled me, in consequence of my voyage to the Amoor, the general features of the news from that quarter. It seems that the news was announced at Irkoutsk, eastern Siberia, by a courier on his way to St. Petersburg, who arrived from a Russian post at the mouth of the river Zea. This river, it will be seen from my report, enters the Amoor only a few miles west of the city of Igoon, the Chinese-man-choo headquarters on the Amoor, and at which point, though treated with much kindness, I was refused entrance into the city.

The river Amoor, from its head, at the junction of the Schilkah and

Argoon, to the mouth of the Ou-su-ree, is to form the limits of the two empires to that point. Below the Ou-su-ree both shores of the Amoor are ceded to Russia, as well as the whole of the country east of the Ou-su-ree to the Straits and Gulf of Tartary, and following the Ou-su-ree to its source south to the boundary of Corea, including the free navigation of the Songaree and the Ou-su-ree. Upon the receipt of the news at Irkoutsk the excitement was very great. Merchants gave money to be placed in the hands of the governor of the city to be disposed of at his pleasure in order to celebrate the happy event, while other liberalities were also bestowed; but these were only forerunners of what is to be done in honor of the acquisition when the treaty shall be ratified and made public. The news was received with a lively satisfaction—above all, among the mercantile class. General Mouravieff has succeeded in making the first incision in Manchooria, and in bringing to a favorable conclusion the Amoor negotiations. His name will hereafter be inseparably united in the annals of Russia with the recollection of the acquisition of the Amoor, and also with the benefits consequent upon the event to the industry and the commerce, not only to eastern Siberia, but to the whole of Russia. A very short delay only will be necessary to make this manifest to all. Thus the question of the Amoor is now resolved; the details of the treaty of Igoon are as yet unknown, but enough is known of the general scope of its provisions, and that the fact is incontestible.

A correspondent, at Irkoutsk, of the St. Petersburg Gazette gives the following summary of the history of this boundary question with China: "It would take too much space to recount to you all the particular details of this sudden turn of fortune in the affairs of the Amoor, and all that has taken place in regard to it since the remote period of the treaty of Nerchinsk, in 1689. I will only say that the treaty known under the name of the 'treaty of Golovin,' or of Nerchinsk, which decided the removal from Albasin of our adventurous compatriots, has merely left the question of the navigation upon the Amoor undecided, as well as the question of the boundaries of Russia and China undetermined to this time."

The treaty of 1689 fixed the limits of the two empires in the manner following: The line of demarkation followed "the course of the Garbitza where it enters the Schilkah from the north, above its junction with the Argoon, to its source, and then followed the crest of the principal chain of the Hingan mountains." But the chain of the Hingan mountains, or, at least, the chain known by that name in China, and among the Russians under different names, diverges from the Gerbitza towards the east, and, after having turned the sources of the Zea and of the Booreya, turns abruptly to the south, parallel with the course of the latter stream, and but a short distance to the east of it, where it joins the Amoor. Here the range has been cut by the Amoor near the 130th degree of east longitude. All the country from the Hingan mountains to the Eastern sea was, in consequence of the treaty of Nerchinsk, left, as it were, undetermined, because nothing was actually known of it by the parties. It rested solely acquired from China, or discharged from her jurisdiction, because China has since made no pretensions to the possession

of the shores of the Amoor below the chain of the Hingan, that is to say, to the east of the 130th degree of east longitude; and, in consequence, by the Chinese as well as the Russians, the whole inferior course of the Amoor, from the passage of the Hingan, was considered as belonging to Russia of right; but, in fact, it rested unoccupied to our day. After the treaty of Nerchinsk, in the course of one hundred and fifty years, at every favorable occasion Russia has insisted on the definitive regulation or settlement of her boundaries in the Amoor country. But the Chinese government as systematically and as constantly refused these demands, in consequence of which the Russian government decided or determined to make no settlement upon the lower Amoor, though she well knew that, according to the treaty of Nerchinsk, the country had been ceded to her by China. But the Chinese government, who loved rather, as was its wont, to bind its frontiers by a chain of wilderness or desert country, thus prolonged to the present time this question of boundary. To General Mouravieff belongs, incontestibly, the honor to have had the force to cause this tenacious and dilatory Chinese diplomacy to be renounced, and this cunning expectancy to be abandoned; and thus, without war, by a treaty honorable and advantageous to Russia, the Amoor question has been consecrated by the treaty of Igoon. "Now a new problem, and one of an entirely different nature, is presented. Russia must colonize the countries upon the Amoor. She must send there an emigration of large bodies of our people. She must develop the navigation by steam and sail upon the Amoor, or, in other words, give to this river the rôle that nature has destined it should take as the *great commercial highway of eastern Siberia*. We have already seen the basis of this *gigantic enterprise inaugurated*."

Not far from the mouth of the Amoor, where it enters into the sea, has been established for four years past a little city—Nicolaiivsky; three hundred versts further up the river is found the "Post of Marinsky," and between the two are scattered a few Russian villages. We have also stations established at divers points upon the borders of the sea, and upon the island of Lak-hah-lin. These posts, the nurseries of future cities, we find also upon the Middle and Upper Amoor, and upon the coast, or in face of Ou-su-ree, the Booreya, the Songeree, and the Kamara. "From the junction of the Schilkah and Argoon to the mouth of the Zea, passing down the Amoor over a space of nine hundred versts, there have been constructed the past year little posts or stations of Cossacks, distant sixty to seventy versts apart." "In 1857 the colonization of the Amoor had already been set on foot on a large scale, and, among other measures in order to develop the resources of the Amoor, there was to have been transported the whole foot brigade of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks, composed of twelve thousand persons of both sexes and of all ages, and a regiment of cavalry of four thousand persons of all ages; but the unsettled boundary question with China retarded the execution of the project. Now that the question is settled, the government will, without doubt, pursue its previously proposed course; but it will also become necessary to send volunteer colonists upon the Amoor, and we must not only facilitate and open

the way for them, but give them privileges and temporary advantages as but just inducements to encourage emigration.

The country bordering upon the Amoor must in time become not only the granary of northern and eastern Siberia and of Russian America, but the granary also and store-house of general subsistence for Japan and China—countries where millions of souls find with the *greatest* difficulty the means to support merely *animal* life. In fine, in the country bordering on the Amoor all the elements combine to insure its development in grand proportions, as much in the raising of cattle and other beasts as in commerce and agriculture; it is only necessary that private industry shall be encouraged, and that every facility for its development shall be granted by the government.

Two or three steamships belonging to the government have already established communication between various points on the Amoor; these are again in full activity, and their number, before much delay, will undoubtedly be augmented; but the resources of our treasury (Siberia) here are very limited; such, in fact, as to make the establishment of communications merely initiative or experimental, so that the navigation by steam has only the character of a first attempt, more or less successful; but the first step has been taken. You already know that a company has been organized, viz: the Amoor Company, which has commenced operations this year. The principal counting-house of the company has been established at Irkoutsk, and one of our most intelligent negotiants and merchants, M. Belgolovah, a man of great experience and success in commerce, has been named as chief administrator here, and has actually departed for the Amoor, to the end to take there, in person, all such measures as he may deem necessary to carry out the intentions of the projectors of the enterprise. We have understood that a good part of the means of transport indispensable to the company will arrive at the mouth of the Amoor in the course of navigation during the present year. One of the corporators of the company, M. Bamadake, has already taken to farm the iron works and furnaces of Nicolaïvsk, which is situated some sixty versts from Irkoutsk, and which belongs to the government of Irkoutsk. The mine that has been worked for the furnace of Nicolaïevsk is one of extraordinary richness, and its situation very advantageous; but the explorations or working of the mines in the hands of the government, by a fatality which attaches to all the enterprises of government, have only succeeded in producing iron of an inferior quality, and at a price so high that we have been compelled to make up a large deficiency to our wants from the private mines of the Ural.

It appears that this enterprise of M. Bamadake is distinct and separate from that of the Amoor Company, while, at the same time, we find united with his other enterprises the establishing of steamers on Lake Baikal. * * * * Two new steamers have been already constructed, and await the arrival of their machinery only to be placed at once in activity; these steamers are not only to navigate Baikal, but are also to ply upon the Setenga river. * * * * We have again received further news from the Amoor. Upon the breaking up of the joint commission at Igoon and the conclusion of

negotiations, General Mouravieff would probably proceed by water to the mouth of the Amoor, with the intention of exploring the whole coast situated to the south of the Amoor as well as the island of Sak-hah-lin. If this be true, it will not be possible for him to return to Irkoutsk before the end of September. Our post upon the Amoor, situated near the mouth of the Zea, which numbers already some dozens of houses, and a church in course of construction, will bear hereafter the name of Blagovestchensk, and take the title of city. It is destined, without doubt, to become the capital and seat of government of the middle Amoor.

The principal city situated towards the mouth of the Amoor is destined gradually to be brought further up the river in quest of a situation more favorable. It was at first thought advisable to found a city near or just at the entrance of the Amoor into the sea, at the port of Petrovsky; afterwards, it was thought advisable to carry it up the river to Nicolaivsky; but now, by the latest news from the governor of the maritime province of the coast of eastern Siberia, (Admiral Kasakaevitch,) it is to be removed four hundred versts from the mouth, above the post of Marinsky. This last locality proves perfectly appropriate in every requisite to its future destination according to all reports, above all when the new city shall be united by a railroad, as it is proposed, with the bay of De Castries, which will become its seaport on the Gulf of Tartary, not more than fifty versts distant. Up to the end of May eleven foreign ships had entered the Amoor. The recruits of the Russo-Greek mission left Kyachta on their way to Pekin early in the summer, in order to relieve their brethren who, under the treaty of Nerchinsk, have resided at Pekin the allotted term of ten years.

There is a very curious fact, and one worthy of notice, stated in the papers as commercial news from Nijne-Novgorod. It is, that the trade during the late fair was generally good, and the amount of merchandise sold generally fully supported; but that in the sale of refined sugar, which was formerly an article of very great commerce for the Siberian market, and which is also very important to Moscow, where it is refined, and to the southern provinces, where the best is cultivated, a great falling off had occurred, in consequence of the introduction of sugar into Siberia, through the mouth of the Amoor river, by the Americans. This really begins to look as if the commerce of the Amoor is of some importance, and that our commerce has already made itself felt in very high quarters.

General Mouravieff has been raised to the highest military rank and created a count of the empire, with the title of "Amoorsky," as a reward for his acquisition of the Amoor country.

Business is said to have revived very much in Irkoutsk. Trains of emigrants and merchandise were passing through the city, bound for the Amoor; property had increased in value, rents having gone up fifty per cent. Many artisans, machinists, mechanics, and engineers have been employed here and sent to the Amoor during the past and present year; in fact, the Amoor is considered of great commercial as well as political importance to Russia, and must soon occupy a position and

command sufficient strength and power to have much influence in Chinese affairs.

The right of trade and navigation upon the Songaree will open the heart of Manchooria to the commerce of Russia, and must lead to the most wonderful results. Taken in connexion with the treaties accorded to the four powers near Pekin recently, the most of the Chinese empire, after the delay of a year, will be thrown open to foreign commerce. Russia, with giant strides, approaching from the north, while England and France are pushing from the south, must soon meet in the heart of China, and thus a new order of civilization will be introduced, with European trade, commerce, manners and customs.

My prediction is likely to be brought about sooner than anticipated, when Russia will own down to the Chinese wall; the delay may not be of but short duration.

General Mouravieff comprehends the whole question perfectly, and will not be slow to avail himself of any revolutionary movements in Mongolia or Manchooria; and though very fortunate in getting all he asked for on the Amoor of the Manchooks, he is not yet done in Tartary, but has another boundary question further to the west, in Mongolia and Songaria, extending into the Kirghees country, to settle. In this, as in the Amoor question, he will be successful. Through his perseverance and his tact the Russian borders will be pushed much nearer the Chinese wall than they are now; and this will not be delayed, like the Amoor question, for one hundred and seventy years. He has been in Siberia less than ten years, and it is only since his administration that Siberia has emerged from the cloud of darkness under which it had rested for centuries; but now it must soon become known to foreign commerce and enterprise.

In company with our minister, Mr. Pickens, I called upon General Kovalevsky, the chief of the Asiatic department; he conversed quite freely upon the subject-matter of our interview, the Amoor; its trade, commerce, and progress. He expressed himself pleased to see me, and said that I was already quite well known in his department, and pointed to a package of my Amoor reports lying on the table before him; he spoke of the "report" in terms of commendation. Mr. Pickens has given, in a despatch to the department, the precise verbal answers to questions in regard to the Amoor; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Upon leaving, General Kovalevsky invited me to call upon him again, and voluntarily proffered me the assistance of his department whenever I should be ready to set out to the Amoor; that he would lend me all the aid in his power, and furnish me with such necessary letters and papers as would make my voyage as agreeable as possible. * * *

The principal resident directors of the Amoor Company are absent at this time; but from such parties as I have seen, I learn that the company is progressing as rapidly as the nature of the enterprise will permit. I was received at the office of the company with great politeness and attention, and was told by the chief clerk that portions of my report had already been printed in the Russian language by the company, in furtherance of their views; that they were much

pleased with it, and that the directors would be most happy to see me on their return. M. Belgolovah, the president of the company at Irkoutsk, is expected here within a few days, when I shall be able to gather the latest news from the Amoor, and at which time I shall take the occasion to enlighten him as much as possible on the advantages of trade with the United States. * * * *

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERRY M^d. COLLINS,

U. S. Commercial Agent, Amoor river, Asiatic Russia.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State, Washington, U. S. A.*

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, *November 21, 1858.*

SIR: Since my last from this point of the 16th ultimo, I have had several interviews with General Korsackoff, governor of the province of Trans-Baikal, in the department of eastern Siberia, as well as with officers and carriers from the distant provinces of Siberia and the Amoor river.

General Korsackoff has but just arrived from Chetah, the capital of his government, by way of Irkoutsk, and may be considered, in the absence of Count Mouravieff, the governor general of eastern Siberia, as the special advocate here of all questions touching the progress and development of Russia upon the Amoor. He is also hetman of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks, a battalion of which have emigrated to the Amoor, and are now engaged in settling "post stations" along that river. It will be recollected that the province of Trans-Baikal, or that portion of it which lies to the east and south of the Altai range of mountains, is on the headwaters of the Amoor, and consequently much interested in the development and settlement of the Amoor valley, and the opening of steam navigation upon that great river.

General Korsackoff speaks of navigation by steam upon the Amoor now as a fixed fact. He himself ascended this year from Igoon, where he was, in company with General Mouravieff, who concluded the Chinese treaty, to the town of Straitinsk, on the Schilkah branch of the Amoor, a distance of over two thousand miles from the sea. The steamer *Lena*, which performed this voyage, the pioneer of steamboats up to this point, is one of two iron steamers constructed in Philadelphia by the Russian government for purposes of exploration upon the Amoor. General Mouravieff, after having concluded the Igoon treaty, descended to the sea, and then, by means of steamers now upon the Amoor, re-ascended to its head, and by the Schilkah to Straitinsk, thereby testing the navigability of these rivers up and down their course during the spring and summer of this year. Straitinsk is some three hundred miles below Chetah, the head, as I think, of steamboat navigation, which would bring the commerce of Kyachta to within about three hundred miles of steamboat navigation; consequently bringing our Pacific ports to within that short distance of continuous steam navigation to the centre of northern Asiatic commerce. This fact alone settles at once the destiny of northern Asiatic commerce, if we only follow up the advantage already gained over all other nations in those regions.

General (now Count Amoor) Mouravieff is as favorably inclined as ever towards our country and our commerce, and is disposed to grant every facility and offer every possible inducement and encouragement in his power to our ships and merchants at the Amoor.

Quite a number (reported to be thirteen) of vessels and steamers, mostly American, entered the Amoor this year, and trade was steadily progressing and augmenting. Some cargoes had already found their way into Siberia, and had come into competition with merchandise from the west, *via* Moscow and Nijne-Novgorod; in fact, the prices of certain commodities had already been seriously affected, even at Nijne, in consequence of the introduction of American merchandise into Siberia through the Amoor river. And here it may not be improper to speak of the good influence in favor of our country which has been awakened in Siberia in consequence of my explorations there and upon the Amoor. If time permitted I could furnish the department with various evidences of the beneficial effects produced in favor of our country by my voyage through Russia, Siberia, and the Amoor; but as I shall be likely to have more leisure hereafter, I will only mention incidentally a fact or two, as they now occur to me.

In view of the social and commercial intercourse likely to spring up between the United States and Siberia, General Mouravieff ordered that the "American language" should be taught in the public schools at Irkoutsk, so as to prepare young men for full, free, and intelligent intercourse with us. This will have a very happy effect upon our commerce with the country, furnishing, as it will, good interpreters—persons who can appreciate and understand our language, and be able to make our commercial views understood thoroughly. Newspapers have for the first time been established in eastern Siberia; also hotels, for the accommodation of travellers and merchants, have been opened. In fact, the commencement of a new era has dawned upon northern Asia, and, if we use the necessary means to plant and extend our commerce there, our countrymen will reap a rich reward. Again, a new direction was given to the ideas of statesmen, merchants, and agriculturists when they saw and conversed with the representative of a friendly power, coming with new ideas and new projects from the east; for it must be recollected that in Siberia the United States is no longer to the west of Russia or of Europe, but to the east, by way of the Amoor river, to California, Oregon, Washington, New York, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. All these names are becoming household words in Siberia, and she is now looking to the rising sun for steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs.

I am unable to furnish the department with figures in regard to the American commerce upon or to the Amoor, for the reason that parties engaged in that commerce do not clear their vessels for that port, but for "ports on the Pacific." There are several reasons why this is done: first, some of the vessels touching there have trading cargoes for the whale fishery, or for the Sandwich Islands, Japan, or Kam-schatka; while others wish to conceal the voyage to the Amoor and the amount and specific nature of their cargoes, in order to avoid competition, as the trade is a profitable one. But from the number of vessels visiting the Amoor, and the number of American houses already

established there, (five to seven,) the trade must be largely on the increase; then there are the steamers built in the United States for the Amoor, together with a large amount of supplies sent out by the Russian government, while American engineers and machinists are employed there also.

The following steamers are known to have been built in the United States for the Amoor, viz: the Amoor, Lena, Japanese, America, and Manchoor. It must be also recollected that it is quite impossible to give any precise account of commerce at the Amoor, a country which so recently has been added to the commercial world, and where there are no custom-houses, and as yet no regular or steady commerce, the growth of years as in other ports, but where all is new and but just emerging from the darkness of Tartar rule. Enough is known, however, to say, in truth and in fact, that it is important to us now and worthy of consideration to our government; that it is growing and must increase with certain and rapid steps, if cared for.

The accession of Russia in that quarter must eventually open to our commerce the whole of northeastern Asia; by the navigable approaches through the Amoor the whole commerce of a vast interior country must be conducted to meet the wants of twenty millions of people, a portion rude and somewhat uncivilized, but, nevertheless, having many wants and possessing considerable wealth, out of which commerce will most certainly flow towards the east, through the waters of the Amoor, instead of over a vast extent of land to the west, in which expensive, dangerous and tedious transit, commerce must necessarily be much restricted.

The Russian Amoor Company is progressing with its arrangements, and expects to be able to push affairs there more successfully the coming year, as the company have in course of construction several steamers, which will be ready by the coming summer. An American, Mr. Burling, of San Francisco, has shipped from San Francisco a steamer, which he is now putting up at the port of Nicolaivsky, and which will be ready to begin the ascent of the river in the spring, loaded with American merchandise. I have had several interviews with the corporators of the Amoor Company, as well as with the directors in St. Petersburg, and the chief of the company at Irkoutsk, Mr. Belgolovah. They are much pleased with the prospect of affairs on the Amoor and throughout Siberia, under the enlightened policy of Governor General Count Mouravieff.

From the most reliable authority I find that the trade this year at the Amoor has reached at least to one million of dollars. The whole foreign trade is in the hands of Americans, and from the fact that our merchants have engaged in commerce from its very inception, the probability is that they will hold it for all time to come.

There is also in Russia a friendly feeling towards our country and a desire to cultivate our better acquaintance. This feeling I have endeavored to foster and advance during my travels through and while sojourning in this vast empire; on all proper occasions I have spoken of the friendly relations existing between the two governments and people, and of the mutual benefits and advantages to be derived from a more intimate acquaintance and from a more direct

commerce. This feeling can be augmented, and if proper agents are sent into the country by our government a vast amount of good could be effected by them.

I would again earnestly recommend to the department the appointment of consular officers in Siberia and on the Amoor, at the places mentioned in my communication to the department March 6, 1858.— (See printed report, pp. 63, 64.) It is a new country, and consequently much will depend upon first impressions; and the nation that first becomes favorably known to the people will command their confidence and their commerce.

I have the honor to remain, truly, your obedient servant,

PERRY M^d. COLLINS,

U. S. Commercial Agent, Amoor river, Asiatic Russia.

HON. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State, Washington City, U. S. A.

[Extracts.]

No. 20.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

St. Petersburg, October 22, 1858.

SIR: I this day went with Mr. Collins, our commercial agent on the Amoor river, to call officially upon his excellency General Kovalersky, who is the head of the Asiatic department of this government.

I presented Mr. Collins as the "commercial agent" of our government, through an interpreter, who spoke the Russian language. I said to him that, under the special verbal permission as to particular conditions granted by General Mouravieff, governor general of Asiatic Russia, last August two years ago, according to Mr. Collins, our merchants had established commercial houses at the mouth of the Amoor river and shipped goods there.

* * * * *

It is needless for me to enlarge to you on the immense resources of this Amoor valley. It is already before our government, in the full and able report made by our enterprising and talented fellow-citizen, Mr. Collins, who is now our commercial agent there. But since the recent treaties with China the whole subject becomes one of deeper interest.

This river is navigable for more than two thousand miles into the head of Asia, and has been established as the northern boundary of China to the Ou-su-ree; and from there to the sea the Ou-su-ree has both banks. Its valley is broad and remarkably fertile, teeming with production.

If these recent treaties unlock the vast accumulated capital and productions of the mighty empire of China to the commerce and enterprise of the world, then our possessions on the Pacific coast rise immensely in commercial and political importance. The trade which is now springing up at the mouth of the Amoor river under such peculiar and favorable circumstances, together with the opening *Chinese trade*, can be concentrated at San Francisco, particularly if a

speedy and certain communication, by railroad or otherwise, should be soon made between some point on the Mississippi river near the mouth of the Ohio, (which is the heart of our country, as indicated by all the longest rivers of the continent running to that point from the north, southwest, and east,) and from thence to the Pacific coast.

Their valuable and richest productions are light, being tea, silks, muslins, and delicate manufactures, such as can bear transportation over long railroads. This would finally give us control of the trade of the East, and with it control over the exchanges of the world, and all the power that has ever belonged to the nation that holds that position.

The friendly feelings that are now cherished towards us by the Russian government will favor us much in the development of this trade, and the recent discoveries of gold in the English possessions on Frazer river will induce much emigration there, and increase the probabilities of a collision of interest; this will add also greatly to the urgent necessity of making the connexion between the old States and California more certain and speedy, both for the interests of commerce connected with the East as well as for the military strength and defence of our distant but all-important possessions on the Pacific coast.

I asked General Kovalersky as to a railroad from the point on the Amoor river where it bends and runs directly north about two hundred and seventy (270) miles by water to its mouth, thence across to the ocean, and he said it would certainly soon be built. It will be about fifty (50) miles in length across from the river to the Gulf of Tartary, and will cut off a navigation of two hundred and seventy (270) miles by the river, and about one hundred (100) miles on the coast—in all, three hundred and seventy (370) miles; and the mouth, being further north, is frozen longer than up at the point where the railroad will strike it.

I asked him, also, as to the population of Asiatic Russia and its numbers. He answered: twelve years ago it was four millions, (4,000,000,) but now it was six millions, (6,000,000;) but this, he expressly said, did not include the wandering tribes or movable population, neither does it include the children; the reasonable estimate, including children, wandering tribes and all, would be near twelve millions, (12,000,000.) A very common mode of estimating population in Russia is merely by numbering the military population, or males.

I also inquired as to the large company now being formed in this city for commercial operations on the Amoor river, and he said it was a joint stock company, perfectly free and open to subscription from foreigners and all.

Mr. Collins will write you more fully as to that.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

F. W. PICKENS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

ESTIMATES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

COMMUNICATING

*Estimates for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending
June 30, 1860.*

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to the second section of the "act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, approved July 2, 1836," I have the honor to submit specific estimates of the sums of money expected to be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, viz :

For transportation of the mails inland.	\$12,883,060
For compensation to postmasters.	2,375,000
For clerks for post offices.	950,000
For ship, steamboat, and way letters.	20,000
For office furniture for post offices.	4,000
For advertising.	70,000
For mail bags.	55,000
For blanks.	120,000
For wrapping paper.	55,000
For mail locks, keys, and stamps.	15,000
For mail depredations and special agents.	75,000
For miscellaneous payments.	200,000
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes.	100,000
	<hr/>
	16,922,060

The estimate for the "transportation of the mails inland" contemplates such full and efficient service on all the post roads established by law as a due regard to the public interest may require, including the several overland communications with the Pacific coast, and the route from New Orleans by way of Tehuantepec to San Francisco. The accompanying document, marked H, is respectfully transmitted as showing the improvements which have been made in service, and the additional annual expense, in each case, in the States and Territories.

"Compensation to postmasters" and to "clerks for post offices" are payable out of the commissions, emoluments, and allowances made by law to the postmasters. Out of their commissions they are required by law to defray all the necessary expenses incident to their offices, and to find their own compensation.

No strictly official list of post offices and body of laws and instructions to postmasters having been published for several years, and such a book being absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the post offices, I respectfully recommend that a sum not exceeding \$15,000 be appropriated for that purpose. It is proposed to procure an edition of not less than 35,000 copies, as it will require over 28,000 to supply the post offices now established, leaving the remainder for the supply of new offices, and for Congress and the executive departments.

Very respectfully,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H.

Detailed statement of routes on which improvements have been made and additional expense incurred.

NEW ENGLAND SECTION.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers :

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$649,627
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	544,659
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>104,968</u>

Caused in great part by the additional sums demanded for railroad service on the following routes, viz :

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord to Lowell, Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	\$1,171
Concord to Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	257
Concord to Wells River, Vermont	-	-	-	-	2,875
Concord to White River Junction, Vermont	-	-	-	-	1,043
Concord to Bradford	-	-	-	-	200
Dover to Alton Bay	-	-	-	-	700
Great Falls to Milton	-	-	-	-	214

VERMONT.

Windsor to Burlington	-	-	-	-	2,984
Burlington to Rouse's Point	-	-	-	-	1,497
White River Junction to St. Johnsbury, and extension to Barton, during year	-	-	-	-	3,121
Bellows' Falls to Windsor	-	-	-	-	625
Bellows' Falls to Burlington	-	-	-	-	3,500
Brattleboro' to Bellows' Falls	-	-	-	-	600
Montpelier to Bradford, changed and additional service	-	-	-	-	286
Bakerfield to St. Alban's, three additional trips	-	-	-	-	247
Troy to Barton, three additional trips	-	-	-	-	79
Three trips from Hancock to Ripton, extension	-	-	-	-	129

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston to Portsmouth, New Hampshire	-	-	-	\$1,114
Boston to South Berwick Junction, Maine	-	-	-	2,710
Boston to Lowell	-	-	-	450
Boston to Fitchburg	-	-	-	1,475
Boston to Worcester	-	-	-	2,153
Boston to Dover	-	-	-	400
Boston to Providence, Rhode Island	-	-	-	1,332

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Boston to Plymouth	-	-	-	-	2,175
Lawrence to Manchester, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	1,400
Lowell to Lawrence	-	-	-	-	350
Groton Junction to Mason Village, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	414
South Braintree Junction to Fall River	-	-	-	-	1,300
Middleboro' to Hyannis	-	-	-	-	1,458
New Bedford to West Wareham	-	-	-	-	900
Taunton to New Bedford	-	-	-	-	300
Taunton to Middleboro', (ordered during year)	-	-	-	-	712
Fitchburg to Bellows' Falls, Vermont	-	-	-	-	1,000
Fitchburg to Brattleboro', Vermont	-	-	-	-	1,363
Palmer to Amherst	-	-	-	-	203
Worcester to Albany, New York	-	-	-	-	6,650
Worcester to Nashua, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	1,156
Springfield to Keene, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	1,250
Pittsfield to South Adams	-	-	-	-	575
Six additional trips from Boston to Roxbury	-	-	-	-	110
Three additional trips from Newburyport to Exeter	-	-	-	-	50
Extension from Mendon to Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	150
Taunton to Swansea, failure of contractor	-	-	-	-	107
Extension from North Attleboro' to Wrentham	-	-	-	-	100
Six additional trips from Charleston Depot to Globe Village	-	-	-	-	100

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence to Stonington	-	-	-	-	2,500
Providence to Worcester, Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1,100
Providence to Bristol	-	-	-	-	263

CONNECTICUT.

Allyn's Point to Worcester, Massachusetts	-	-	-	543
New London to Palmer, Massachusetts	-	-	-	628
Middletown to Berlin Depot	-	-	-	325
New Haven to New London	-	-	-	715
New Haven to Springfield, Massachusetts	-	-	-	1,767
New Haven to Northampton, Massachusetts	-	-	-	2,141
New Haven to New York, New York	-	-	-	1,400
Bridgeport to Winchester	-	-	-	1,525
Bridgeport to Pittsfield	-	-	-	2,043
South Norwalk to Danbury	-	-	-	418
Waterbury to Providence, Rhode Island	-	-	-	\$2,363
Service on routes established by act of March 3, 1857	-	-	-	2,690
Additional route agents appointed, viz:				
One, Portland to Skowhegan	-	-	-	800
Two, Boston to New York, each \$900	-	-	-	1,800
One, Brattleboro' to Bellow's Falls	-	-	-	800

Temporary agent between Campville and Winchester, at \$1 a day.

Mail messengers, additional pay, principal items:

At Boston, Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1,050
At Norwich, Connecticut	-	-	-	-	625
At Manchester, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	400
Transfer of two steamboat routes from New York to New England section, viz:					
Stonington to New York	-	-	-	-	7,000
Allyn's Point to New York	-	-	-	-	3,000
Extension, Newtown to South Britain	-	-	-	-	100

MAINE.

Additional service ordered during the year, principal items:

Rockland to Bath, failing contractor	-	-	-	-	2,195
Additional trip, Augusta to Belgrade	-	-	-	-	190
Three additional trips between Skowhegan and Norridge- wock	-	-	-	-	112
Extension from Harmony to Athens	-	-	-	-	133
Six additional trips between Dexter and Newport	-	-	-	-	200
Additional trip between Springfield and Topsfield	-	-	-	-	63
Two additional trips between Oldtown and Milo	-	-	-	-	94
Three additional trips between East Pittsfield and Cam- bridge, and extension to Harmony	-	-	-	-	150
Three additional trips, Exeter to Etna	-	-	-	-	54
Three additional trips, Kennebunk Depot to Alfred	-	-	-	-	175
Extension from Biddeford to Limerick	-	-	-	-	352
Extension from Temple Mills to Farmington	-	-	-	-	126

Balance occasioned by advanced prices demanded by bidders for coach and horse service at the lettings for the term from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1861.

NEW YORK.

Aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$609,370
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	565,313
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	44,057

This difference is accounted for, in part, by increased pay demanded on railroad routes, as follows, viz:

Brooklyn to Greenport	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,775
Hudson to West Stockbridge	-	-	-	-	-	\$750
Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg	-	-	-	-	-	2,975
Elmira to Niagara Falls	-	-	-	-	-	3,298
Buffalo to Hornellsville	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
Suspension Bridge to Detroit	-	-	-	-	-	2,560

New routes (length 151 miles) put in operation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,697
Increased expense for route agents, including 11 express agents on the Erie railroad, travelling between New York and Cincinnati; also additional expense for messenger service at the city of New York, and other points in the State	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,447

Balance occasioned by increased rate of cost of transportation on horseback and coach routes, resulting from the higher rates of the accepted bids at the general lettings for the State, held in April, 1857, (service to commence July 1, 1857,) as compared with the previous contract term.

NEW JERSEY.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$111,251
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,362
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,889

This difference is accounted for by the following improvements ordered during the year:

New routes established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$500
Route from Pedricktown to Sweedsboro', (tri-weekly)	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Route from New York to Hackensack, second daily trip ordered	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Route from Denville to Boonton, second daily trip ordered	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Route from Newton to Milford, three additional trips to Branchville	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Route from Freehold to Imlaystown, extended to Allentown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Route from Absecon to Port Republic, three additional trips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Additional allowance to messenger at Jersey City	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Additional allowance to messenger at Trenton	-	-	-	-	-	-	250

Additional allowances for supply of new offices on regular routes, where distance has been increased, &c., not enumerated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$426,922
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,750
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,172

This difference is accounted for, in part, by the following improvements, ordered during the year :

New routes established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856	\$14,266
Route from Philadelphia to Newtown, service ordered up to six times a week the year round	100
Route from Philadelphia to Chadd's Ford, new service	1,050
Route from Westchester to Philadelphia, for delivering mail twice a week at Paoli	50
Route from Gap to Piqua, new service	210
Route from Reading to Harrisburg, service transferred to railroad	4,400
Route from Reading to Fredericksburg, three additional weekly trips	300
Route from Reading to Manatawny, two additional weekly trips	174
Route from Birdsborough to Morgantown, three additional weekly trips	266
Route from Spring Haven to Hereford, service improved to six trips a week	367
Route from Morgantown to Piqua, for extension of route	100
Route from Rebersburg to Stouchburg, for increased distance, and one additional trip	86
Route from Muncy to New Albany, 50 per cent. additional for led horse	87
Route from Mauch Chunk to Jeansville, new service	1,150
Route from Allentown to Rebersburg, three additional weekly trips to Hamburg	426
Route from Moselem to Pricetown, new service	55
Route from Allentown to Mertztown, new service	600
Route from Kutzville to Reading, second weekly trip	124
Route from Stroudsburg to Mauch Chunk, for increased distance	61
Route from Wilkesbarre to Depot, new service	300
Route from Honesdale to Pleasant Mount, route extended, and service improved to six trips a week	350
Route from White Haven to Saylorsburg, route extended, and second weekly trip ordered	250
Route from Athens to Troy, two additional weekly trips	238
Route from Troy to Mansfield, third weekly trip	75
Route from Montrose to Binghamton, additional allowance for led horse and extension of route	264
Route from Carlisle to Stoughstown, second weekly trip	125
Route from Herndon to Minersville, extension of route	51
Route from Hanover Junction to Hanover, extended to New Oxford	300
Route from Danville to Northumberland, new service	487
Route from Sunbury to Williamsport, new service	1,500
Route from Bloomsburg to Cambria, three additional weekly trips	250

Route from Bloomsburg to Whitehall, extended to Turbotville	\$137
Route from Dewart to Elimsport, new service	125
Route from Williamsport to Bellefonte, second daily trip to Lockhaven	494
Route from Elkland to Lawrenceville, extended by commencing at Westfield, 14 miles further, and improving service to six times a week over entire route	340
Route from Donaldson to Millersburg, changed by commencing at Tremont and ending at Dalmatia, and improving service to six times a week	171
Route from Elkland to Middleburg Centre, second weekly trip	70
Route from Crescent to Smith's Mills, third weekly trip between Loretto and St. Augustine	106
Route from Saltsburg to Freeport, two additional weekly trips	258
Route from Greensburg to Salem Cross Roads, service changed and improved	225
Route from Mahoning to Newman's Mill, second weekly trip	137
Route from McKean's Old Stand to Tinker Run, contractor failed, and service performed under special arrangement	142
Route from Waynesburg to West Alexander, offices embraced	107
Route from West Alexander to West Finley, new service	125
Route from Bellefonte to Tyrone, three additional weekly trips	98
Route from Caledonia to Karthaus, new service	300
Route from Clearfield to Clarion, relet, (contractor having failed,) increasing cost	1,017
Route from Clearfield to Ridgeway, new contract, (contractor having failed,) increasing cost	550
Route from Clearfield to Keating, 50 per cent. additional for led horse	212
Route from Mercer to Lawrenceburg, second weekly trip to Harrisville	87
Route from Titus to Perry, third weekly trip	58
Route from Pittsburg to Independence, third weekly trip	248
Route from Dunningsville to Herriottsville, extended to Pittsburg, and third weekly trip ordered over entire route	216
Route from Harmony to Mercer, three additional weekly trips	650
Route from Erie to Meadville, contractor failed and new contract ordered, increasing cost	600
Route from Pittsburg to Waterford, three additional weekly trips to Union Mills	651
Route from Russellsburg to Germany, new service	100
Route from Smithport to Warren, second weekly trip	230

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Sinnamahoning to Smithport, two additional trips on part of route - - - - -	\$259
Route from Scranton to Kingston (railroad) extended to Rupert - - - - -	2,365
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Additional allowances for supply of new officers on regular routes where distance has been increased, &c., not enumerated.

DELAWARE.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$30,072
June 30, 1857 - - - - -	25,336
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Difference - - - - -	4,736
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This difference is accounted for by new service, and extension of railroad service on the route from Wilmington to Seaford.

MARYLAND.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation:

June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$233,846
June 30, 1857 - - - - -	227,883
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Difference - - - - -	5,963
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This difference is accounted for mainly by service placed on new routes established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856.

VIRGINIA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$387,068
June 30, 1857 - - - - -	350,880
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Difference, - - - - -	36,188
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The following are the principal items of increase during the year:

New service put in operation under the act of August 18, 1856, amounting to - - - - -	\$3,420 00
Transfer of the great southern mail from the Orange and Alexandria, and Virginia Central railroads, to the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroad during nine months in the year - - - - -	2,512 00
Three additional weekly trips between Piedmont Station and Upperville, on route from Piedmont Station to Winchester - - - - -	50 00

Route from Fredericksburg to Beaver Dam Depot, changed to supply Clover Green and Andrews - - -	\$75 00
Improvement of service on Richmond and Danville, South Side, and Virginia and Tennessee railroad, providing for increased expedition and the conveyance of the southwestern through mails - - -	15,775 00
Extension of service on Virginia Central railroad, from Millboro' to Jackson's River - - -	1,314 00
Four-horse coach service from Virginia Central railroad terminus, by Covington, to Callaghan's - -	362 00
Route from Charlottesville to Lynchburg, improved from three times a week to daily service, with expedited schedule, and to convey southwestern through mail -	4,700 00
Route from Harrisonville to Bath Alum, established by act of March 3, 1857, put under contract for tri-weekly service six months of the year in two-horse coaches, at net cost over superseded service of - - -	900 00
Route from Guyandotte to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, improved from twice a week to three times a week service -	350 00
Third weekly trip between Accomac Court-House and Locust Mount - - -	72 50
Third weekly trip between Cherrystone Landing and Capeville - - -	60 00
Route from Old Church to King and Queen Court-House extended, to commence at Richmond - - -	210 00
Second weekly trip from Harrisburg, by Green Mount, &c., to New Market - - -	175 00
Second weekly trip between Clarksburg and Shinnston -	50 00
Curtailment of route from Cox's Mills to Ritchie Court-House, to end at Oxford, and two additional weekly trips -	93 00
Two additional weekly trips between West Union and Webb's Mills - - -	298 00
Increased grade of service on the route from Abingdon to Cumberland Gap, from two-horse to four-horse coaches, under re-advertisement - - -	2,375 00
Semi-weekly service between Chatham Hill and Marion -	104 00
Increase over cost of temporary service between Concord Depot and Danville - - -	102 00
Tri-weekly service between Shawsville and Simpson's -	120 00
Daily service between the terminus of the Virginia Central railroad and Sweet Springs during the watering season - - -	100 00
Mail messenger service between the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia railroads and post offices in Virginia, not included in the Virginia report of June 30, 1857, being mostly included in the Maryland report of that year - - -	5,658 00

NOTE.—The sum of these items is greater than the net increase for the year; this excess, as well as the cost of supplying new offices and other items not specified, being balanced by the amount saved

by the curtailment or discontinuance of unnecessary or superseded service.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$202,154
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	193,969
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	<u>8,185</u>

The following are the principal items of increase:

New service put in operation under the act of 18th of August, 1856, amounting to	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,992 50
Additional route agent between Weldon and Goldsboro'	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Route agent between Portsmouth, Virginia, and Plymouth, North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
Second weekly trip between Everettsville and Strabane	-	-	-	-	-	83 00
Weekly service between Greenville and Bethel	-	-	-	-	-	110 00
Second weekly trip between Bath and Leechville	-	-	-	-	-	163 00
Second weekly trip between Washington and Campbell's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
Third weekly trip between Plymouth and Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Weekly service between Columbia and Gum Neck	-	-	-	-	-	124 00
Change of route from Oxford to Clarksville, with an additional weekly trip	-	-	-	-	-	148 00
Daily service between Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill restored	-	-	-	-	-	255 00
Grade of service between Salisbury and Morgantown, changed by re-advertising from two to four-horse coaches, and extended to Ashville	-	-	-	-	-	1,660 00
Second weekly trip between Charlotte and Beattie's Ford	-	-	-	-	-	190 00
Semi-weekly service between Goldsboro' and Hookertown changed to tri-weekly service between Mosely Hall and Hookertown, and weekly service ordered between Goldsboro' and Bull Head	-	-	-	-	-	90 00
Tri-weekly two-horse coach service between Salisbury and Mocksville	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Tri-weekly service in two-horse coaches between Danville, Virginia, and Haw River	-	-	-	-	-	997 00
Tri-weekly service between Greensboro' and Yanceyville	-	-	-	-	-	<u>695 00</u>

NOTE.—The last two items are in lieu of service costing \$1,325, discontinued 1st of June, 1857, and consequently not included in the report of the 30th of June of that year; and also of \$744 deducted on discontinuance of three of the weekly trips on the route from Greensboro', by Reidsville, to Danville, Virginia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$215,607
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	194,316
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	<u>21,291</u>

The following are the principal items of increase:

For extension of route from Adamsville to Bennettsville, 9½ miles, to commence at Clio	-	-	-	-	-	\$60 00
For extension of route from Edgefield Court-House to Longmire's Store, 8 miles, to end at Shatterfield	-	-	-	-	-	88 00
For an additional trip per week from Barnwell Court-House to Allendale	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
For increase of pay on route from Winnsboro' to Pinckneysville, under act of 7th June, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	195 00
For an additional trip per week from Laurens Court-House to Glenn Springs	-	-	-	-	-	233 00
For new railroad service from Charleston to Florence, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net	-	-	-	-	-	13,883 00
For daily mail from Georgetown to Gourdin's Turnout, in lieu of service from Georgetown to Charleston, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net	-	-	-	-	-	1,977 00
For tri-weekly service from Cheraw to Chesterfield Court-House, in lieu of inferior service hereafter connected with North Carolina section	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
For an additional route agent between Greenville and Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
For three route agents between Charleston, Florence, and Cheraw	-	-	-	-	-	2,400 00
For new mail messenger service on the route from Charleston to Florence	-	-	-	-	-	837 00
For new service put in operation under act of 18th of August, 1856, after deducting amount saved on service superseded, net	-	-	-	-	-	<u>538 00</u>

GEORGIA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$294,844
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	272,200
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	<u>22,644</u>

The following are the principal items of increase:

For three additional trips per week from Albany to Bainbridge	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,367
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ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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For an additional trip per week from Savannah to Pilatka, Florida - - - - -	\$5,000
For excess paid new contractor (old one having failed) on route from Griffin to Greenville - - - - -	276
For three additional trips per week from Jonesboro' to Fayetteville - - - - -	180
For three additional trips per week from Perry to Hawkinsville - - - - -	476
For an additional trip per week from Perry to Henderson - - - - -	70
For an additional trip per week from Washington to Abbeville, South Carolina - - - - -	246
For semi-weekly service from Hiawassee to Blairsville - - - - -	208
For two additional trips per week from Newnan to Franklin, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net - - - - -	158
For new service put in operation under act of August 18, 1856, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net - - - - -	9,027
For new railroad service from Brownsville to Satilla, net - - - - -	359
For new railroad service from Savannah to Zero, net - - - - -	1,236
For new tri-weekly coach service from Zero to Wareboro' for daily mail, during watering season, from Forsyth to Indian Springs - - - - -	100
For railroad service (in lieu of coach) from Barnesville to Thomaston, net - - - - -	384
For new mail messenger service on railroad route from Fort Valley to Albany - - - - -	250
For two conductor route agents on same route - - - - -	200
For new mail messenger service on railroad route from Brunswick to Satilla - - - - -	278

FLORIDA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route and local agents, mail messengers, &c.:

June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$153,115
June 30, 1857 - - - - -	135,014
Increase - - - - -	18,101

The following items of increase exhibit an aggregate greater than the above sum. Amounts saved by the discontinuance of unnecessary service will account for the difference:

For an additional trip per week from Ocala to Tampa - - - - -	\$1,442
For excess paid new contractor (old one having failed) on route from Tampa to Manatee - - - - -	345
For weekly service from Tallahassee to Ridleyville - - - - -	400
For new service under act of August 18, 1856 - - - - -	900
For new railroad service from Fernandina to Starke - - - - -	7,325
For a weekly mail from Augusta to Pierceville - - - - -	60
For tri-weekly coach service from Starke to Ocala, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net - - - - -	6,172

For tri-weekly coach service from Starke to Newnansville, net	\$1,542
For tri-weekly service from Trail Ridge to Middlebury, net	706
For tri-weekly coach service from Callahan to Trader's Hill, Georgia	1,200
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ALABAMA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents,
local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	\$331,857
June 30, 1857	266,403
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Increase	65,454

The following items of increase show an aggregate greater than the
above sum. Amounts saved by the discontinuance of unnecessary
service will account for the difference:

Excess paid for temporary service from Montgomery to Mobile, (con- tractor having failed)	\$58,625
Excess paid new contractor (old one having failed) on route from Tuscaloosa to Columbus, Miss.	649
Excess paid for temporary service (contractors having failed) on route from Columbus to Talladega	4,998
For extension of Barryton and Machesville, Miss., route 10½ miles, to Quitman, Miss.	111
For weekly mail from Andalusia to William's Mill	125
For weekly mail from Mount Meigs to Line Creek	200
For an additional trip per week from West Point, Ga., to Wedowee	270
For two additional trips per week from Wetumpka to Childersburg	505
For a semi-weekly mail from Butler to Quitman, Miss.	650
For a semi-weekly mail from Russellville to Tuscumbia	324
For a semi-weekly mail from Russellville to Pikeville	600

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, mail messengers, &c., on 30th September, 1858	\$356,180
Ditto, 30th June, 1858	331,857

24,323

The following items of increase show an aggregate of \$64,729 greater
than the above sum. The amounts saved by dispensing with the
expensive temporary arrangements on the routes from Montgomery
to Mobile, and from Columbiana to Talladega, and by the discontinu-
ance of unnecessary service, will account for the difference:

For two additional trips per week from Guntersville to Bluntsville	\$800
For an additional trip per week from Huntsville to Clays- ville	187
For three additional trips per week from Courtland to Moulton	708

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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For extension of Burnt Corn and St. Stephen's route, to commence at Sparta and end at State Line Station, Mississippi, after deducting the amount saved on service superseded, net - - - - -	\$738
For two additional trips per week from Cokerville to Camden - - - - -	780
For three additional trips per week from Eufaula to Clayton - - - - -	475
For a daily branch mail from Eufaula to Cuthbert, Ga.,	1,948
For a daily coach route from Lauderdale Springs, Miss., to Greensboro', Ala., transferred from the Mississippi section, and improved by the addition of a daily branch from Bluffport, via Demopolis, to Uniontown - - -	12,120
For new service under act of 3d March, 1857 - - -	2,142
For two new route agents between Selma and Talladega,	1,400
For new mail messenger service on the same route -	281
For excess of new over old contract pay on leading routes, as follows :	
Montgomery to Columbus, Ga., and West Point, Ga. -	2,769
Montgomery to Mobile - - - - -	5,000
Columbus, Georgia, to Union Springs, Alabama -	2,543
Huntsville to Monteavalla - - - - -	3,349
Courtland to Tuscaloosa - - - - -	1,180
Memphis, Tennessee, to Stevenson, Alabama, comprising part of the new route for the great northern and southern mails - - - - -	27,400
Tuscaloosa to Greensboro' - - - - -	1,322
Greensboro' to Columbus, Mississippi - - - - -	5,752
Selma to Talladega - - - - -	7,672
Seal's Station to Fort Gaines, Georgia - - - - -	2,767

MISSISSIPPI.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers :

June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$285,705
June 30, 1857 - - - - -	241,603
Difference - - - - -	44,102

This difference is accounted for as follows:

Route from Coffeerville to Pontotoc, relet - - -	\$249
Route from Jackson to Aberdeen, three additional trips ordered - - - - -	1,327
Route from Jacinto to Burnsville, new service - -	400
Route from Macon to West Point, railroad extended -	1,920

New routes, mostly established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856:

Route from Hillsboro' to Garlandville - - -	\$300
Route from Ocean Spring to Dwyer's Ferry - - -	295

Route from Okalona to Sarepta - - -	\$450
Route from Paulding to Oakohay - - -	450
Route from Shoobata to Errata - - -	170
Route from Okalona to Ellistown - - -	450
Route from Hillsboro' to Philadelphia - - -	299
Route from Westville to Harrisville - - -	75
Route from Macon to Carrollton - - -	6,140
Route from Grenada to Big Mound - - -	500
Route from Pittsboro' to Graysport - - -	240
Route from Hernando to Austin - - -	949
Route from Canton to Hillsboro' - - -	450
Route from Cooksville to Schoober - - -	575
Route from Carthage to Kosciusko - - -	500
Route from Friar's Point to Hopson's - - -	225
Route from Vicksburg to Napoleon, Ark., (steamboat) -	20,000
Route from Canton to Carthage - - -	1,747
Route from West Point to Aberdeen - - -	2,000
Appointment of route agent—Memphis to Oxford -	800
Appointment of route agent—Vicksburg to Canton -	800
Appointment of route agent—Memphis to Grand Junction	750
Appointment of route agent—Memphis to Grenada -	750
Appointment of mail messenger at Macon - - -	336
Appointment of mail messenger at Tatesville - - -	250
Appointment of mail messenger at Marion - - -	130
Appointment of mail messenger at Hurricane - - -	250
Appointment of mail messenger at Farmington - - -	150
Mail messenger at Pascagoula, increased pay - - -	120
Mail messenger at Lobdell's, increased pay - - -	56

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

Year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained September 30,	
1858 - - - - -	\$373,255
June 30, 1858 - - - - -	285,705
Difference - - - - -	87,550

This difference is accounted for as follows:

Route from Grand Junction, Tennessee, to Canton, Mississippi, increased compensation at lettings over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1858, and carrying the great through mail - - -	\$36,400
Route from Vicksburg to Brandon, increased compensation at lettings and an additional trip daily - - -	6,400
Route from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, increased compensation at lettings and extension to Greenwood - - -	7,375
Route from Brandon to Clinton and Greenboro', until July 1, 1858, service cost \$8,301; since July 1, 1858, service from Brandon to Schoober, Schoober to Clinton, Herbert to Landerdale Springs, and from Landerdale Springs to Greenboro', and cost \$28,800, being an increase of -	21,499

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Juka to Columbus, increased compensation at lettings, and conveyance of through mail	-	-	\$10,233
Route from New Orleans to Gainesville, new service	-	-	2,000
Route from Panola to Grenada, increased compensation at lettings	-	-	3,101

ARKANSAS.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$221,297
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	194,742
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	26,555

This difference is accounted for, as follows:

Route from Napoleon to Pine Bluff, change of service from four-horse coach to steamboat	-	-	-	-	\$10,000
Route from Gaster's Landing to Washington, three additional weekly trips	-	-	-	-	8,100

The following routes mostly established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, put in operation, viz:

Des Arc to Fort Smith	-	-	-	-	\$4,100
Pocahontas to Poplar Bluff	-	-	-	-	447
Pocahontas to Doniphan	-	-	-	-	169
St. Charles to Brownsville	-	-	-	-	725
Danville to Waldron	-	-	-	-	269
Chickela to Roseville	-	-	-	-	199
Mt. Ida to Dallas	-	-	-	-	150
Holly Point to Monticello	-	-	-	-	576
Pine Bluff to Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	740
Sylamore to Locust Grove	-	-	-	-	200
Barrowsville to Dover	-	-	-	-	299
Bloomington to Neoca	-	-	-	-	270
Canton to Antoine	-	-	-	-	375

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents and mail messengers:

For the year ended June 30, 1858, as ascertained September 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$290,829
For the year ended June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	221,297
Difference	-	-	-	-	69,532

Thus accounted for:

Route from Little Rock to Clarkesville, increased compensation at the lettings over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1858	-	-	\$15,600
Route from Little Rock to Batesville, ditto, ditto	-	-	3,250

Route from Jacksonport to Pocahontas, new service	-	\$8,500
Route from Batesville to Pocahontas, increased compensation at lettings, &c	- - - - -	4,389
Route from Fort Smith to Fayetteville, ditto	- -	2,410
Route from Paraclifta to Doaksville	- -	4,042
Route from Hot Springs to Paris, Texas, new service	-	1,399
Route from Camden to Rockport, increased compensation at lettings, &c.	- - - - -	3,961
Route from Camden to Trenton, Louisiana, ditto	-	4,907
Route from Monticello to Monroe, Louisiana, ditto	-	2,202
Route from Hillsboro' to Monroe, Louisiana, ditto	-	850
Route from Hamburg to Columbia, new service	- -	1,200
Route from Columbia to Lake Valley, ditto	- -	450
Route from Grand Lake to Lake Village, ditto	- -	300
Route from Hamburg to Eldorado, ditto	- -	650
Route from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, ditto	- -	1,200
Route from Des Arc to Fort Smith, increased compensation at lettings, &c.	- - - - -	7,700
Route from Grand Lake to Hamburg, ditto	- -	880
Route from Lisbon to Lewisville, ditto	- -	567
Route from Hampton to El Dorado	- -	346
Route from Little Rock to Fort Smith	- -	452
Route from Napoleon to Monticello	- -	876
Route from Murfreesboro' to Adams, new service	- -	490
Route from Eldorado to Warren, increased compensation at lettings, &c.	- - - - -	239
Route from Eldorado to Minden, Louisiana, ditto	- -	1,210
Route from Cut-Off to Bastrop, ditto	- -	889
Route from Little Rock to Hot Springs, new service	-	199

LOUISIANA.

Aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	- - - - -	\$515,932
June 30, 1857	- - - - -	497,029
Difference	- - - - -	<u>18,903</u>

This difference is accounted for as follows:

Route from New Orleans to Berwich, railroad, extended and service increased	- - - - -	\$8,900
Route from New Orleans to Shreveport, service by the trip	- - - - -	<u>1,225</u>

The following routes mostly established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, put into operation, viz:

Route from Vermillion to Mermenton	- - -	\$250
Route from Lake Providence to Bastrop	- - -	620
Route from Pecan Grove to Floyd	- - -	700
Route from Marion to Homer	- - -	640
Route from Harrisburg to Good Water	- - -	400

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Clinton to Prospect Hill	-	-	-	\$1,638
Route from Natchitoches to Shreveport	-	-	-	1,495
Route from Bastrop to Ashton	-	-	-	570
Route from Columbia to Alexandria	-	-	-	800
Route from Lake Providence to Pecan Grove	-	-	-	550
Route from Franklinton to Davidson	-	-	-	295
Route from Moreauville to Alexandria	-	-	-	666

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained on the 30th September, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$848,854
For the year ended June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	515,922
Difference	-	-	-	-	332,922

The above difference is accounted for as follows :

Route from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, increased compensation at lettings, over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1868 ; extension of railroad service and conveyance of through mail	\$20,950
Route from Cheyneyville to Huntsville, Texas, new service	20,500
Route from New Orleans, Louisiana, <i>via</i> Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, California, new service	286,000
Route from New Orleans to Brashear, increased compensation at lettings, with mail messenger service	4,900

TEXAS.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	259,300
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	232,138
Difference	-	-	-	-	27,162

This difference is accounted for by putting into operation new routes established by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, viz :

Route from Austin to Sisterdale	-	-	-	\$500
Route from Wheelock to Springfield	-	-	-	800
Route from Galveston to Crockett, <i>via</i> Liberty	-	-	-	10,000
Route from Dallas to Fort Belknap	-	-	-	1,700
Route from Kaufman to Bonham	-	-	-	596
Route from Alton to Weatherford	-	-	-	700
Route from Camden to Tyler	-	-	-	398
Route from New Braunfels to Fredericksburg	-	-	-	580
Route from Palestine to Alto Springs	-	-	-	698
Route from Crockett to Nacogdoches	-	-	-	600

Route from Clarksville to Quitman	-	-	-	\$644
Route from Henderson to Palestine	-	-	-	1,200
Route from Austin to Fredericksburg	-	-	-	640
Route from Austin to Waco Village	-	-	-	751
Route from La Grange to Richmond	-	-	-	5,000
Route from Coffeerville to Quitman	-	-	-	493
Route from Austin to Hamilton	-	-	-	380
Route from Bennett to Austin	-	-	-	900
Route from Fredericksburg to San Saber	-	-	-	500

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, for the year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained—

September 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$604,363
Year ended June 30, 1850	-	-	-	-	359,300
Difference	-	-	-	-	246,063

This difference is accounted for as follows :

Route from New Orleans to Indianola, new service	-	\$55,000
Route from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, increased compensation at lettings over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1858, and embracing Indianola	-	10,130
Route from Brashear to Indianola, increased compensation at lettings, &c.	-	5,000
Route from Brashear to Galveston, new service	-	45,000
Route from Galveston to Houston, increased compensation at lettings, &c., with three additional trips	-	9,600
Route from Galveston to Liberty, new service (steamboat)	-	11,900
Route from Houston to Austin, increased compensation at lettings, &c.	-	2,070
Route from Galveston to Matagorda, increased compensation at lettings, with additional weekly trip	-	1,500
Route from Galveston to Matagorda via Velasco, increased compensation at lettings, with additional trip	-	750
Route from Houston to Sandy Point, new service	-	500
Route from Cypress to Huntsville, new service	-	2,470
Route from Hempstead to Waco Village, increased compensation at lettings, with an additional trip	-	2,400
Route from Hempstead to Washington, new service	-	1,140
Route from Hempstead to Hodges, new service	-	600
Route from Brenham to Georgetown, new service	-	974
Route from Brenham to Austin, new service	-	672
Route from Washington to Livingston, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips	-	2,325
Route from Richmond to Velasco, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips	-	1,250
Route from Richmond to Victoria, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips	-	1,400

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Richmond to San Antonio, increased compensation at lettings, with improvement of service from three times a week to daily - - -	\$6,470
Route from Columbus to La Grange, increased compensation at lettings, with additional trips - - -	650
Route from Columbus to Cainey, partly new service -	1,500
Route from Bastrop to Seguin, partly new service -	960
Route from Gonzales to La Grange, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips - -	600
Route from Gonzales to Goliad, new service - -	447
Route from Austin to Lampassas, new service - -	695
Route from Austin to Fredericksburg, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips - -	835
Route from Austin to Caldwell, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips - - -	500
Route from San Antonio to Indianola, increased compensation at lettings, service improved to daily - -	2,293
Route from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, increased compensation at lettings, with an additional trip - -	750
Route from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, increased compensation at lettings, with an additional trip - -	1,850
Route from San Antonio to Fredericksburg, increased compensation at lettings, with two additional trips -	1,251
Route from San Antonio to Waco Village, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	2,208
Route from Waco Village to Clarksville, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	8,967
Route from Georgetown to Fort Worth, partly new -	1,030
Route from Fredericksburg to Fort McKavett, new service -	1,000
Route from Eagle Pass to Fort Clark, new service -	590
Route from Burnet Court-House to Fredericksburg, new service - - -	897
Route from Sabine City to Weiss' Bluff, new service -	2,800
Route from Weiss' Bluff to Nacogdoches, new service -	4,000
Route from Nacogdoches to Waco Village, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	3,476
Route from Seguin to Fredericksburg, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	1,450
Route from Seguin to Fredericksburg, <i>via</i> new offices, new service - - -	700
Route from Mission Valley to Yorktown, new service -	675
Route from Saluria to Corpus Christi, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	4,000
Route from Texana to Columbia, partly new - -	526
Route from Corpus Christi to Rio Grande, new service -	890
Route from Brownsville to Laredo, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	1,195
Route from Liberty to Crockett, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	7,300
Route from Independence to Waco Village, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - -	850

Route from Crockett to Tyler, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	\$2,160
Route from Nacogdoches to Tyler, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	1,400
Route from Nacogdoches to Brenham, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	2,674
Route from Nacogdoches to Mount Pleasant, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	2,800
Route from San Augustine to Marshall, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	1,700
Route from Waco Village to Lampassas, new service - - -	634
Route from Waco Village to Weatherford, new service - - -	
Route from Alto Springs to Chambers' Creek, nearly new - - -	2,994
Route from Palestine to Dallas, nearly new - - -	5,424
Route from Henderson to Waco Village, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	4,360
Route from Tyler to Paris, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	3,900
Route from Dallas to Fort Belknap, increased compensation at lettings, with increased service - - -	900
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OHIO.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ended June 30, 1858 - - -	\$591,096
For the year ended June 30, 1857 - - -	575,573
	<hr/>
Difference - - - - -	15,523
Add, by reason of error in report of 1857 - - -	2,40
	<hr/>
Total difference - - - - -	17,923
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This difference is accounted for by the following improvements, ordered during the year :

New routes established by act of Congress, approved August 18, 1856 - - -	\$7,150
Route from Barnesville to Woodsfield, improved from horse to coach - - -	52
Route from Freedom to Hiram, three additional trips between Garrettsville and Hiram - - -	67
Route from Elyria to Elyria, one additional trip - - -	65
Route from Delaware to Prospect, extended to Richmond - - -	95
Route from Circleville to Adelphi, five additional trips between Circleville and Tarlton - - -	632
Route from Bucyrus to Bucyrus, one additional trip - - -	90
Route from Toledo to Goshen, Indiana, railroad, extended to Elkhart, Indiana - - -	3,900
Route from Dayton to Sidney, railroad, extended to Lima - - -	1,700

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Columbus to Portsmouth, six additional trips between Circleville and Chillicothe	-	-	-	\$500
Route from Jacksonville to Loramies, new service	-	-	-	70
Mail messenger, appointed at Piqua	-	-	-	100
Mail messenger, appointed at Newark	-	-	-	180
Mail messenger, appointed at Steubenville	-	-	-	150
Mail messenger, appointed at Swanton	-	-	-	50
Mail messenger, appointed at Barton	-	-	-	50
One route agent, appointed on route from Toledo to Elkhart	-	-	-	800
One route agent, appointed on route from Dayton to Lima	-	-	-	600

Additional allowances for the supply of new offices on regular routes, where the distance has been increased, &c., not enumerated.

KENTUCKY.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	\$194,927
For the year ending June 30, 1857	-	-	-	163,001
Difference	-	-	-	31,926

Thus accounted for :

Letting to contract new mail routes created by the act of August 18, 1856, to go into operation July 1, 1857	-	-	-	\$19,331
Steamboat service: Paducah to Evansville, let to contract September 28, 1857	-	-	-	8,000
Additional expense incurred in reletting the route from Louisville, Kentucky, to Shawneetown, Illinois, under advertisement of February 6, 1857	-	-	-	7,891
There are deductions for unnecessary service during the year not here enumerated, which will account for the excess.				

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained on the 30th September, 1858	-	-	-	\$288,898
For the year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	194,927
Difference	-	-	-	93,971

Accounted for thus :

Putting in operation the steamboat route between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois, 376 miles, three times a week	-	-	-	\$24,700
Route from Louisville to Lexington, increased compensation at lettings over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1858	-	-	-	1,300

Route from Louisville to Nashville	-	-	-	\$9,720
Route from Louisville to New Haven	-	-	-	6,750
Route from Louisville to Chaplin	-	-	-	250
Route from Mount Washington to Chaplin	-	-	-	303
Route from New Haven to Lebanon	-	-	-	104
Route from Shelbyville to La Grange	-	-	-	125
Route from Nicholasville to Covington	-	-	-	1,200
Route from Lexington to Covington	-	-	-	400
Route from Lexington to Owingsville, &c.	-	-	-	1,992
Route from Lexington to Loudon	-	-	-	4,600
Route from Nicholasville to Harrodsburg	-	-	-	500
Route from Georgetown to Owenton	-	-	-	191
Route from Jericho to Bedford	-	-	-	63
Route from Warsaw to Williamstown	-	-	-	156
Route from Augusta to Brookville	-	-	-	75
Route from Mount Sterling to Marysville	-	-	-	450
Route from Mount Sterling to Piketon	-	-	-	400
Route from Owingsville to Orangeville	-	-	-	499
Route from Owingsville to Cattlesburg	-	-	-	300
Route from Maysville to Cattlesburg	-	-	-	200
Route from Grayson to Havrehill	-	-	-	143
Route from Piketon to Osborn's Ford	-	-	-	100
Route from Richmond to Irvine	-	-	-	219
Route from Stanford to Bryantsville	-	-	-	1,000
Route from Stanford to Albany	-	-	-	3,000
Route from Danville to Loudon	-	-	-	2,035
Route from Danville to Lebanon	-	-	-	825
Route from Elizabethtown to Columbia	-	-	-	321
Route from Lebanon to Glasgow	-	-	-	4,900
Route from Columbia to Burkesville	-	-	-	747
Route from Columbia to Monticello	-	-	-	314
Route from Campbellton to Columbia	-	-	-	1,446
Route from Glasgow to Albany	-	-	-	225
Route from Glasgow to Columbia	-	-	-	250
Route from Scottsville to Bowling Green	-	-	-	132
Route from Franklin to Columbus	-	-	-	1,070
Route from Bowling Green to Hartford	-	-	-	377
Route from Elkton to Greenville	-	-	-	369
Route from Russellville to Hartford	-	-	-	100
Route from Greenville to Hardinsburg	-	-	-	100
Route from Hartford to Owensboro'	-	-	-	390
Route from Brandenburg to Cedar Grove	-	-	-	80
Route from Morganfield to Uniontown	-	-	-	60
Route from Cloverport to Worthington	-	-	-	50
Route from Hawesville to Cannellton	-	-	-	60
Route from Owensboro' to Madisonville	-	-	-	80
Route from Owensboro' to Russellville	-	-	-	315
Route from Elkton to Clarksville	-	-	-	330
Route from Hopkinsville to Henderson	-	-	-	1,985
Route from Paducah to Huntingdon	-	-	-	2,250
Route from Paducah to Smithland	-	-	-	252

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Princeton to Cadiz	-	-	-	-	\$145
Route from Marion to Morganfield	-	-	-	-	106
Route from Salem to Golconda	-	-	-	-	81
Route from Paducah to Hickman	-	-	-	-	149
Route from Paducah to Murray	-	-	-	-	433
Route from Paducah to Cairo	-	-	-	-	1,645
Route from Paducah to Evansville	-	-	-	-	4,000
For new mail routes established by Congress and put into operation on the 1st July, 1858	-	-	-	-	6,403
Items under \$50 not enumerated.					

TENNESSEE.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

Year ended June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$190,232 00
Same year ended June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	168,682 00
Difference	-	-	-	-	21,550 00

Thus accounted for:

Letting to contract new mail routes created by act of Congress of August 18, 1856, to go into operation July 1, 1857	-	-	-	-	\$4,163 00
Short, estimate of expense in putting up service in railroad cars and four-horse coaches daily between Bristol and Russellville at \$150 per mile per annum	-	-	-	-	3,450 00
Route from Rutledge to Dandridge, additional weekly trip	-	-	-	-	153 50
Route from Kingsport to Jonesboro', additional weekly trip	-	-	-	-	96 00
Route from Bluntsville to Bristol, let to contract	-	-	-	-	300 00
Route from McMinnville to Pelham, to supply Bersheba Springs, (4 months,)	-	-	-	-	100 00
Route from Fayetteville to Salem, additional trip per week	-	-	-	-	180 00
Route from Trenton to Dresden, additional trip per week	-	-	-	-	148 00
Route from Sharon to Covington, let to contract	-	-	-	-	250 00
Route from Dover to Hopkinsville, let to contract	-	-	-	-	300 00
Route from Copper Mines to Murphy, additional trip	-	-	-	-	356 00
Route from Knoxville to Russellville, increased pay to \$150 a mile, (old pay \$50) for daily service by accelerated schedule and to take the great through mails, &c.	-	-	-	-	4,850 00
Appointment of a route agent on railroad between Memphis and Brownsville	-	-	-	-	750 00
Charged to Tennessee in report of June 30, 1858, as her portion of expense for consolidated service, (route 9505a,) between Louisville and Nashville, the sum of \$9,256, against \$2,853, which was her portion in the previous report.	-	-	-	-	\$6,403

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including local agents, route agents, and mail messengers, for year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained Sept. 30, 1858				-	\$275,603
Same, year ended June 30, 1858				-	190,232
Difference				-	85,371

Thus accounted for :

Route from Nashville to Lebanon, increased compensation at lettings over corresponding service under old contract, which expired June 30, 1858				-	\$1,000
Route from Nashville to Chattanooga, expired June 30, 1858				-	6,000
Route from Columbia to Tuscumbia, expired June 30, 1858				-	1,725
Route from Nashville to Cairo, extended to Memphis, expired June 30, 1858				-	31,362
Route from Lebanon to Loudon, expired June 30, 1858				-	3,159
Route from Knoxville to Bristol, expired June 30, 1858				-	6,535
Route from Knoxville to Dalton, expired June 30, 1858				-	5,500
Route from Rutledge to Dandridge, expired June 30, 1858				-	1,193
Route from Taylorsville to Abingdon, expired June 30, 1858				-	2,380
Route from Greenville to Ashville, expired June 30, 1858				-	2,000
Route from Columbia to Morr's station, expired June 30, 1858				-	7,066
Route from Camden to Hickman, expired June 30, 1858				-	2,180
Route from Huntingdon to Jackson, expired June 30, 1858				-	1,603
Route from Waynesboro' to Corinth, expired June 30, 1858				-	2,700
Route from Waynesboro' to Jackson, expired June 30, 1858				-	1,900
For new mail routes established by Congress and put in operation on the 1st of July, 1858				-	11,601

MISSOURI.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, year ended June 30, 1858				-	\$485,962
Same, year ended June 30, 1857				-	273,663
Difference				-	212,299

Thus accounted for :

Letting to contract new mail routes created by act of August 18, 1856, to go into operation on the 1st of July, 1857				-	\$9,996
Route from St. Joseph's to Council Bluffs, four additional trips per week, ordered at <i>pro rata</i>				-	5,937
Route from St. Joseph's to Salt Lake city, contract ordered for once a week, service in four-mule coaches, at				-	190,000
Route from Warsaw to Springfield, additional weekly trip				-	831
Route from Frémont to Fort Scott, two additional trips				-	726

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Springfield to Fayetteville, Arkansas, three additional weekly trips - - - -	\$1,749
Route from Quincy, Illinois, to St. Joseph's, Missouri; three additional weekly trips ordered - - -	9,000
<hr/>	
Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including local agents, route agents, and mail messengers, year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained on September 30, 1858 - - - -	\$623,286
Same, year ended June 30, 1858 - - - -	485,962
<hr/>	
Difference - - - -	137,324
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Thus accounted for :

Amount of increased compensation at the late lettings over that for the service which expired on the 30th June last, arising from various causes, viz :

Route from St. Louis to Tipton - - - -	\$8,825
Route from St. Louis to Mexico - - - -	4,290
Route from St. Louis to Keokuk - - - -	5,000
Route from Jefferson City to Booneville - - - -	1,460
Route from Jefferson City to Warsaw - - - -	1,710
Route from Jefferson City to Tuscumbia - - - -	587
Route from Jefferson City to Little Piney - - - -	531
Route from Jefferson City to Glasgow - - - -	800
Route from Port William to Little Prairie - - - -	669
Route from St. Charles to Hannibal - - - -	1,500
Route from Labadie to Hamburg - - - -	534
Route from Fulton to Shelbina - - - -	900
Route from Paris to Kirksville - - - -	768
Route from Quincy to St. Joseph - - - -	3,200
Route from Hannibal to Paris - - - -	479
Route from Canton to Trenton - - - -	1,160
Route from Canton to Lancaster - - - -	748
Route from Alexandria to Memphis - - - -	400
Route from Bloomington to Huntsville - - - -	500
Route from Glasgow to Liberty - - - -	5,906
Route from Brunswick to Chillicothe - - - -	398
Route from Brunswick to Linneus - - - -	457
Route from Princeton to Chillicothe - - - -	390
Route from Chillicothe to Bethany - - - -	283
Route from Richmond to Gallatin - - - -	698
Route from Crab Orchard to Plattsburg - - - -	352
Route from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs - - - -	4,390
Route from St. Joseph to Albany - - - -	751
Route from Liberty to Weston - - - -	2,250
Route from Independence to St. Joseph - - - -	3,330
Route from Independence to Santa Fé - - - -	6,999
Route from Independence to Harrisonville - - - -	2,000
Route from Independence to Liberty - - - -	648
Route from Warrensburg to Lexington - - - -	450

Route from Lexington to Calhoun	-	-	-	\$300
Route from Booneville to Independence	-	-	-	4,910
Route from Booneville to Fayette	-	-	-	373
Route from Booneville to Versailles	-	-	-	750
Route from California to Georgetown	-	-	-	3,098
Route from Georgetown to Marshall	-	-	-	500
Route from Georgetown to Clinton	-	-	-	374
Route from Georgetown to Pleasant Hill	-	-	-	5,556
Route from Warsaw to Springfield	-	-	-	2,000
Route from Bolivar to Fort Scott	-	-	-	500
Route from Ocala to Fort Scott	-	-	-	657
Route from Springfield to St. Leger	-	-	-	350
Route from Springfield to Fayetteville	-	-	-	1,000
Route from Springfield to Neosho	-	-	-	810
Route from Springfield to Forsyth	-	-	-	280
Route from Springfield to Greenfield	-	-	-	227
Route from Iron Mountain to Cape Girardeau	-	-	-	1,163
For new mail routes established by Congress, and put in operation on the 1st July, 1858	-	-	-	61,225

The excess is caused by curtailments of expenses not enumerated on routes where the present cost is less than under the old contract.

IOWA.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

Year ended June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$141,398
Year ended June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	116,297
Difference	-	-	-	-	25,101

Thus accounted for :

Letting to contract new mail routes created by act of August 18, 1856, to go into operation July 1, 1857	-	\$8,882
Additional expense for railroad service on route from Keokuk to Bentonsport cost \$2,000, and saved \$1,000 by curtailment of 9300, difference	-	1,000
Route from Iowa City to Montezuma, extended to end at Grennell, cost additional	-	740
Route from Iowa City to Des Moines, three additional weekly trips	-	2,000
Route from Muscatine to Columbus City, contract ordered with railroad company	-	1,100
Route from Davenport to Iowa City, with branch Well-ton Junction to Muscatine, contract ordered	-	3,435
Route from Fulton to Cedar rapids, contract ordered with Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad Company	-	4,200
Route from Dubuque to Delhi, three additional trips per week	-	300
Route from Delhi to Independence, three additional trips per week	-	300

ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Route from Centreville to Clarendo, one additional trip per week - - - - -	\$667
Route from Adell to Magnolia, 50 per cent. additional compensation for an additional horse, the mails being too heavy to be conveyed by one horse - - - - -	580

There are other minor items of cost not here enumerated.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ended June 30, 1859, as ascertained September 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$214,564
Same, year ended June 30, 1857 - - - - -	141,398
Difference - - - - -	73,166

Thus accounted for :

Route from Keokuk to Rock Island, increased compensation at lettings over corresponding service under old contract which expired June 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$6,240
Route from Keokuk to Burlington, ditto, ditto - - - - -	710
Route from Charleston to Mount Pleasant, ditto, ditto - - - - -	600
Route from Keosauqua to Memphis, ditto, ditto - - - - -	50
Route from Mount Sterling to Alexandria, ditto, ditto - - - - -	245
Route from Rome to Fairfield, ditto, ditto - - - - -	4,090
Route from Fairfield to Bloomfield, ditto, ditto - - - - -	605
Route from Mount Pleasant to Washington, ditto, ditto - - - - -	62
Route from Salem to Columbus City, ditto, ditto - - - - -	85
Route from Burlington to Muscatine, ditto, ditto - - - - -	510
Route from Iowa City to Fairfield, ditto, ditto - - - - -	540
Route from Iowa City to Dubuque, ditto, ditto - - - - -	502
Route from Iowa City to Des Moines, ditto, ditto - - - - -	4,175
Route from Iowa City to Sigourney, ditto, ditto - - - - -	158
Route from Muscatine to Davenport, ditto, ditto - - - - -	133
Route from Davenport to Walnut Fork, ditto, ditto - - - - -	123
Route from Wilton Junction to Iowa City, ditto, ditto - - - - -	188
Route from Tipton to Dewitt, ditto, ditto - - - - -	212
Route from Marengo to Marietta, ditto, ditto - - - - -	438
Route from Marengo to Toledo, ditto, ditto - - - - -	576
Route from Centre Point to Quasqueton, ditto, ditto - - - - -	50
Route from Cedar Rapids to Cedar Falls, ditto, ditto - - - - -	935
Route from Cedar Rapids to Waterloo, ditto, ditto - - - - -	645
Route from Cedar Rapids to Toledo, ditto, ditto - - - - -	587
Route from Cedar Rapids to Marengo, ditto, ditto - - - - -	564
Route from Sabula to Savannah, ditto, ditto - - - - -	50
Route from Andrew to Quasqueton, ditto, ditto - - - - -	275
Route from Bellevue to Dewitt, ditto, ditto - - - - -	80
Route from Dubuque to Davenport, ditto, ditto - - - - -	211
Route from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, ditto, ditto - - - - -	1,683
Route from Dubuque to Garnaville, ditto, ditto - - - - -	455
Route from Dubuque to Rochester, ditto, ditto - - - - -	216

Route from Dubuque to Decorrah, ditto, ditto	-	-	\$1,743
Route from Dubuque to Decorrah, (by New Vienna,) ditto, ditto	-	-	1,777
Route from Dubuque to Maynoketa, ditto, ditto	-	-	150
Route from Dubuque to Cascade, ditto, ditto	-	-	83
Route from Delhi to Marion, ditto, ditto	-	-	128
Route from Delhi to Garnaville, ditto, ditto	-	-	81
Route from Elkader to Decorrah, ditto, ditto	-	-	308
Route from Monona to Colmar, ditto, ditto	-	-	90
Route from Monona to Lansing, ditto, ditto	-	-	322
Route from Monona to Lansing, via Ion, &c., ditto, ditto	-	-	200
Route from Lansing to Decorrah, ditto, ditto	-	-	544
Route from West Union to Prairie du Chien, ditto, ditto	-	-	100
Route from West Union to Osage, ditto, ditto	-	-	660
Route from Prairie du Chien to Elliotta, ditto, ditto	-	-	518
Route from Cedar Falls to Fort Dodge, ditto, ditto	-	-	2,645
Route from Waterloo to Nevada, ditto, ditto	-	-	848
Route from Marietta to Iowa Falls, ditto, ditto	-	-	680
Route from Marietta to Newton, ditto, ditto	-	-	200
Route from Indianola to Princeton, ditto, ditto	-	-	161
Route from Knoxville to Decatur, ditto, ditto	-	-	176
Route from Knoxville to Des Moines, ditto, ditto	-	-	110
Route from Ottumwa to Des Moines, ditto, ditto	-	-	4,420
Route from Oskaloosa to Newton, ditto, ditto	-	-	100
Route from Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs, ditto, ditto	-	-	4,600
Route from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, ditto, ditto	-	-	3,445
Route from Des Moines to Winterset, ditto, ditto	-	-	225
Route from Des Moines to Fort Dodge, ditto, ditto	-	-	1,200
Route from Adell to Magnolia, ditto, ditto	-	-	150
Route from Bloomfield to Centreville, ditto, ditto	-	-	100
Route from Centreville to Clarinda, ditto, ditto	-	-	1,700
Route from Charleston to Princeton, ditto, ditto	-	-	325
Route from Quincy to Sidney, ditto, ditto	-	-	536
Route from Clarinda to Maryville, ditto, ditto	-	-	78
Route from Council Bluffs to Sioux City, ditto, ditto	-	-	1,009
Route from Fort Dodge to Algona, ditto, ditto	-	-	184
For new mail routes established by Congress and put in operation July 1, 1858	-	-	<u>23,093</u>

ILLINOIS.

Aggregate cost of mail transportation, including local agents, route agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending June 30, 1857	-	-	\$451,354
For the year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	444,200
Difference, (decrease)	-	-	<u>7,154</u>

In the aggregate the service has been improved, as will be seen on examining the following items, ordered during the year:

Cost of 14 new routes, established by Congress and put into operation	-	-	\$6,613
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ESTIMATES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Cost in extending service on the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, 53 miles - - - - -	\$4,936
Cost in extending service on the Quincy and Toledo railroad, 40 miles - - - - -	2,000
Cost of 12 mail messengers for service in consequence of the discontinuance of routes and for the increased railroad service - - - - -	620
The decreased expense in the aggregate is caused by the transfer of the Illinois section of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to Indiana, reducing the amount in the total - - - - -	14,700
By the discontinuance of service on routes where the offices could be better supplied by mail messengers and railroad service - - - - -	6,595

Cost of minor improvements on small routes, supplying new offices, county seats, &c., not enumerated.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending September 30, 1858 - - - - -	\$496,658
For the year ending June 30, 1858 - - - - -	444,200
Difference, (increase) - - - - -	52,548

This difference is accounted for, in part, by the following additions and improvements incurred in the general lettings:

New routes established by Congress and put into operation	\$6,406
Route from Cottage Hill to West Wheeling, two additional trips - - - - -	300
Route from Joliet to Montgomery, extended and improved	646
Route from Charleston to Olney, extended, with five additional trips - - - - -	1,700
Route from Xenia to Mount Vernon, extended, with three additional trips - - - - -	964
Route from Carlisle to Hillsboro', two additional trips - - - - -	600
Route from Mendon to Fowler's Station, four additional trips	
Route from Quincy to Payson, four additional trips - - - - -	246
Route from Hamilton to Oquawka, improved service - - - - -	853
Route from Plymouth to Keokuk, increased expense - - - - -	300
Route from Rock Island to Oquawka, one additional trip - - - - -	813

Railroad service.

The expenses incurred additional upon the following routes have resulted chiefly in *equalizing* the pay and increasing the service from single to double daily trips.

Route from Chicago to Janesville - - - - -	\$3,640
Route from Chicago to Fulton - - - - -	3,400
Route from Chicago to Centralia, (double service) - - - - -	14,457
Route from Dunleith to Cairo - - - - -	5,650
Route from Chicago to East Burlington, extension - - - - -	1,600

Route from Elgin to White Water	-	-	-	\$482
Route from Joliet to Lake Station, (transferred)	-	-	-	2,250
Route from State Line to Naples	-	-	-	4,368
Route from Chenoa to Burlington	-	-	-	3,575

The aggregate minor changes for supplying new offices, county seats, changing of routes, and items not enumerated, will not vary the general result.

INDIANA.

Aggregate annual amount of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$281,737
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	234,951
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	46,786
Add, by reason of omission in report of 1858	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Total difference	-	-	-	-	-	48,036

This difference is accounted for by the following improvements ordered during the year:

Route from Indianapolis to Dayton, improved from coach to railroad	-	-	-	-	\$823
Route from New Albany to Michigan City, the pay was increased because the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company threw down the mails on a connecting route, thereby increasing the number and weight of the mails transported over said route	-	-	-	-	4,600
Route from Cincinnati to Vincennes, railroad extended to St. Louis, and the great eastern and western mails transferred to it	-	-	-	-	30,575
Route from Richmond to Logansport, railroad, pay was increased when the company completed the connecting link between Anderson and Kokomo, enabling it to carry the through mails	-	-	-	-	2,371
One mail messenger appointed at Lebanon	-	-	-	-	78
One mail messenger appointed at Edinburg	-	-	-	-	60
One mail messenger appointed at Ligonier	-	-	-	-	96
One mail messenger appointed at Warsaw	-	-	-	-	96
Two route agents appointed between Indianapolis and Dayton	-	-	-	-	1,600
Two route agents appointed between Jeffersonville and Seymour	-	-	-	-	1,400
Seven route agents appointed between Cincinnati and St. Louis	-	-	-	-	5,950
Additional allowances for the supply of new offices on regular routes, where the distance has been increased, not enumerated.					

MICHIGAN.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$190,060
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	175,661
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	<u>14,399</u>

This difference is accounted for in part by the additions and improvements ordered during the year, as follows:

New routes established by Congress and put into operation	\$9,403
Cost attending the extension of the Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo railroad 15 miles -	1,471
Cost attending the extension of the Detroit and Milwaukie railroad 57½ miles -	3,826
Aggregate cost of four additional route agents, required by the extension and increase of service on railroads -	1,400
The other changes in the service are immaterial, reducing instead of increasing the expense in the aggregate.	

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including local agents and mail messengers—

September 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	\$206,597
June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	190,060
Difference	-	-	-	-	<u>16,537</u>

The difference is accounted for in part by the following additional expenses incurred at the general lettings—

Cost of 17 new routes established by Congress and put in operation -	\$3,773
Route from Ontonagon to Warsaw, one additional trip -	1,040
Route from Grand Rapids to Croton, one additional trip -	167
Route from Manister to Grand Traverse, one additional trip -	1,150
Route from Detroit to Ontonagon, improved service (steamboats) -	5,440
Additional pay to the Detroit and Milwaukie railroad for double service -	3,942
Extending service on railroad route from Adrian to Jackson	560
Aggregate minor changes for supplying new offices, county seats, &c., not enumerated.	

WISCONSIN.

Aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route and local agents and mail messengers—

For the year ended June 30, 1858 -	-	-	-	\$133,169
For the year ended June 30, 1857 -	-	-	-	127,947
Difference	-	-	-	<u>5,222</u>

This difference is accounted for as follows :

New routes established by act of Congress, approved August 18, 1856 -	\$2,984
Extension of mail service on La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad -	2,100

Minor improvements, such as furnishing the mail to new offices, not enumerated.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers—

For the year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained on September 30, 1858 -	\$169,318
For the year ending June 30, 1858 -	133,169
Difference -	<u>36,149</u>

This difference is accounted for as follows :

New routes established by Congress and put in operation July 1, 1858 -	\$9,600
Two additional route agents appointed, owing to extension of railroads -	1,200
Warren and Mineral Point railroad. New road, on which mail service was ordered, at the rate of \$50 per mile per annum -	1,650
La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad extended to La Crosse, and service increased to twice daily, except Sunday, at \$100 per mile per annum -	13,465
Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, pay increased to \$100 per mile per annum for double daily, except Sunday, service -	7,640
Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroad extended to Oshkosh -	1,064
Milwaukee and Columbus railroad, pay increased from \$42 86 to \$50 per mile per annum -	459
Milwaukee and Horicon railroad, pay increased from \$42 86 to \$50 per mile per annum -	307
Racine and Mississippi railroad, pay increased from \$42 86 to \$50 per mile per annum -	721

MINNESOTA.

Aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route and local agents and mail messengers—

For the year ended June 30, 1858 -	\$90,096
For the year ended June 30, 1857 -	57,069
Difference -	<u>33,027</u>

This difference is accounted for by the following additions and improvements ordered during the year:

New routes established by act of Congress August 18, 1856	\$18,720
Three additional route agents on steamboat line between St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dubuque, Iowa	2,100
Route from St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, three additional trips per week	1,000
Route from St. Anthony to Monticello, extended to St. Cloud, and one additional trip per week	1,516
Route from Hastings to Faribault, five additional trips per week	360
Improvement of winter service for conveyance of through mails between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul	9,000

Minor improvements, such as furnishing mail to new offices, county seats, &c., &c., not enumerated.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route and local agents, and mail messengers, for the year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained—

September 30, 1858	\$190,314
June 30, 1858	90,096
Difference	100,218

This difference is accounted for by the following additions and improvements:

New routes established by act of Congress of March 3, 1857	\$15,620
Additional cost of steamboat service between St. Paul and Galena, formerly nine trips per week, six at \$50 and three at \$20 per round trip; now twelve trips per week, six at \$50 per round trip, carrying the through mail between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, and six at \$250 per round trip, carrying through and way mails between Galena, Illinois, and St. Paul, these being the lowest bids received	44,400
Additional cost on sixteen routes, the aggregate length of which is 1,161 miles, let in 1857 for the aggregate nominal sum of \$1,627, the bidders expecting the benefit of the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, granting pre-emption rights to mail contractors in Territories west of the Mississippi river, now let for \$16,328, these being the lowest bids	14,701
Additional cost on eleven routes, the aggregate annual cost of which was \$10,078 previous to July 1, 1858, now let for the aggregate annual sum of \$23,099, these being the lowest bids received	13,021
Route from Crow Wing to St. Joseph's, one additional trip per month	2,576
Route from Red Wing to Le Sueur, two additional trips per week	1,500

Route from Red Wing to St. Nicholas, one additional trip per week	\$900
Route from Red Wing to Winnebago City, one additional trip per week	1,514
Route from Reed's Landing to Faribault, two additional trips per week	1,095
Route from Brownsville to Carimona, two additional trips per week	1,600
Route from Chatfield to La Crosse, two additional trips per week	600
Route from Canon City to New Dublin, one additional trip per week	750
Route from Rochester to Faribault, two additional trips per week	<u>1,200</u>

Route from Faribault to Henderson, service increased from semi-monthly to weekly.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers :

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$28,529
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	<u>24,635</u>
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3,894</u>

This difference is accounted for by new routes established by act of Congress of 18th of August, 1856, and put into operation, as follows :

Route from Nebraska City to Marysville, extended to Le-compton, Kansas	-	-	-	-	\$2,984
Route from Omadi to Sergeant's Bluff	-	-	-	-	560
Route from Wyoming to Salt Creek	-	-	-	-	<u>324</u>

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, for the year ending 30th June 1859, as ascertained on the—

30th September, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	\$39,939
Year ended June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	<u>28,529</u>
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	<u>11,410</u>

This difference is accounted for as follows :

New service from Columbus to Fort Kearny	-	-	\$9,989
New service from Logan to Sioux City	-	-	200
New service from Dakota to Breckinridge	-	-	600
New service from Kenosha to Sidney, Iowa	-	-	600

KANSAS TERRITORY.

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers:

June 30, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$36,748
June 30, 1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,013
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,735

This difference is accounted for by new routes established by the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, and put into operation, as follows, viz:

Route from Ossawatimie to Neosho City	-	-	-	\$547
Route from Cofachique to Emporia	-	-	-	647
Route from Fort Scott to Cofachique	-	-	-	543
Route from Emporia to Council Grove	-	-	-	373
Route from Sac and Fox agency to Le Roy	-	-	-	443
Route from Lecompton to Richardson	-	-	-	1,273
Route from Shermanville to Cofachique	-	-	-	585
Three additional trips ordered from Westport to Lecompton				2,229
Two additional weekly trips from Westport to Fort Scott				2,680
Two additional weekly trips from Leavenworth to Whiteheads				848
One trip from Westport to Atchison	-	-	-	162
Additional compensation for change of route from Fort Leavenworth to Ossawatimie	-	-	-	1,056

Aggregate annual cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, for year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained September, 30, 1858	\$144,132
Year ended June, 30, 1858	36,748

Difference	107,384
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This difference is accounted for by putting into operation routes lately established by law and improvement of others, as follows:

NEW ROUTES.

From Kansas, Missouri, to Stockton, California	\$80,000
Westport, Missouri, to Cofachique	700
Butler to Council Grove	1,997
Fort Scott to Mannaton	119
Fort Scott to Mapleton	139
Fort Scott to Bentonville	2,395
Lawrence to Humboldt	1,200
Lecompton to Ossawatimie	1,800
Lecompton to Marysville	4,444
Lecompton to Richardson	356
Lecompton to Paola	543

From Kansas to Lecompton.....	\$900
Leavenworth to Lawrence.....	1,000
Leavenworth to Lecompton, (improved).....	2,400
Leavenworth to Kansas Falls, (improved).....	6,944
St. Joseph to Lecompton, (new).....	2,590

PACIFIC SECTION.

(Embracing California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Washington Territories.)

Cost of service, June 30, 1858.....	\$392,434
Cost of service, June 30, 1857.....	242,766

Difference.....	149,668
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Cost of service for year ending June 30, 1859, as ascertained September 30, 1858.....	\$1,126,070
Cost of service June 30, 1858.....	392,434

Estimated excess of cost for year ending June 30, 1859, over that for year ending June 30, 1858.....	733,636
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The increase of cost for year ending June 30, 1858, was almost entirely owing to the following new service let to contract during the year, viz:

Steamboat route, semi-monthly, from San Francisco, California, to Olympia, Washington Territory, 950 miles	\$122,500
Steamboat route, weekly, from Olympia to Bellingham Bay, about 200 miles.....	22,400
Horseback routes, 150 miles in length, in Washington Territory.....	1,848
The increase of cost for quarter ending September 30, 1858, resulted from the letting of the overland mail from Memphis and St. Louis to San Francisco, 3,160 miles, twice a week, in coaches, at.....	600,000
And of the weekly route from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Placerville, California, about 900 miles.....	130,000

And increase of cost produced by the lettings in the spring of 1858, for a new term of contracts for the section commencing July 1, 1858.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF
THE UNITED STATES, &c.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

A plan for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue.

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1859.

SIR: The third section of the act of 14th June, 1858, making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the next session of Congress a plan and estimates for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, in accordance with the general recommendations of his last annual report."

In compliance with the requirements of this law, I have prepared and now transmit to Congress a bill to reorganize the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery for the same, and regulating the appointment of officers of the customs.

This bill is accompanied with an estimate of the amount of expenditure that will be required under its provisions which, compared with the expenditures under existing laws, exhibits a proposed reduction of over four hundred thousand dollars.

The provisions of the bill and the accompanying estimates, are so plain and explicit that any detailed explanation of them is deemed unnecessary.

There are at present one hundred and sixteen ports of entry; it is proposed to reduce the number to seventy-five. There are eighty-six ports of delivery, of which number it is proposed to discontinue altogether, twenty-one. The number of ports of delivery is increased

by the bill, but it will be seen that the most of them will only be inspectors' stations, though technically called ports of delivery.

If a bill were prepared looking alone to the collection of the revenue, all the interior ports of delivery might be abolished and a still further reduction of expense effected. This is not recommended as it would be attended with considerable inconvenience to the commercial interests of those localities where a large business is transacted. This reason does not apply in the cases where the discontinuance is recommended.

In connexion with the reorganization of the collection districts it is proposed by the bill to reduce the number of officers and employés. The salaries, as a general rule, remain unchanged. As the labors of the officers will be increased by the reduction of their number, it would be unjust to reduce their compensation, except in the few instances where the business of the office would seem to justify it. In a few cases the salaries have been increased, in view of the inadequacy of the present compensation, as well as the increased labors and responsibilities caused by the reduction.

The changes which the bill proposes in these respects are radical. They are based upon the most reliable information which the department could obtain. It must be left to future experience to correct such errors as may be committed. In arranging so vast and complicated a machinery, it would be strange if errors were not made; and hence the power of correction should be left with the department, under such restrictions as Congress may see proper to impose.

In reference to the discretion vested in this department, by the 4th section of the act to discontinue ports of delivery at which the revenue received does not amount to \$10,000, I have to state that I have exercised that authority but in a single instance; preferring to submit such changes to Congress, as part of a general reorganization of collection districts, as is now done in the accompanying bill.

Of the amount annually paid at this time for rent of custom-houses and public stores, the sum of \$148,344 80 is paid under contracts made by the department in 1846, which continue in force for several years to come. The last of them will expire in 1864.

Upon the expiration of these contracts, this entire amount can be saved, as the general government has no use for them, and only retains possession and control of them now because it cannot be relieved from the contracts.

Another branch of expenditure, now charged to the expense of collecting the revenue, grows out of the revenue cutter system. Statement marked A, appended to this report, will show the number of vessels engaged in this service, and the expense of maintaining them during the last fiscal year. For what purpose is this service kept up? If the object is to aid our custom-house officers in the collection of the revenue, by enabling them to board and examine vessels entering their ports, it can be dispensed with. Other arrangements, less expensive and more effective, should be substituted. At the larger ports, there could be kept small steam-tugs, which would involve much less expenditure, and at the same time be more useful; whilst

at the other ports, the present arrangements have been found sufficient for all necessary purposes.

There are, however, two other objects contemplated in keeping up the revenue cutter service : 1st, the prevention of smuggling, and 2d, the relief afforded to vessels in distress on our coast.

It is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether both these objects cannot be better accomplished by the naval service. The gradual increase of naval vessels, and especially that class which would be the best suited to these objects, is a policy which commends itself very strongly to our favorable consideration. In carrying out such a policy, I see no good reason why this expenditure, now imposed upon the revenue service, may not be saved; and that, too, without adding materially to the expense of the navy. The most serious objection which has occurred to my mind is the disposition to be made of the officers now attached to the revenue cutter service. Many of them have long been connected with it, and have given repeated proofs of their ability and faithfulness; and it would seem a harsh judgment to discharge them uncereemoniously from the public service. To incorporate them into the navy is attended with objections and difficulties which seem to be insurmountable.

They might, however, be transferred and attached to the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and continued in the public service until their present commissions should terminate by death, resignation, or removal; and the power should be given to transfer, to an assimilated rank in the navy, those who might by meritorious conduct prove themselves worthy of it.

That portion of the expense of collecting the revenue which is classed under the head of contingent expenses, must be left, in a great measure, under the control of the department.

Every effort will be made to reduce it to the lowest point.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

Statement showing the amount expended under the heads of pay of officers and men, cost of supplies of rations and ship chandlery, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, for the following revenue cutters:

No.	Name of cutter.	Station.	Pay roll.	Rations.	Chandlery.	Total.
1	Jackson	Eastport, Maine	\$6,442 75	\$788 70	\$637 64	\$7,869 09
2	Caleb Cushing.....	Portland, Maine	6,305 08	1,302 60	489 91	8,097 59
3	Morris	Boston, Mass.....	6,384 71	1,230 90	604 39	8,220 00
4	J. Campbell	New London, Conn.....	7,118 27	994 78	554 71	8,667 76
5	Washington	New York, N. Y.....	7,586 89	1,208 80	1,186 41	9,972 10
6	Harriet Lane*	New York, N. Y.....	4,049 34	812 40	707 33	5,569 07
7	Forward	Wilmington, Del.....	6,693 30	929 82	613 08	8,166 20
8	Philip Allent†	Baltimore, Md.....	10,920 94	1,407 30	508 33	12,837 57
9	Duane	Norfolk, Va.....	7,900 86	1,892 62	762 01	9,845 49
10	Wm. Aikin	Charleston, S. C.....	6,768 30	1,014 28	731 23	8,513 81
11	J. C. Dobbin, (or Taney)	Savannah, Ga.....	8,852 00	1,208 49	583 02	10,643 51
12	Robert McClelland.....	Mobile, Ala.....	6,820 23	1,189 62	569 58	8,580 13
13	Lewis Cass	New Orleans, La.....	6,598 38	1,522 68	668 69	8,790 75
14	Henry Dodge	Galveston, Texas.....	6,693 26	7,176 14	685 25	8,565 35
15	Wm. L. Marcy	San Francisco, Cal.....	8,391 93	2,753 78	2,885 25	14,030 96
16	Joseph Lane	Astoria, Oregon.....	1,946 23	3,105 00	904 43	5,955 66
17	Jefferson Davis	Puget's Sound, W. T. ..	11,028 86	4,057 33	3,296 76	18,383 95
			109,742 03	26,585 94	16,379 72	152,716 99

* 4 months.

† Paid regular officers.....	\$7,052 12
‡ Paid officers for other services	3,868 82
	<u>10,920 94</u>

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Commissioner of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, January 14, 1859.

The "John Appleton," a small cutter, in command of a first lieutenant, has recently been located at Key West, Florida; the annual expense of which will be about \$4 250.

Six cutters of between 50 and 60 tons each, have recently been put in commission, and intended for as many different points on the northern lakes. They will be in active service on an average of six months in the year, at a cost for each cutter of about \$4,200.

A BILL re-organizing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery for the same, and regulating the appointment and compensation of officers of the customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. District number one shall be called the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof, the district of Machias, in said State; Eastport shall be the port of entry for said

district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall be also an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; three inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; and one clerk, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Calais, Lubec, and Machias, a deputy collector and inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at each, at one thousand dollars each per annum; Columbia, Fort Fairfield, Jonesport, Madawaska, Millbridge, Robinson, and Fort Kent, a deputy collector and inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at each, at five hundred dollars each per annum; and Houlton, a deputy collector and inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. District number two shall be called Bangor, in the State of Maine, and shall continue within the same boundaries as are now established by law. Bangor shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector and clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; two inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; and a weigher, who shall also be gauger and measurer, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. District number three shall be called the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof, the districts of Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, and Waldoboro, in said State. Belfast shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector and inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; and an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Castine, Camden, Ellsworth, Rockland, Southwest Harbor, Thomaston, and Waldoboro', a deputy collector and inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at each, at one thousand dollars each per annum; Bucksport and Friendship, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at each, at five hundred dollars each per annum; (Bristol and Bremen,) Blue Hill, an inspector at each, at three hundred dollars each per annum; Vinalhaven, a deputy collec-

tor, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Goldsboro', St. George, and Sullivan, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. District number four shall be called the district of Bath, in the State of Maine, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof, the district of Wiscasset, in said State. Bath shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; two inspectors, who shall also be weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Wiscasset, a deputy collector, who shall also be inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Westport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred dollars per annum; Boothbay, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Edgcombe, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Hallowell and Augusta, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; and Moose River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. District number five shall be called the district of Portland, in the State of Maine, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the districts of Saco and Kennebunk, in said State, and the port of Island Pond, in the State of Vermont. Portland shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at annual compensations as follows:

A collector at three thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; an appraiser, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; an opener, who shall also be packer and messenger, to assist the appraiser, at five hundred dollars per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per annum; six inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; two clerks, one at eight hundred dollars per annum, the other at six hundred dollars per annum; a warehouse superintendent, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a night watchman, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum; and a porter, who shall also be a messenger, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Saco and Biddeford, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; Kennebunkport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an

inspector, weigher, gauger and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; Scarborough, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Falmouth, Yarmouth, and Freeport, an inspector at each, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Island Pond, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at nine hundred dollars per annum; three inspectors, who shall also be weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

SEC. 6. District number six shall be called the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, and to said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of York, in the State of Maine. Portsmouth shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be clerk, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a weigher, who shall also be gauger and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum, and two inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

New Castle, in the State of New Hampshire, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; York, in the State of Maine, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Kittery, in the State of Maine, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum, and Cape Neddick, in the State of Maine, an inspector, at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. District number seven shall be called the district of Vermont, and shall continue within the same boundaries as are now established by law, excepting Island Pond, hereinbefore annexed to the district of Portland, in the State of Maine. Burlington shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector and clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; and an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at six hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Alburg, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; Derby, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Highgate, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum.

SEC. 8. District number eight shall be called the district of New-

buryport, in the State of Massachusetts, and shall continue within the same boundaries as are now established by law. Newburyport shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum. Ipswich shall be a port of delivery for the said district, at which an inspector shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of that office, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 9. District number nine shall be called the district of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, and shall continue within the same boundaries as are now established by law. Gloucester shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; two inspectors, who shall also be weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per annum; a keeper of the custom-house, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a boatman, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Rockport, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Manchester, an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. District number ten shall be called the district of Salem, (in place of Salem and Beverly,) in the State of Massachusetts, and to said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof the district of Marblehead, in said State. Salem shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a clerk, at nine hundred dollars per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per annum; six inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Beverly, an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Marblehead, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at seven hundred dollars per annum, and an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Lynn, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 11. District number eleven shall be called the district of Boston, (in place of Boston and Charlestown,) in the State of Massachusetts, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed the district of Plymouth in said State. Boston shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at six thousand dollars per annum; three deputy collectors, at two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum; a cashier, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; an assistant cashier, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; six clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; three clerks, at thirteen hundred dollars each per annum; twelve clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; three clerks, at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; a messenger, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; two messengers, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; a superintendent of warehouses, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; fifty inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; eight weighers, who shall also be gaugers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; three measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; sixteen night inspectors and six night watchmen, at six hundred dollars each per annum; six boatmen, at six hundred dollars each per annum; two storekeepers, one at Long and the other at Union wharf, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; seventeen assistant storekeepers, who shall also be clerks, at one thousand and fifty dollars each per annum; a storekeeper for custom-house cellars, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; an engineer and fireman, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and two laborers at custom-house cellars, at five hundred dollars each per annum.

An appraiser, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; two assistant appraisers, at two thousand dollars each per annum; four examiners in the appraiser's office, two of them at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum, and two at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; five clerks for the appraiser's office, one at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, two at twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and two at one thousand dollars each per annum; five openers and packers for the appraiser's office, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; a storekeeper for the appraiser's office, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and an assistant storekeeper for the same, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; two laborers at the appraiser's office, at five hundred dollars each per annum; an examiner of drugs, at one thousand dollars per annum; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum; a deputy naval officer, at two thousand dollars per annum; an assistant deputy naval officer, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; five clerks for the naval office, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and one clerk for the same, at one thousand and fifty dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a porter, for the same, at seven hundred dollars per annum; a surveyor, at four thou-

sand five hundred dollars per annum; a deputy surveyor, at two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks for surveyor's office, one at two thousand dollars, and the other at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; one messenger for surveyor's office, at seven hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be the ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Hingham, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred dollars per annum; Cohasset, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred dollars per annum; Plymouth, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Dorchester, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred dollars per annum; Duxbury, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 12. District number twelve shall be called the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts; and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof, the districts of Edgartown and Nantucket, in said State. Barnstable shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, as follows: A collector, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector and clerk, at nine hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at five hundred dollars per annum; an inspector in charge of the custom-house, at five hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Edgartown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Holmes' Hole, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at six hundred dollars per annum; Nantucket, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Chatham, an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Falmouth, an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Hardwich, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Provincetown, an inspector, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Sandwich, an inspector, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Wellfleet, an inspector, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; South Dennis, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 13. District number thirteen shall be called the district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, with the same boundaries as now established by law. Fall River shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; an inspector who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; a boat keeper, at three hundred dollars per annum. Somerset, Dighton, and Taunton, shall be ports of delivery for the said district, and shall be under the charge of one inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. District number fourteen shall be called the district of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, with the same boundaries as now established by law. New Bedford shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; a clerk, at eight hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; an inspector at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Wareham, an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at seven hundred dollars per annum; Fairhaven, an inspector, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum; Dartmouth, an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Westport, an inspector, at one hundred dollars per annum; Mattapoisett, an inspector, at one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 15. District number fifteen shall be called the district of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, with the same boundaries as now established by law. Newport shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at six hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at eight hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, and the following officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Tiverton, an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; North Kingston, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Wakefield, an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 16. District number sixteen shall be called the district of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island; and to said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Bristol and Warren, in said State. Providence shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed

to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a clerk, at eight hundred dollars per annum; two inspectors, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Pawtucket, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; East Greenwich, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Warwick, an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Warren, an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Bristol, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, an inspector, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a weigher, who shall also be a gauger and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 17. District number seventeen shall be called the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut; and to that district, as now established by law there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Stonington, in said State. New London shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at six hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

East Lynn, an inspector at two hundred dollars per annum; Stonington, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at eight hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be boatman, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 18. District number eighteen shall be called the district of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut; and to said district as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form part thereof, the districts of Fairfield and Middletown, in said State. New Haven shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at thirteen hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at seven hundred dollars per annum; four inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at one thousand dollars each per

annum; a night inspector, at nine hundred dollars per annum; four night watchmen, who shall also be boatmen, at two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Bridgeport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a weigher, who shall also be gauger and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Norwalk, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Middletown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Saybrook, an inspector, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Sanford and Greenwich, one inspector to have charge of both, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 19. District number nineteen shall be called the district of New York, in the State of New York; and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Sag Harbor, in said State. New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey city, shall constitute the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at six thousand dollars per annum; seven deputy collectors, at two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum; two special clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; an auditor, at four thousand dollars per annum; an assistant auditor, at three thousand dollars per annum; a chief entry and liquidating clerk, at two thousand dollars per annum; a chief invoice record clerk, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; a chief liquidating clerk, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; thirty clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; twelve clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; twelve clerks, at thirteen hundred dollars each per annum; eighteen clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; sixty clerks, at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; twenty-eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum; a cashier, at three thousand dollars per annum; an assistant cashier, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a warehouse superintendent, at two thousand dollars per annum; three assistant storekeepers, one at Atlantic dock, one at damage store, and one at sample office, at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; a keeper of the custom-house, at one thousand dollars per annum; a storekeeper at Broad street store, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; a fireman, who shall also take charge of the furnaces at the custom-house, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; four laborers, who shall also be porters, at four hundred and eighty dollars each per annum; two watchmen, to be employed on Sundays, at seventy-eight dollars each per annum; a superintendent of the marine hospital, at one thousand dollars per annum; one assistant storekeeper to be employed at Quarantine, at six hundred dollars per annum; three measurers of passenger vessels, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; two

measurers of wood and marble, at one thousand dollars each per annum; a captain of night watchmen, at eight hundred dollars per annum; three lieutenants of night watchmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; seventy-five night inspectors, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; one hundred and ninety-two inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; forty-two markers at warehouses, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; a chief marker, at seven hundred and eighty dollars per annum; eight measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; twenty-three weighers, who shall also be gaugers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; ten assistant weighers, who shall also be assistant gaugers, at six hundred dollars each per annum; fourteen laborers, at No. 12 Broad street, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each per annum; fifty laborers, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; four laborers, at Atlantic dock, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; four laborers, at Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; seven messengers, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; four messengers, one at six hundred dollars per annum, two at four hundred dollars each per annum, and one at three hundred dollars per annum; three messengers, who shall also be porters, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; two night watchmen, at Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; five night watchmen, at No. 12 Broad street, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; eighteen bargemen, to be employed at barge office, East river and Quarantine station, at six hundred dollars each per annum; four inspectors to be employed on Long Island, at three dollars per day when actually employed; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum; three deputy naval officers, at two thousand dollars each per annum; a cashier for the naval office, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a chief clerk for the naval office, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; seven clerks for the naval office, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; a chief liquidating clerk for the naval office, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; three liquidating clerks for the naval office, at thirteen hundred dollars each per annum; three clerks for the naval office, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; three clerks for the naval office, at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; twenty clerks for the naval office, at one thousand dollars each per annum; four clerks for the naval office, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; two messengers for the naval office, who shall also be porters, at five hundred dollars each per annum; three messengers for the naval office, at four hundred dollars each per annum; a surveyor, at five thousand dollars per annum; two deputy surveyors, at two thousand dollars each per annum; twelve clerks for the surveyor's office, one at twelve hundred dollars per annum, eight at eleven hundred dollars each per annum, and three at one thousand dollars each per annum; two messengers for the surveyor's office, who shall also be porters, one at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and one at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; an appraiser in chief, at three thousand dollars per annum;

two appraisers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum; five assistant appraisers, at two thousand dollars each per annum; a chief examiner, at two thousand dollars per annum; three examiners for the appraisers' office, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; six examiners for the appraisers' office, who shall also be clerks, at thirteen hundred dollars each per annum; eighteen clerks for the appraisers' office, thirteen at twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and five at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; seven samplers for the appraisers' stores, three at eight hundred dollars each per annum, and four at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; fifty packers and openers for the appraisers' stores, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; five messengers for the appraisers' office, at six hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Albany, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, at a thousand dollars per annum; Troy, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Port Jefferson, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Sag Harbor, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Greenport, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 20. District number twenty shall be called the district of Champlain, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as now established by law. Plattsburg shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Rouse's Point, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; two inspectors, at six hundred dollars each per annum; a night watchman, at three hundred sixty-five dollars per annum; Fort Covington, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Hogsburg, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred dollars per annum; Chateaugay, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at six hundred dollars per annum; Whitehall, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Mooers, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at six hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 21. District number twenty-one shall be called the district of Oswegatchie, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as

are now established by law. Ogdensburg shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector and clerk, at eight hundred dollars per annum; two inspectors, one at eight hundred and the other at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; two night watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each per annum.

The following shall be the ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Morristown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Waddington, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 22. District number twenty-two shall be called the district of Cape Vincent, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as are now established by law. Cape Vincent shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall be also an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a night inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Alexandria Bay, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector at five hundred dollars per annum; Millan's Bay, a deputy collector who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; French Creek, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Chaumont, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 23. District number twenty-three shall be called the district of Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as are now established by law. Sackett's Harbor shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be inspector and clerk, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; an inspector, at four hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Henderson shall be a port of delivery for said district, at which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform his duties, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 24. District number twenty-four shall be called the district of Oswego, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as are now established by law. Oswego shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; four inspectors, at six hundred dollars each per annum; three night watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each per annum. Sodus Bay shall be a port of delivery for the said district, at which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform his duties, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 25. District number twenty-five shall be called the district of Genesee, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Rochester shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at nine hundred dollars per annum. Charlotte shall be a port of delivery for the said district, at which there shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, and a night inspector, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

SEC. 26. District number twenty-six shall be called the district of Niagara, in the State of New York, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Lewiston shall be a port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector and clerk, at nine hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; an inspector, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; a watchman, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Suspension Bridge, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at nine hundred dollars per annum; two inspectors, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; two watchmen, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum. Youngstown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a watchman, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum.

SEC. 27. District number twenty-seven shall be called the district of Buffalo, (in place of Buffalo Creek,) in the State of New York; and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Dunkirk, in said State. Buffalo shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be

appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows :

A collector, at two thousand dollars per annum ; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum ; an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum ; two clerks, one at nine hundred, and the other at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum ; two inspectors, to be employed during the season of navigation, at six hundred dollars each ; a captain of night watchmen, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum ; four night watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Black Rock, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at nine hundred dollars per annum. Tonawanda, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum. Dunkirk, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Barcelona, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, to be employed during the season of navigation, at one hundred and fifty dollars. Silver Creek, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, to be employed during the season of navigation, at one hundred and fifty dollars. Cataraugus Creek, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, to be employed during the season of navigation, at one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 28. District number twenty-eight shall be called the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Philadelphia shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at six thousand dollars per annum ; two deputy collectors, at two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum ; a cashier, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum ; two clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum ; three clerks, at thirteen hundred dollars each per annum ; four clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum ; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum ; a superintendent of the custom-house, at eight hundred dollars per annum ; two messengers, one at six hundred, and the other at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum ; a porter, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum ; two night watchmen, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum ; a warehouse superintendent, at twelve hundred dollars per annum ; a storekeeper, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum ; an assistant storekeeper for appraiser's stores, at eleven hundred dollars per annum ; two markers for bonded stores, at five hundred and forty dollars each per annum ; forty inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum ; a captain of night watchmen, at eight hundred, and a lieutenant for the same, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum ; twenty night inspectors, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum ; six

night watchmen, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum ; three boatmen, at six hundred dollars each per annum ; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum ; a deputy naval officer, at two thousand dollars per annum ; two clerks for naval office, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum ; four clerks for the same, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum ; a messenger for the naval office, at six hundred dollars per annum ; a surveyor, at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum ; a deputy surveyor, at two thousand dollars per annum ; two clerks for the surveyor's office, one at twelve hundred dollars per annum, the other at eleven hundred dollars per annum ; a messenger for surveyor's office, at six hundred dollars per annum ; an appraiser, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum ; an assistant appraiser, at two thousand dollars per annum ; five examiners for appraiser's office, at twelve hundred and fifty dollars each per annum ; one examiner of drugs, at one thousand dollars per annum ; two clerks for appraiser's office, one at twelve hundred, and the other at one thousand dollars per annum ; an examiner, who shall also be a sampler, for appraiser's office, at one thousand dollars per annum ; a foreman, who shall be a marker, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum ; five openers and packers for the appraiser's stores, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum ; two messengers for appraiser's office, at six hundred dollars each per annum ; two watchmen for appraiser's stores, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum ; four weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum ; two assistant weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, for the same, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum ; four laborers for the appraiser's stores, at five hundred and forty dollars each per annum. At Chester, Marcus Hook, Lazaretto, and Bristol, there shall be employed an inspector at each place, at a compensation of five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 29. District number twenty-nine shall be called the district of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Erie shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district, at which a collector shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 30. District number thirty shall be called the district of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Newark shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district, at which a collector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, at seven hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties.

SEC. 31. District number thirty-one shall be called the district of Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Perth Amboy shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which a collector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of six hundred dollars per

annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

New Brunswick, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; South Amboy, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Elizabethport, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Keyport, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Shrewsbury, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 32. District number thirty-two shall be called the district of Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace the districts of Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor, as now established by law in said State. Tuckerton shall be the port of entry for said district, and a collector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices at said port.

The following shall be the ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Somers' Point, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum; Tom's River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Bargaintown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Barnegat, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Manahocking, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 33. District number thirty-three shall be called the district of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, and to said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Bridgton, in said State. Camden shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Salem, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Bridgeton, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Burlington, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred dollars per annum; Cape May, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 34. District number thirty-four shall be called the district of Delaware, and shall embrace all the territory and waters within the State of Delaware. Wilmington shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of one thousand dol-

lars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of eleven hundred dollars per annum; and a messenger, at a compensation of three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Newcastle, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Delaware City, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Lewes, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 35. District number thirty-five shall be called the District of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and to said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the districts of Annapolis, Oxford, and Vienna, in said State. Baltimore shall be the port of entry for said State, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector at six thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a cashier, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; four clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; one clerk, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; three clerks, at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; a store book-keeper, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and an assistant to the same, at one thousand dollars per annum; two messengers, at six hundred dollars each per annum; a messenger, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; twenty-seven inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; a captain of night watchmen, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; two watchmen for the custom-house, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; two watchmen for the appraiser's stores, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; sixteen night watchmen, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; two storekeepers for the public stores, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; an assistant storekeeper at appraiser's stores, at one thousand dollars per annum; three weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum; a deputy naval officer, at two thousand dollars per annum; three clerks for the naval office, one at twelve hundred dollars per annum, and two at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; a messenger for the naval office, at six hundred dollars per annum; a surveyor, at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a clerk for the surveyor's office, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a messenger for the surveyor's office; who shall also be a porter, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; four boatmen, at six hundred dollars each per annum; an appraiser, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; an assistant appraiser, at two thousand dollars

per annum; two examiners for appraiser's office, one at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and the other at twelve hundred dollars per annum; an examiner of drugs, at one thousand dollars per annum; two clerks for the appraiser's stores, at one thousand dollars each per annum; two laborers for the appraiser's stores, who shall also be porters, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Havre de Grace, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Annapolis, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Town Creek, an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; St. Mary's, an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Vienna, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred dollars per annum; Snow Hill, an inspector, at one hundred dollars per annum; Oxford, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred dollars per annum; Deal's Island, an inspector, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 36. District number thirty-six shall be called the district of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Alexandria shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a weigher, who shall also be a gauger and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

Yeocomico shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and an inspector shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port, at a compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 37. District number thirty-seven shall be called the district of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Georgetown shall be a port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum; and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at said port. Washington shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 38. District number thirty-eight shall be called the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Petersburg, in said State. Richmond shall be a port

of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; two inspectors, at one thousand dollars each per annum; a weigher, who shall also be a gauger and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Petersburg, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; City Point, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 39. District number thirty-nine shall be called the district of Yorktown, in the State of Virginia, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Tappahannock, in the said State. Yorktown shall be a port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Fredericksburg, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Carter's Creek, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred dollars per annum; Tappahannock, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 40. District number forty shall be called the district of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Cherrystone, in the said State. Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at three thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at nine hundred dollars per annum; three inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; a weigher, who shall also be a gauger and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; a messenger, at five hundred dollars per annum; a watchman for the custom-house, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum; three boatmen, one at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, and two at two hundred dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

East River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at

three hundred dollars per annum; Eastville, an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Accomac, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 41. District number forty-one shall be called the district of Washington, in the State of North Carolina, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Camden, in the said State. Washington shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which a collector shall be appointed to reside and perform his duties, at a compensation of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Elizabeth City shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 42. District number forty-two shall be called the district of Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the districts of Beaufort and Ocracoke, in the said State. Newbern shall be a port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, as follows:

Beaufort, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Hatteras, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum; Ocracoke, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; an inspector, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum; two boatmen, at one hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

SEC. 43. District number forty-three shall be called the district of Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Edenton, in the said State. Plymouth shall be a port of entry for the said district, at which a collector, at a compensation of six hundred dollars per annum, and an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Edenton, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher,

gauger, and measurer, at three hundred dollars per annum; Windsor, an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 44. District number forty-four shall be called the district of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Wilmington shall be a port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum; two inspectors, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at three hundred dollars per annum.

Smithville shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and an inspector, who shall also be a boarding officer, at a compensation of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and two boatmen, at three hundred dollars each per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at said port.

SEC. 45. District number forty-five shall be called the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the districts of Georgetown and Beaufort in the said State. Charleston shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at six thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; four clerks for collector's office, two at seventeen hundred dollars each per annum, one at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and one at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; fifteen day inspectors and four night inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; six boatmen, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; two messengers and one porter for the collector's office, at two hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum, and a deputy naval officer, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a surveyor, at two thousand dollars per annum; a clerk for the surveyor's office, at one thousand dollars per annum; an appraiser, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; an assistant appraiser, at thirteen hundred dollars per annum; a clerk for the appraiser's office, at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Beaufort, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum. Georgetown, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 46. District number forty-six shall be called the district of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, with the same boundaries as are

now established by law for the said district. Savannah shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at three thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; two clerks for collector's office, one at twelve hundred dollars per annum; and the other at ten hundred dollars per annum; ten inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; a weigher, who shall also be a gauger and measurer, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; four boatman at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a porter, at six hundred dollars per annum; an appraiser, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; an assistant appraiser, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Hardwick, an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Sunbury, an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Augusta, a deputy collector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 47. District number forty-seven shall be called the district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of St. Mary's, in the said State. Brunswick shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which a collector shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

St. Mary's, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; Darien, an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 48. District number forty-eight shall be called the district of Fernandina, in the State of Florida, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Fernandina shall be a port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of four hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at the said port.

SEC. 49. District number forty-nine shall be called the district of St. John's, in the State of Florida, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of St. Augustine, in the said State. Jacksonville shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy col-

lector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum; two boatmen, at two hundred dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

St. Augustine, a deputy collector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, measurer, and inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; New Smyrna, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 50. District number fifty shall be called the district of Key West, in the State of Florida, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Key West shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector and clerk, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Miami, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Indian River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 51. District number fifty-one shall be called the district of St. Mark's, in the State of Florida, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. St. Mark's shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; two boatmen, at two hundred and forty dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Bayport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Tampa Bay, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 52. District number fifty-two shall be called the district of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and to the said district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Pensacola, in the said State. Apalachicola shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector,

who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Pensacola shall be a port of delivery for the said district; and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, and two boatmen, at a compensation of three hundred dollars each per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties at said port.

SEC. 53. District number fifty-three shall be called the district of Mobile, in the State of Alabama; and to that district, as now established by law, there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi. Mobile shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at four thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; two clerks for the collector's office, one at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and the other at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; an appraiser, at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; an examiner, who shall also be a clerk, in aid of the appraiser, at one thousand dollars per annum; a surveyor, at two thousand dollars per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; ten inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; a boat-keeper, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices, at annual compensations as follows:

Shieldsborough, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Biloxi, an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 54. District number fifty-four shall be called the district of Mississippi, within the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district, and there shall be annexed to and form part thereof the district of Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and the districts of Natchez and Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi. New Orleans shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at six thousand dollars per annum; two deputy collectors, at twenty-five hundred dollars each per annum; twenty-five clerks for the collector's office; four at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; seven at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; five at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; five at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; four at eighteen hundred dollars each per annum; a keeper of the custom-house, at one thousand dollars per annum; two messengers, who shall also be porters, for the collector's office, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; two night watchmen for the custom-house, at seven hundred and thirty dollars

each per annum; four laborers at the public stores, at six hundred dollars each per annum; fifty inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; ten inspectors, to be employed only six months in the year, at three dollars per diem each during employment; ten river inspectors, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; a captain of night watchmen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; eight night watchmen, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; six weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; two deputy weighers, who shall also be deputy gaugers and deputy measurers, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; two laborers, in aid of the weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at six hundred dollars each per annum; a naval officer, at five thousand dollars per annum; a deputy naval officer, at two thousand dollars per annum; five clerks for the naval office, one at fourteen hundred dollars per annum and four at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; two clerks for the naval office, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; a messenger for the naval office, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; a surveyor, at four thousand dollars per annum; a deputy surveyor, at two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks for the surveyor's office, one at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, the other at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a messenger for the surveyor's office, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; four boatmen at New Orleans, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum; twelve boatmen at the Balize and Southwest Pass, at five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; an appraiser, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; two assistant appraisers, at two thousand dollars each per annum; an examiner of drugs, at one thousand dollars per annum; five examiners, in aid of the appraisers, at fourteen hundred dollars each per annum; an examiner, who shall also be sampler, at one thousand dollars per annum, three clerks for the appraiser's office, one at twelve hundred dollars per annum, and two at eleven hundred dollars each per annum; a porter, who shall also be a messenger for the appraiser's office, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; seven packers, who shall also be laborers, in aid of the appraisers, at six hundred dollars each per annum; a storekeeper at the appraiser's stores, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a storekeeper at the public stores, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a superintendent of warehouses, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Lakeport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Bayou St. John, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Lake Pontchartrain, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Madisonville, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Berwick, a deputy collector, who shall also be an

inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, a collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a watchman, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, a collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at five hundred dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a watchman, at five hundred dollars per annum; Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, a collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; a clerk, at eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a watchman, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, a collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a watchman, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; New Albany, in the State of Indiana, a collector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Cairo, in the State of Illinois, a collector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, a collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, a collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, a collector, at two thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum, and a clerk at twelve hundred dollars per annum; a messenger, at five hundred dollars per annum; Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, a collector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, a collector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 55. District number fifty-five shall be called the district of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for said district. Cleveland shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, at six hundred dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Black River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Fairport, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Ashtabula, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Conneaut, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

SEC. 56. District number fifty-six shall be called the district of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Sandusky City shall be the port of entry for said district, at which a collector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Port Clinton, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Huron, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 57. District number fifty-seven shall be called the district of Miami, in the State of Ohio, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Toledo shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at eight hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 58. District number fifty-eight shall be called the district of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Detroit shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; two inspectors, at twelve hundred dollars each per annum; an inspector, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; eight inspectors, at three hundred and sixty dollars each per annum; five inspectors, at four hundred and eighty dollars each per annum; an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Monroe, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum; Trenton, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Mount Clemens, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; St. Clair, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Port Huron, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; Algonac, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two

hundred and forty dollars per annum; Sanilac, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; Saginaw, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; New Buffalo, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Grand Haven, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum; St. Joseph, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one hundred and eighty dollars per annum; Grand Rapids, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum; Spring Wells, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; River Rouge, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Hamtramc, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum; Gross Point, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

SEC. 59. District number fifty-nine shall be called the district of Michilimackinac, in the State of Michigan, and shall embrace the port of Mackinaw, which shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, and an inspector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices at said port.

SEC. 60. District number sixty shall be called the district of Superior, and all that portion of the district of Michilimackinac as now established by law, with the exception of the port of Mackinaw, shall be comprised in said district. Sault St. Marie shall be the port of entry for the said district; and a collector, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Marquette, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum; Portage Entrance, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Eagle Harbor, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Eagle River, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Ontonagon, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Superior City, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; Bayfield, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 61. District number sixty-one shall be called the district of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Milwaukie shall be

the port of entry for the said district; and a collector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum; and two inspectors, at a compensation of seven hundred dollars each per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices at said port.

Sheboygan shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 62. District number sixty-two shall be called the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Chicago shall be the port of entry for said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, at eight hundred dollars each per annum; four inspectors, at seven hundred dollars each per annum; two inspectors, at six hundred dollars each per annum; three inspectors, at four hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a porter, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.

Waukegan shall be a port of delivery for the said district, at which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of three hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 63. District number sixty-three shall be called the district of Pembina, in the State of Minnesota, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Pembina shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 64. District number sixty-four shall be called the district of Galveston, in the State of Texas, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the district of Texas, in the said State. Galveston shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; a clerk, at one thousand dollars per annum; a porter, who shall also be a messenger, at four hundred and twenty dollars per annum. Sabine and Franklin shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at each of which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform his official duties, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 65. District number sixty-five shall be called the district of Indianola, in the State of Texas, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the district of Saluria, in said State. Indianola shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, with a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of their respective offices at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Lavaca, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Matagorda, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at five hundred dollars per annum; Aransas, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars per annum; San Antonio, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Eagle Pass, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at one thousand dollars per annum; and an inspector, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum.

SEC. 66. District number sixty-six shall be called the district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the said district. Point Isabel shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; an inspector, who shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at eight hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum; a night watchman, at seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall also be a porter, at four hundred and twenty dollars per annum; three mounted inspectors for service under the direction of the collector in the district, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each per annum.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Brownsville, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum, and an inspector at eight hundred dollars per annum; Brazos, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at eight hundred dollars per annum; Roma, Rio Grande City, mouth of the Rio Grande river, Laredo, Carezo, Boston, and Edinburg, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at each port, at one thousand dollars each per annum.

SEC. 67. District number sixty-seven shall be called the district of New Mexico, with the same boundaries as are now established by law for the district of Paso del Norte. Las Cruces shall be the port of entry for said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen

hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at the said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows :

Fort Thorne, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum ; Santa Thomas, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at three hundred dollars per annum ; Tucson, in Arizona, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at twelve hundred dollars per annum ; Isleta, in the State of Texas, a mounted inspector for service in the district, under the direction of the collector, at nine hundred and twelve dollars per annum.

SEC. 68. District number sixty-eight shall be called the district of Humboldt, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the line dividing the counties of Mendocino and Humboldt to the boundary line of California and Oregon, with the counties of Siskiyou, Klamath, Trinity, and Humboldt, and all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Bucksport shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

Uniontown and Crescent City shall be ports of delivery for the said district, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform his official duties at each of the said ports, at a compensation of five hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 69. District number sixty-nine shall be called the district of Monterey, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo to the northern line of the county of Santa Cruz, and include within its limits the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo, with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Monterey shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at the said port. San Luis Obispo, San Simeon, and Santa Cruz shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at each of which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 70. District number seventy shall be called the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the counties of San Francisco and Santa Cruz to the southern line of Humboldt county, and include the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Solano, Napa, Yolo, Colusa, Shasta, Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Sierra, Placer, Sacramento, Eldorado, Amador, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Alameda, Stanis-

laus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Tulare, in the State of California, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. San Francisco shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

A collector, at seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum; two deputy collectors, at three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum; a cashier, at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; a deputy collector, who shall also be auditor, three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; fifteen clerks, six at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, seven at two thousand one hundred dollars each per annum, and one at sixteen hundred and forty-two dollars per annum, and one at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a superintendent of warehouses, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; three messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each per annum; three watchmen, who shall also be messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each per annum; six laborers, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; one storekeeper for appraiser's stores, at two thousand one hundred dollars per annum; four storekeepers for public stores, at sixteen hundred and forty-two dollars each per annum; two weighers, who shall also be gaugers and measurers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; six laborers, in aid of the weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; a boarding officer, at sixteen hundred and forty-two dollars per annum; two boatmen, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; a captain of night watchmen, at thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars per annum; two watchmen, at one thousand and eighty dollars each per annum; twenty-three inspectors, at three dollars and seventy-five cents each per day; a naval officer, at six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; four clerks for the naval office, one at twenty-seven hundred dollars per annum, one at twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and two at twenty-one hundred dollars each per annum; a cashier for the naval office, at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; a messenger for the naval office, at eleven hundred and seventy dollars per annum; a surveyor, at five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; a deputy surveyor, at twenty-seven hundred dollars per annum; a messenger for the surveyor's office, at eleven hundred and seventy dollars per annum; an appraiser, at three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; two assistant appraisers, at twenty-five hundred dollars each per annum; three examiners, in aid of the appraisers, at twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum; an examiner of drugs, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; two clerks for the appraiser's office, at sixteen hundred and twenty dollars each per annum; a watchman and superintendent of laborers, at sixteen hundred and twenty dollars per annum; a messenger for the appraiser's office, at eleven hundred and seventy dollars per annum; four laborers for the appraiser's stores, at one thousand and eighty dollars each per annum. Benicia, Stockton, and Sacramento City shall be ports of delivery for

the said district, at each of which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 71. District number seventy-one shall be called the district of San Diego, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the county of San Diego and Lower California to the northern line of the county of Santa Barbara, and include within its limits the counties of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. San Diego shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at the said port.

San Pedro, Santa Barbara, and Yuma City shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at each of which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

SEC. 72. District number seventy-two shall be called the district of Cape Perpetua, in Oregon Territory, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from Coose bay, exclusive, to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said Territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern boundary line of Oregon, from Cape Perpetua to the eastern boundary of Oregon, except so much as is included in the district of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Gardiner shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 73. District number seventy-three shall be called the district of Astoria, in Oregon Territory, and shall embrace the Pacific coast from Cape Perpetua to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, in Washington Territory, and its bays and harbors, the mouth of the Columbia river, and both shores of the same, so far as it forms the boundary line of the Territory of Washington, and all of the Territory of Oregon not embraced in the districts of Perpetua and Port Orford, with so much of the coast of the Pacific ocean as bounds the same, including Pacific City, in the Territory of Washington. Astoria shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations as follows:

Shoalwater Bay, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Portland, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at one thousand dollars per annum; Pacific

City, a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 74. District number seventy-four shall be called the district of Puget's Sound, in the Territory of Washington, and shall embrace the whole of said Territory, except the Pacific coast embraced in the district of Astoria, including all the islands, bays, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Port Townshend shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

Port Nisqually and Bellingham Bay shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at each of which a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 75. District number seventy-five shall be called the district of Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and shall extend from the line dividing said Territory and the State of California, along the Pacific coast, so far as to include Coose bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty-third degree of longitude; thence south, along said line, to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters embraced in said boundaries. Port Orford shall be the port of entry for the said district, and a collector, at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

Coose Bay shall be a port of delivery for the said district, and a deputy collector, who shall also be an inspector, at a compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, shall be appointed to reside and perform the duties of his office at said port.

SEC. 76. All the ports of entry established by this act shall also be ports of delivery, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall have power and authority, during the recess of Congress, to change ports of entry to ports of delivery whenever, in his judgment, they shall become unnecessary as ports of entry, and attach them as ports of delivery to other districts; and, with like approbation, to establish new ports of delivery in any of the districts when he shall deem it for the interest of the United States, in protecting the revenue, so to do, which shall continue to be ports of delivery until the close of the session of Congress next succeeding their establishment.

SEC. 77. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall have full power and authority, during the recess of Congress, to establish ports of entry and delivery at such places as he shall deem expedient within any territory acquired and in possession of the United States over which the revenue and collection laws have not been extended by law, and to designate the boundaries of the collection districts thus established; and the revenue and penal laws of the United States relating thereto shall be extended over said districts.

SEC. 78. Whenever any dispute or inconvenience shall arise as to the actual boundary line of any collection district created by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, during the recess of Congress, decide the same; and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the establishment or change of ports of entry or delivery, or the designation of boundaries of new or existing collection districts, under the provisions of this section or the next two preceding sections of this act, shall be reported to Congress by said Secretary in his first annual report after such action shall have been had.

SEC. 79. The collectors of customs, naval officers, surveyors of the customs, appraisers, and special examiners of drugs for the several ports, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 80. The collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, appointed under this act, shall reside and hold their offices at the respective ports of entry to which they are appointed; shall personally attend to the duties of their respective offices; and shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, each execute a bond to the United States, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties enjoined upon them respectively by law, and for the payment, according to the regulations of the Treasury Department, of all moneys by them received, from any source whatever, in their official capacity; said bonds to be according to the form prescribed by this act, to be executed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and subject to his approval in the following penal sums, to wit:

The collector at New York, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; the naval officer and surveyor at said port, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The collectors at Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars each; the naval officers and surveyors at said ports, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The collectors at Charleston, Salem, Portland, New Haven, Savannah, Mobile, Oswego, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars each; and the naval officers and surveyors at said ports, in the sum of five thousand dollars each. The collectors at Buffalo, Champlain, Sandusky, Cleveland, Richmond, Norfolk, Point Isabel, and Louisville, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars each; the collectors at Eastport, Portsmouth, Burlington, Vermont, Gloucester, Providence, New London, Lewiston, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Detroit, Alexandria, Pittsburg, and New Albany, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each; the collectors at Bangor, Newburyport, Newport, Sackett's Harbor, Rochester, Chicago, New Bedford, Georgetown, (District of Columbia,) Apalachicola, Galveston, Puget's Sound, and Astoria, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each; the collectors at Bath, Milwaukie, Toledo, Belfast, Fall River, Barnstable, Perth Amboy, Wilmington, (Delaware,) Plymouth, (North Carolina,) Key West, St. Mark's, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Mackinaw, Superior, Wheeling, Monterey, San Diego, Indianola, Las Cruces, Cape Per-

petua, and Port Orford, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The collectors at Pembina, Tuckerton, Newark, Erie, Yorktown, Washington, (North Carolina,) Newbern, Brunswick, Camden, (New Jersey,) Sault St. Marie, and Humboldt, and at all other ports not hereinbefore enumerated, in the sum of five thousand dollars each. The said bonds, when so executed and approved, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy of the same, under the seal of said department, shall be evidence for any purpose for which the original might be used. No officer shall enter upon the duties of his office, or be entitled to receive any compensation, until he shall have executed his bond as aforesaid; and unless said bond shall be executed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury within a reasonable time, to be by him fixed, the appointment shall be considered void. The bond shall be in the following form, to wit:

Know all men by these presents, that we ——— and ——— are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the just and full sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States. to which payment, well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. ———. Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the President of the United States hath, pursuant to law, appointed ——— to the office of ———, for the collection district of ———, in the State of ———; now, therefore, if the said ——— shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of said office according to law, and in conformity especially to the laws of the United States relating to the collection of the revenue arising from customs, and shall account for and pay over to the treasury of the United States, as he shall be, from time to time, directed so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, all moneys by him received in that capacity, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, ———, ———.

SEC. 81. The collectors, naval officers, and surveyors appointed under this act shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe before one of the judges of the district court of the United States, or one of the judges of the State court having jurisdiction over the district for which he is appointed, and to be administered within said district, the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I, ———, having been appointed ——— for the collection district of ———, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of ———, and will give my personal attention to the same, and will use the best of my endeavors to prevent and detect fraud in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States.

Said oath or affirmation, when subscribed or duly certified by the judge before whom it is taken, shall be transmitted immediately to

the Treasury Department, to be there filed and kept; and no person appointed shall enter upon the duties of his office until he has taken and subscribed said oath or affirmation, nor be entitled to any pay or emolument of office.

SEC. 82. All other officers and persons (except laborers) employed in the collection of the revenue shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective stations, take and subscribe before the collector of the port, who is hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

I, _____, having been appointed (or employed, as the case may be,) to the duties of a (clerk, inspector, deputy, or other officer, as the case may be,) do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties imposed upon me by the revenue laws of the United States to the extent of my ability, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds in relation thereto.

SEC. 83. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four appraisers at large, one of whom shall be employed in districts on the Pacific coast of the United States, and the other three shall be employed at such ports or places as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct; and the said appraisers shall receive an annual compensation of four thousand dollars each per annum, with an additional allowance for travelling expenses, whenever they shall travel on official business, under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury; the amount to be regulated and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed the actual expenses necessarily incurred.

SEC. 84. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the nomination of the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and principal appraiser, or of such of said officers as may be legally established at the port, respectively, appoint as many deputies, inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, examiners, clerks, messengers, and other subordinate officers and laborers, as may be authorized by law to be employed at such port under the supervision of the officers so nominating, respectively.

SEC. 85. All officers to be appointed by the President under this act shall be appointed for the term of four years, but shall be removable from office at pleasure. No officer shall be allowed any salary or compensation until he shall have executed his bond where required by law, taken and subscribed the oath of office, and actually entered upon the duties of the office at the place to which he is appointed.

SEC. 86. In all cases where a collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser, are authorized by this act to be appointed, or where more than one of said officers are authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall have power to abolish any one or more of said offices, and to direct that the duties be performed by the remaining officer or officers of the district.

SEC. 87. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, and he is hereby authorized, from

time to time, as in his opinion the interests of the United States may require, to regulate and increase the sums for which the bonds required, or which may be required by the laws of the United States of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, shall be given; and all bonds given in conformity with such regulations shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if given for the sums respectively mentioned in the laws requiring the same.

SEC. 88. The commissions of all officers to be commissioned under this act shall be made out and, after being signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, be recorded in the Treasury Department, and the seal affixed thereto; an exemplified copy whereof shall be evidence thereafter in any case where the original might be used.

SEC. 89. Every collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser, shall account to the Treasury Department for all the expenses incident to his office; such accounts shall be rendered, on oath or affirmation, at such times and in such forms, and shall be supported by such proofs, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all such accounts shall be settled at the treasury like other public accounts; and every collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser, shall, together with the accounts of the expenses of his office, render a list of clerks and others employed in the duties of his department, stating the time each was employed, the rate of compensation allowed to each, and the duties which they severally performed. They shall also render an account of the sums paid for stationery, contingent expenses of their respective departments, fuel, and office rent; and so much thereof only as the Secretary of the Treasury shall have previously authorized them to expend for those purposes shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts.

SEC. 90. No person holding an office, or being permanently employed in any capacity in the collection of the customs, shall be allowed, at the same time, to be engaged in carrying on any other business, without the consent, in writing, of the Secretary of the Treasury thereto. Nor shall any surety on the official bond of any officer of the customs be allowed to hold any office or employment in the collection of the revenue.

SEC. 91. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to fix and limit the number and compensation of all deputies, weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, clerks, and other persons employed in the revenue service, in any district in the United States, but such salaries shall not be increased above the amounts prescribed and limited by this act; and all additional appointments shall be communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his first annual report after such appointments shall have been made.

SEC. 92. No account for the compensation for services of any deputy, weigher, gauger, measurer, inspector, clerk, or other person employed in any duty relative to the collection of the revenue, shall be allowed, until such persons shall have certified, under oath or affirmation, that the said services have been actually performed; that he has received

the full sum therein charged to his own use and benefit; and that he has not paid, deposited, or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person or persons, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or for his continuance therein, or the emolument thereof. And if any person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue shall accept or receive any fee, present, reward, or compensation, other than that allowed by law, for any service he may perform for any person in that capacity, such person shall be removed from office, and shall, moreover, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 93. No person employed in the collection of the customs at a per diem compensation shall be allowed for more days than the number actually employed in the service of the United States; and a bill for such time shall be rendered, under oath, by the person so employed, accompanied by the certificate of the collector or other chief officer of the customs that the service was rendered as stated in the account.

SEC. 94. In all cases when the term of office of any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, shall expire by lapse of time, resignation, or removal, he shall continue to discharge the duties of the office until a successor be appointed and shall enter upon the duties thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury; and he and his sureties shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such vacancy had occurred; but the Secretary of the Treasury may designate and depute another person to exercise the duties of the office until a regular successor is appointed; and in case he does so, shall require such bonds from said person so designated as, in his judgment, will secure the interests of the United States.

SEC. 95. In the case of the death of any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, the principal deputy of such officer, or, if there be no deputy, the chief clerk, shall perform the duties until a successor be appointed, or until the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate some other person to perform said duties; and, in the mean time, the estate of the deceased and the sureties in his bond shall be liable for the due execution of the duties of said office, and for all moneys received by him, and all property belonging to the United States that may come into his hands.

SEC. 96. In case of the appointment of deputy collectors in the district of Mississippi to ports of delivery, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate in said appointments whether such deputy shall be the deputy of the collector at the port of entry or the deputy of one of the collectors at a port of delivery, and if so, of which one.

SEC. 97. Every collector, naval officer, or surveyor, in cases of occasional or necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several functions, powers, and duties, by special deputy duly constituted under their hands and

seals, respectively, for whom, in the execution of their trust, they shall respectively be answerable; and all such appointments shall be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be subject to his approval; and all matters directed to be done to or by the collector, naval officers, or surveyors, of any district, shall or may be done to or by their respective deputies, duly appointed in pursuance of law, whenever they shall require the same; and such special deputies are hereby declared to be officers of the customs, and empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations which their respective principals are authorized to administer.

SEC. 98. All compensation allowed by this act, except compensation by the day, shall be computed for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, and in due proportion for any period less than a year; and no collector or other officer whose compensation is provided for in this act shall be allowed, in any case, a greater than a *pro rata* sum for the time he may actually serve, whether the same be more or less than a year, or whether it be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation.

SEC. 99. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority to designate such deputy collectors at ports of delivery as he may deem necessary and proper, with authority to issue marine papers to vessels of the United States for the foreign and coasting trades and the fisheries; to grant entries and clearances of vessels and their cargoes; ascertain and collect duties, and perform such other acts as may be performed by collectors at ports of entry, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. But the deputy collector so designated shall be required to give a bond to the collector of the district for the faithful performance of his duties, in the same sum and with the same conditions as are required in the official bond of the collector of the district, and subject to like approval.

SEC. 100. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, which prescribe the boundaries and names of collection districts and designate ports of entry and delivery, so far as they conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed regulating the appointment, qualifications, and compensation of collectors and other officers of the customs, together with all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed fixing and regulating their fees, commissions, emoluments, and compensations, respectively, except fines, penalties, forfeitures, and commissions as light-house superintendents and public depositaries, are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to vacate any commissions and appointments to offices heretofore existing and continued by this act in force when it goes into effect, but such commissions and appointments shall remain in force until vacated and terminated in pursuance of law; and nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into

effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 101. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		Number and compensation of officers in each district.						Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.	No.	Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Districts.	Ag. compensation.		
Vermont, except the port of Island Pond.	Burlington.....	1	Collector.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$3,960 00	Vermont.....	\$15,622		
	1	Deputy collector, clerk, and inspector	1,000 00	1,000 00					
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	600 00	600 00					
	Alburg.....	.....	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger and measurer.....	500 00	500 00				
Newburyport....	Derby.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00	5,885	Newburyport.....			
	Highgate.....	.....	1	.....do.....	360 00	360 00			
	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
	1	Deputy collector and inspector....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
Gloucester.....	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	Gloucester	4,685		
	1	Inspector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
	Ipswich.....	.....	1	Collector.....	2,000 00	2,000 00				
	1	Deputy collector and inspector....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
Salem, including Marblehead.	2	Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	1,000 00	2,000 00	5,840 00	Salem..... Marblehead.	19,036 9,698 21,736		
	1	Keeper of custom-house.....	150 00	150 00					
	1	Boatman.....	240 00	240 00					
	1	Inspector.....	300 00	300 00					
Boston, including Plymouth.	1do.....	150 00	150 00	15,170 00				
	1	Collector.....	2,000 00	2,000 00					
	1	Deputy collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
	1	Clerk.....	900 00	900 00					
.....	2	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	1,000 00	2,000 00					
	6	Inspectors.....	1,085 00	6,570 00					
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,000 00	1,000 00					
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	700 00	700 00					
.....	1	Inspector.....	500 00	500 00					
	1	.....do.....	500 00	500 00				
	1	Collector.....	6,000 00	6,000 00					
	3	Deputy collectors.....	2,500 00	7,500 00					
.....	1	Cashier.....	2,500 00	2,500 00					

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		No.	Number and compensation of officers in each district.			Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.		Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Districts.	Ag. compensation.	
Barnstable, including Edgartown and Nantucket.	Barnstable.....	1	Collector.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	Barnstable.....	\$10,716	
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.....	900 00	900 00	Edgartown.....	3,370	
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	500 00	500 00	Nantucket.....	9,985	
			1	Clerk.....	500 00	500 00		16,371	
			1	Inspector, (in charge of custom-house.).....	500 00	500 00			
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00		
			1	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
			1	Inspector.....	750 00	750 00			
			1	.....do.....	750 00	750 00		
			1	.....do.....	500 00	500 00		
			1	.....do.....	650 00	650 00		
			1	.....do.....	650 00	650 00		
Fall River.....	Fall River.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	Fall River.....	9,501	
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	750 00	750 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	500 00	500 00			
New Bedford.....	New Bedford.....	Somerset, Dighton, and Taunton.....	1	Boat-keeper.....	300 00	300 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	500 00	500 00			
			1	Collector.....	1,500 00	1,500 00			
			1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	1,085 00	1,085 00			
			1	Clerk.....	800 00	800 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,500 00	1,500 00			
			1	Inspector.....	1,085 00	1,085 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	700 00	700 00			
			1	Inspector.....	360 00	360 00			
			1	Inspector.....do.....	900 00	900 00			
							3,050 00	7,147	

1	Assistant cashier.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
1	Clerk.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
6	Clerks.....	6,400 00	6,400 00	
12	Clerks.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	
12	Clerks.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	
4	Clerks.....	1,100 00	1,100 00	
1	Messenger.....	750 00	750 00	
1	Messengers.....	550 00	1,100 00	
1	Superintendent of warehouses.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
50	Inspectors.....	1,095 00	54,750 00	
8	Weights and gaugers.....	1,500 00	12,000 00	
3	Measurers.....	1,500 00	4,500 00	
16	Night inspectors.....	600 00	9,600 00	
6	Night watchmen.....	600 00	3,600 00	
6	Boatmen.....	600 00	3,600 00	
3	Storekeepers.....	1,400 00	2,800 00	
3	.....do.....	1,400 00	2,800 00	
4	Clerks.....	1,050 00	4,300 00	
	(At public stores at Union and Long wharves.)			
1	Storekeeper, (cellar).....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
1	Engineer and fireman.....	750 00	750 00	
2	Laborers.....	500 00	1,000 00	
1	Appraiser.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	
2	Assistant appraisers.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	
2	Examiners.....	1,400 00	2,800 00	
2	.....do.....	1,900 00	2,400 00	
1	Clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
2	Clerks.....	1,300 00	2,400 00	
2	Openers and packers.....	1,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Storekeeper.....	730 00	3,650 00	
1	Assistant storekeeper and clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
5	Laborers at appraiser's stores.....	1,500 00	2,000 00	
1	Examiner of drugs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
1	Naval officer.....	5,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Deputy naval officer.....	1,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant deputy naval officer and clerk.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
	Clerks.....	1,900 00	6,000 00	
5	Clerk.....	1,050 00	1,050 00	
1	Messenger and porter.....	700 00	700 00	
1	Surveyor.....	4,500 00	4,500 00	
1	Deputy surveyor.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Clerk.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Messenger.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	700 00	700 00	
1	.....do.....	700 00	700 00	
1	.....do.....	750 00	750 00	
1	.....do.....	700 00	700 00	
1	.....do.....	400 00	400 00	
			312,900 00	

Hingham.....

Conant.....

Plymouth.....

Derby.....

Dorchester.....

Dorchester.....

Dorchester.....

Boston.....

Plymouth.....

922,864

2,848

925,712



REORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

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ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		Number and compensation of officers in each district.					Name of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.	No.	Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Districts.	Ag. compensation.	
Champlain.....	Plattsburg.....	.....	1	Collector.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00		Champlain.....	\$13,163	
			1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00				
			1	Inspector.....	750 00	750 00				
	Rouse's Point.	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	1,000 00	1,000 00				
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	550 00	550 00				
			2	Inspectors.....	600 00	1,200 00				
	Fort Covington	.....	1	Night watchman.....	365 00	365 00				
	Hogansburg ..	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	500 00	500 00				
	Chateaugay ..	.....	1	.....do.....do.....	400 00	400 00				
	Whitehall.....	.....	1	.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00				
	Moors.....	.....	1	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00				
			1	.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00				
Oswegatchie....	Ogdensburg ..	.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	\$6,965 00	Oswegatchie.....	7,940	
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.	800 00	800 00				
			1	Inspector.....	900 00	900 00				
			1	.....do.....do.....do.....	750 00	750 00				
	Morristown....	.....	2	Night watchmen	365 00	730 00				
	Waddington....	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	500 00	500 00				
			1	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00	5,080 00	Cape Vincent.....	6,407	
Cape Vincent...	Cape Vincent..	.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00				
			1	Deputy collector and inspector...	750 00	750 00				
			1	Night inspector.....	500 00	500 00				
	Alexandria bay	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	500 00	500 00				
	Millan's bay...	.....	1	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00				
	French creek..	.....	1	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00				
	Chaumont.....	.....	1	.....do.....do.....do.....	365 00	365 00	4,115 00	Sackett's Harbor.....	3,900	
Sackett's Harbor	Sackett's Harbor	.....	1	Collector.....	750 00	750 00				
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.	750 00	750 00				
			1	Inspector.....	450 00	450 00				
	Henderson....	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	500 00	500 00	9,450 00	Oswego.....	10,855	
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	.....	1	Collector.....	2,000 00	2,000 00				
			1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00				

REORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

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ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		No.	Number and compensation of officers in each district.			Name of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.		Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Districts.	Ag. compensation.	
Champlain.....	Pittsburg.....	.....	1	Collector.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	Champlain.....	\$13,168	
			1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	Inspector.....	750 00	750 00			
	Rouse's Point.	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	550 00	550 00			
			2	Inspectors.....	600 00	1,200 00			
	Fort Covington	.....	1	Night watchman.....	365 00	365 00			
	Hogansburg	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
	Chateaugay.....	.....	1	do.....	400 00	400 00			
	Whitehall.....	.....	1	do.....	600 00	600 00			
	Moore.....	.....	1	do.....	500 00	500 00			
			1	do.....	600 00	600 00			
Oswegatchie.....	Ogdensburg.....	.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	Oswegatchie.....	7,940	
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.....	800 00	800 00			
			1	Inspector.....	800 00	800 00			
			1	do.....	750 00	750 00			
	Morristown.....	.....	2	Night watchmen.....	365 00	730 00			
	Waddington.....	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
			1	do.....	500 00	500 00			
Cape Vincent...	Cape Vincent.....	.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	Cape Vincent.....	6,407	
			1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	750 00	750 00			
			1	Night inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
	Alexandria bay	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
	Millan's bay...	.....	1	do.....	500 00	500 00			
	French creek...	.....	1	do.....	500 00	500 00			
	Chaumont.....	.....	1	do.....	365 00	365 00			
Sackett's Harbor	Sackett's Harbor	.....	1	Collector.....	750 00	750 00	Sackett's Harbor.....	3,900	
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.....	750 00	750 00			
			1	Inspector.....	450 00	450 00			
	Henderson.....	.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	1	Collector.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	Oswego.....	10,955	
			1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			

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REORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

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Yorctown, including Tappahannock.	Yorctown.....	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	1,000 00	1,000 00	7,500 00	Yorctown..... Tappahannock.....	517 1,608 2,133
Norfolk, including Cherry-stone.	Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	1	Collector.	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,700 00	Norfolk..... Cherry-stone.....	10,116 439 10,555
		1	Deputy collector and clerk.	1,500 00	1,500 00			
		1	Clerk.....	900 00	900 00			
		3	Inspectors.....	1,085 00	3,265 00			
		1	Weighter, gauger, and measurer.	1,000 00	1,000 00			
		1	Messenger.....	500 00	500 00			
		1	Watchman, custom-house.	385 00	385 00			
		1	Boatmen.....	300 00	400 00			
		1	Boatman.....	300 00	300 00			
		1	Deputy collector and Inspector.	300 00	300 00			
		1	Inspector.....	300 00	300 00			
		1	Deputy collector and Inspector.	300 00	300 00			
Washington, including Camden.	Washington.....	1	Collector.	650 00	650 00	19,910 00	Washington..... Camden.....	389 545
		1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	500 00	500 00			
Newbern.	Newbern.....	1	Collector.	750 00	750 00	1,150 00	Newbern..... Beaufort..... Ocracoke.....	894 1,868 934 2,431 5,983
		1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	650 00	650 00			
		1	.....do.....do.....	650 00	650 00			
		1	.....do.....do.....	360 00	360 00			
		1	.....do.....do.....	750 00	750 00			
		1	Inspector.....	350 00	350 00			
		2	Boatmen.....	150 00	300 00			
Plymouth, including Edenton.	Plymouth.....	1	Collector.	600 00	600 00	3,810 00	Plymouth..... Edenton.....	510 330
		1	Inspr, weigher, gauger, & measurer.	350 00	350 00			
		1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	300 00	300 00			
		1	Inspector.....	150 00	150 00			
		1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,400 00	Wilmington.....	4,773
		1	Deputy collector and Inspector.	850 00	850 00			
		2	Inspectors.....	385 00	730 00			
		1	Inspr, weigher, gauger, & measurer.	300 00	300 00			
		1	Inspector and boarding officer.....	450 00	450 00			
		2	Boatmen.....	300 00	600 00			
Charleston, including Georgetown & Beaufort.	Charleston.....	1	Collector.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	3,930 00	Charleston..... Georgetown..... Beaufort.....	60,719 477 980 61,469
		1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00			
		2	Clerks.....	1,700 00	3,400 00			
		1	Clerk.....	1,500 00	1,500 00			
		1	.....do.....	1,400 00	2,900 00			

REORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		No.	Number and compensation of officers in each district.			Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.	Remarks.							
	Entry.	Delivery.		Office.	Rate.	Amount.			Total.						
Charleston, including Georgetown & Beaufort—Contin'd.	Charleston—Con.		2	Weights, gaugers, and measurers.	\$1,500 00	\$3,000 00									
			15	Day inspectors.....	1,085 00	16,425 00									
			4	Night inspectors.....	1,085 00	4,380 00									
			6	Boatmen.....	550 00	3,300 00									
			3	Messengers.....	330 00	460 00									
			1	Porter.....	330 00	330 00									
			1	Naval officer.....	4,000 00	4,000 00									
			1	Deputy naval officer.....	2,000 00	2,000 00									
			1	Surveyor.....	2,000 00	2,000 00									
			1	Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00									
			1	Appraiser.....	2,000 00	2,000 00									
			1	Assistant appraiser.....	1,500 00	1,500 00									
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	1,500 00	1,500 00									
			1	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	300 00									
			Savannah.....	Savannah.....		1			Collector.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	\$55,195 00	Savannah..... Augusta.....	\$97,199 302 27,331	
1	Deputy collector and clerk.....	1,500 00				2,200 00									
1	Clerk.....	1,000 00				2,300 00									
1	do.....do.....do.....	1,000 00				10,000 00									
10	Weights, gaugers, and measurer.	1,085 00				10,850 00									
1	Boatmen.....	1,500 00				1,500 00									
4	Messenger and porter.....	1,385 00				1,460 00									
1	Appraiser.....	600 00				600 00									
1	Assistant appraiser.....	1,500 00				1,500 00									
1	Inspector.....	1,000 00				1,000 00									
1	do.....do.....do.....	950 00				950 00									
1	Deputy collector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	1,000 00				1,000 00									
Brunswick, including St. Mary's.	Brunswick..... St. Mary's.....					1	Collector.....	750 00	750 00	25,310 00	Brunswick..... St. Mary's.....				504 604 719
						1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	600 00	500 00						
						1	Inspector.....	500 00	500 00						
			1	Collector.....	500 00	500 00									
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	400 00	400 00									
Fernandina.....	Fernandina.....		1	Collector.....	500 00	500 00	1,750 00	Fernandina.....	9,135						
			1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	400 00	400 00									

REORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

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ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		Number and compensation of officers in each district.				Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.	No.	Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Districts.	Ag. compensation.
Mississippi, including Tcheco-Continued.	New Orleans—Continued.	.....	4	Laborers.....	\$600 00	\$2,400 00			
			50	Inspectors.....	1,085 00	54,250 00			
			10	Inspectors, (six months).....	1,730 00	7,300 00			
			10	River inspectors.....	1,085 00	10,850 00			
			1	Chief night watchmen.....	1,085 00	1,085 00			
			8	Night watchmen.....	1,730 00	13,840 00			
			6	Weighers, gaugers and measurers.....	1,500 00	9,000 00			
			2	Deputy weighers, gaugers and measurers.....	750 00	1,500 00			
			2	Laborers.....	600 00	1,200 00			
			1	Naval officer.....	5,000 00	5,000 00			
			1	Deputy naval officer.....	2,000 00	2,000 00			
			1	Clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00			
	Lakeport..... Bayou St. John Lake Pontchar- train.		4	Clerks.....	1,300 00	4,800 00			
			2	Clerks.....	900 00	1,800 00			
			1	Messenger.....	730 00	730 00			
			1	Surveyor.....	4,000 00	4,000 00			
			1	Deputy surveyor.....	2,000 00	2,000 00			
			1	Clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00			
			1	Clerk.....	1,300 00	1,300 00			
			1	Messenger.....	730 00	730 00			
			4	Boatmen.....	730 00	2,920 00			
			12	.....do.....	550 00	6,600 00			
			1	Appraiser.....	2,500 00	2,500 00			
			3	Assistant appraisers.....	2,000 00	6,000 00			
			1	Examiner of drugs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			5	Examiners.....	1,400 00	7,000 00			
			1	Examiner and sampler.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	Clerk.....	1,300 00	1,300 00			
			3	Clerks.....	1,000 00	3,000 00			
			1	Porter and messenger.....	730 00	730 00			
			7	Packers and laborers.....	600 00	4,200 00			
			1	Storekeeper.....	1,300 00	1,300 00			
			1	.....do.....	1,300 00	1,300 00			
			1	Superintendent of warehouse.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1do.....	500 00	500 00			
			1do.....	500 00	500 00			

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ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		Number and compensation of officers in each district.				Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.	No.	Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Districts.	
Miami	Toledo	Toledo	1	Collector	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$3,838	Miami	
			1	Deputy collector and inspector	800 00	800 00			
			1	Inspector	750 00	750 00			
Detroit	Detroit		1	Collector	1,500 00	1,500 00	\$2,550 00	Detroit	14,318
			1	Deputy collector and clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00			
			1	Inspector	1,095 00	1,095 00			
			1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	1,095 00	1,095 00			
			2	Inspectors	1,200 00	2,400 00			
			1	do	730 00	730 00			
			8	do	360 00	2,880 00			
			5	do	480 00	2,400 00			
			1	do	240 00	240 00			
			1	Deputy collector and inspector	360 00	360 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	480 00	480 00			
Michilimackinac	Mackinaw		1	do	480 00	480 00	17,980 00	Michilimackinac	4,946
			1	do	480 00	480 00			
			1	do	150 00	150 00			
			1	do	130 00	130 00			
			1	do	180 00	180 00			
			1	do	480 00	480 00			
			1	do	480 00	480 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	do	340 00	340 00			
			1	Collector	800 00	800 00			
			1	Deputy collector and inspector	500 00	500 00			
			1	Inspector	500 00	500 00			
Superior	Sault Ste. Marie		1	Collector	800 00	800 00	1,800 00		
			1	Deputy collector and inspector	300 00	300 00			
			1	do	250 00	250 00			
		Eagle Harbor ..	1	do	250 00	250 00			

City	Position	Salary	City	Position	Salary
Milwaukee	Eagle River	250 00	Milwaukee	Collector	1,000 00
	Ontonagon	250 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	Superior City	250 00		Inspectors	1,000 00
	Bayfield	250 00		Deputy collector and inspector	350 00
Chicago	Sheboygan	1,500 00	Chicago	Collector	1,500 00
		1,000 00		Deputy collector and clerk	1,000 00
		800 00		Clerks	800 00
		700 00		Inspectors	2,800 00
Pembina	Waitegan	600 00	Pembina	Deputy collector and inspector	375 00
		450 00		Inspector	1,500 00
		385 00		Deputy collector and inspector	375 00
		375 00		Collector	1,500 00
Galveston	Pembina	1,800 00	Galveston	Deputy collector and inspector	1,800 00
		1,000 00		Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	1,500 00
		1,500 00		Inspector	1,000 00
		1,000 00		Clerk	1,000 00
Indianola	Sabine	450 00	Indianola	Porter and messenger	450 00
	Franklin	1,000 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
		1,000 00		Inspector	1,000 00
		1,000 00		Collector	1,000 00
Brasas de Santiago	Lavaca	1,000 00	Brasas de Santiago	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	Matagorda	500 00		Inspector	1,000 00
	Aransas	500 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	San Antonio	1,000 00		Inspector	1,000 00
Point Isabel	Eagle Pass	750 00	Point Isabel	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	750 00
		1,000 00		Collector	1,000 00
		1,000 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
		800 00		Inspector weigher, gauger, and measurer	800 00
Brownsville	Clerks	2,000 00	Brownsville	Night watchman	2,000 00
	Messenger and porter	450 00		Messenger and porter	450 00
	Mounted inspectors	2,190 00		Mounted inspectors	2,190 00
	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
Roma	Inspector	800 00	Roma	Inspector	800 00
	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00		Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	Collector	1,000 00		Collector	1,000 00
	Inspector	1,000 00		Inspector	1,000 00

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Ports.		Number and compensation of officers in each district.				Names of districts included in each district, and aggregate compensation under existing regulations.		Remarks.
	Entry.	Delivery.	No.	Office.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Districts.	
Brazos de Santiago—Continued.	Point Isabel—Continued.	Rio Grande City	1	Deputy collector and inspector...	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$18,540 00	Paso del Norte.....	9 \$4,883
		Mouth Rio Grande river.	1	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
		Laredo	1	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
		Carzo	1	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
		Boston	1	.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
New Mexico, formerly Paso del Norte.	Las Cruces	Edinburg	1do.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	4,913 00		
		.....	1	Collector.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
		Fort Thorne.....	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	300 00	300 00			
		Santa Thomas.....	1	.....do.....do.....	300 00	300 00		
		Tucson	1	.....do.....do.....	1,300 00	1,300 00		
Humboldt.....	Buckport.....	Iacita	1	Mounted Inspector	913 00	913 00	2,000 00	Monterey	7,049
		.....	1	Collector.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
		Uniontown	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00			
		Crescent City	1	.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00		
		.....	1	Collector.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Monterey.....	Monterey	San Luis Obispo	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00	500 00	3,000 00	San Francisco.....	292,353
		San Simeon	1	.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00		
		Santa Cruz	1	.....do.....do.....	500 00	500 00		
		.....	1	Collector.....	7,500 00	7,500 00		
		.....	2	Deputy collectors.....	3,125 00	6,250 00		
San Francisco..	San Francisco.	1	Deputy collector and auditor.....	3,125 00	3,125 00	572,804	Sacramento.....	3,397
		.....	1	Cashier	2,500 00	2,500 00		
		.....	1	Clerk	2,500 00	2,500 00		
		.....	2	Clerks	2,500 00	5,000 00		
		.....	7	Clerks	13,500 00	13,500 00		
		.....	1	Clerk	14,700 00	14,700 00		
		.....	1	Clerk	1,649 00	1,649 00		
		.....	1	Superintendent of warehouse.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
		.....	3	Messengers	3,240 00	9,720 00		
		.....	3	Watchmen and messengers.....	1,000 00	3,000 00		
		.....	6	Labors.....	8,400 00	50,400 00		
		.....	6	Labors.....	8,400 00	50,400 00		
		.....	1	Storekeeper.....	9,100 00	9,100 00		
		.....	4	Storekeepers.....	1,648 00	6,592 00		
		.....	2	Weather gauges, and measurers.....	2,500 00	5,000 00		
		.....	6	Labors.....	2,500 00	15,000 00		
		.....	1	Boarding officer.....	1,848 00	1,848 00		

ADVISORY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House calling for information touching the objects, &c., of the Advisory Board of Agriculture of the Patent Office.

JANUARY 18, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 18, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 7th instant, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report by what authority, and under what law, if any, the Advisory Board of Agriculture of the Patent Office has been assembled in this city; how the delegates or members were apportioned, and by whom appointed; the business, purposes, and objects of the board; the manner and mode of compensating the delegates; the name of and amount paid to each; and the fund or appropriation out of which the same is to be paid.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
January 14, 1859.

SIR: In answer to the resolution offered by Hon. Mr. Jones, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of the 7th instant, asking "by what authority, and under what law, if any, the Advisory Board of Agriculture of the Patent Office has been assembled in this city; how the delegates or members were apportioned, and by whom appointed; the business, purposes, and objects

of the board ; the manner and mode of compensating the delegates ; the name of and amount paid to each, and the fund or appropriation out of which the same is to be paid," and which you referred to me, I have the honor to submit the following :

1. The authority and law for calling together said board was vested in this bureau by act of Congress of the 12th of June last, " for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds."

2. The delegates or members were appointed by the Commissioner of Patents, conformably to the duties assigned him by the Department of the Interior.

3. The business, purposes, and objects of this board are briefly stated in the following paragraph from the letter of invitation :

" As one of the means of devising a more expeditious and effectual mode of collecting agricultural statistics for its annual report, this office, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, has resolved upon inviting from different sections of the Union one or more intelligent agriculturists, skilled in various branches of rural industry, to convene at an appropriate room in the Patent Office building, on Monday, the 3d of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., with the view of imparting a knowledge of such facts in practical husbandry as may have come under their observation and experience, and to suggest means by which our crops may be increased, improved in quality, or made more profitable to the producer."

4. The manner and mode of compensating each delegate was at the rate of five cents a mile by the shortest mail route, as designated by the Post Office Department, from his home to Washington city and back, with the additional sum of twenty-five dollars for his expenses, which has been paid by this office from the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars made by the present Congress, under the act of the 12th of June, referred to above.

5. The names of the delegates who have received compensation and the amount paid to each are as follows ; making in the aggregate one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars :

<i>Connecticut</i> .—Edward A. Phelps, North Colebrook.....	\$61
<i>Illinois</i> .—Dr. J. A. Kennicott, West Northfield.....	113
<i>Indiana</i> .—Hon. D. P. Holloway, Richmond.....	91
<i>Iowa</i> .—Hon. Legrand Byington, Iowa City.....	135
<i>Maine</i> .—Dr. E. Holmes, Winthrop.....	88
<i>Massachusetts</i> .—Hon. M. P. Wilder, Boston.....	72
B. V. French, Boston.....	72
<i>Maryland</i> .—W. W. W. Bowie, Governor's Bridge.....	29
<i>Missouri</i> .—J. W. Barrett, St. Louis.....	125
<i>Minnesota</i> .—D. A. Wright, Belle Plaine.....	169
<i>New Hampshire</i> .—Levi Bartlett, Warner.....	78
<i>New Jersey</i> .—P. J. Mahan, Kaighn's Point, South Camden...	40
<i>New York</i> .—Colonel Charles Morrell, Ludlowville.....	63
William Lawton, New Rochelle.....	50
<i>Ohio</i> .—F. G. Cary, College Hill.....	91
Edwin Byington, Elyria.....	79

ADVISORY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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<i>Pennsylvania</i> .—James Gowen, Mount Airy.....	\$40
Hon. John H. Ewing, Washington.....	69
<i>Tennessee</i> .—Major John Mee, Meesville.....	90
<i>Vermont</i> .—Frederick Holbrook, Brattleboro'.....	68
<i>Wisconsin</i> .—Gustavus de Neven, Fond du Lac.....	103
<i>Nebraska Territory</i> .—William Young Brown, Omaha City.....	157
Total.....	<u>1,883</u>

In addition to the above, the following named gentlemen were in attendance, who had been invited as delegates from various States and Territories:

J. M. Carpenter, of Arkansas; Sylvester Mowry and J. J. Macarty, of Arizona; Andrew W. McKee and S. W. Higgins, of California; ex-Governor H. Ross and Doctor James W. Thompson, of Delaware; W. W. Kingsbury, of Dacotah; Doctor L. S. Pennington, of Illinois; Colonel Pitchlyn, of Indian Territory; Eliphalet Case, of Indiana; Hon. M. J. Parrott, Colonel A. J. Isaacs, and Robert S. Stevens, of Kansas; Charles B. Calvert, Clement Hill, John Merryman, John Contee, Tench Tilghman, H. F. Condict, Thomas G. Clemson, Joel Blew, and W. H. Purnell, of Maryland; Charles T. Jackson, Georgia; W. Atwater, Thomas J. Field, and B. P. Poore, of Massachusetts; Hon. D. W. C. Leach and H. S. Stevens, of Michigan; A. J. Edgerton, John Hagaty, Hon. W. W. Phelps, J. J. Noah, and T. T. Mann, of Minnesota; D. P. Rankin and J. M. Clarke, of Nebraska; Hon. M. A. Otero, of New Mexico; James M. Crane, of Nevada; John Bowman and Amos Brown, of New York; H. K. Burgwyn, of North Carolina; Delazon Smith, of Oregon; W. P. Shattuck and J. C. G. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. H. Hammond and James G. Holmes, of South Carolina; J. M. Williamson, of Tennessee; W. T. Mickling and Major Holman, of Texas; Hon. J. S. Morrell, of Vermont; Joseph Tuley, Lewis Bayley, S. S. Bradford, and Milton Garrett, of Virginia; Daniel S. Curtiss, of Wisconsin; W. W. Corcoran, Professor Joseph Henry, Joshua Pierce, Jonathan Seaver, Charles G. Page, E. Kingman, E. Harte, W. D. Wallach, and A. H. Palmer, of the District of Columbia.

It may be stated that it was not at first contemplated by this office to call together so large a number of persons as appear upon the above named lists, nor was it in any manner intended to create a public or private organized board of any kind, but simply to unite one or two prominent agriculturists from each of the States and Territories within a limited range, paying only those, if demanded, a sufficient sum to cover their travelling expenses for the objects stated in the preceding paragraph; but, owing to numerous solicitations from members of Congress and others, the courtesy of an invitation was extended to other gentlemen on the express condition that they should receive no compensation for their services.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, *Commissioner*.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER

To a resolution of the House calling for correspondence in regard to the acquisition of Cuba.

JANUARY 19, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requesting a communication of the correspondence between this government and France and England respecting the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1859.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 10th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to that body "the correspondence between this government and France and England in relation to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States," has the honor to report to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of this Department that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this government and those of France and England relative to the Island of Cuba, is that which occurred between Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, and the

Count de Sartiges and Mr. Crampton, the French and British ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's message of the 4th of January, 1853.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 15, 1859.

ARMY REGISTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

The official Army Register.

JANUARY 19, 1859.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of June 14, 1858, I have the honor to transmit herewith a transcript of the official Army Register for the year ending June 30, 1858, showing the annual pay of each officer of the army, the amount paid him for rations, servants, and forage, and the gross amount paid or allowed him, in all respects, for and on his account, for and during the preceding fiscal year, from the appropriations for the support of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

ARMY REGISTER.

Transcript of the official Army Register for the year 1858, exhibiting the annual pay opposite the name the gross amount paid or allowed him, in all respects, for and

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
GENERAL OFFICERS.						
<i>Major General.</i>						
Winfield Scott.....June 25, 1841	Bvt. lieut. gen., Mar. 29, 1847.	12	\$3,240 00	\$6,760 00	\$1,086 00	\$600 00
<i>Brigadier Generals.</i>						
John E. Wool.....June 25, 1841	Bvt. maj. gen., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	1,488 00	2,696 00	814 50	288 00
David E. Twiggs.....June 30, 1846	Bvt. maj. gen., Sept. 23, 1846.	6	744 00	1,278 00	406 60	48 00
Persifer F. Smith.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt. maj. gen., Aug. 20, 1847.	10	2,900 00	2,736 00	904 80	240 00
William S. Harney.....June 14, 1858	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	11	1,329 00	1,986 90	696 55	197 34
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Adjutant General: Colonel.</i>						
Samuel Cooper.....July 15, 1852	Bvt., May 30, 1848..	12	1,320 00	2,190 00	567 00	288 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Lorenzo Thomas.....July 15, 1852	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	1,140 00	1,204 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Majors brevet.</i>						
Edward D. Townsend.....July 15, 1852	.....	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
William W. Mackall....Aug. 5, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
George Deas.....Dec. 13, 1855	.....do.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	288 00
Irwin McDowell.....Mar. 31, 1856	.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Captains brevet.</i>						
Francis N. Page.....May 13, 1847	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	66 67
Don Carlos Buell.....Jan. 23, 1848	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	92 00
William A. Nichols.....July 29, 1852	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	8 00
David R. Jones.....Mar. 16, 1853	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Beth Williams.....Aug. 16, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	56 00
Julius P. Garesché.....Nov. 9, 1855	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	.....
Fitz John Porter.....June 27, 1856	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
John Withers.....June 27, 1856	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	56 00
JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE ARMY.						
<i>Major brevet.</i>						
John F. Lee.....Mar. 2, 1849	.....	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	198 00
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Colonels.</i>						
Walter Churchill.....June 25, 1841	Bvt. brig. gen., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	1,320 00	1,642 50	567 00	288 00
Joseph K. F. Mansfield..May 28, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	1,320 00	1,493 50	567 00	288 00
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Quartermaster General: Brigadier General.</i>						
Thomas S. Jesup.....May 8, 1818	Bvt. maj. gen., May 8, 1828.	12	1,488 00	2,365 20	814 50	288 00

ARMY REGISTER.

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of each officer or person contained therein; the amount paid him for rations, servants and forage, and on his account, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$12,886 00	\$415 51	\$648 00	\$254 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,004 11	
5,918 50	537 39	733 94	152 80	\$151 40	.....	.....	.....	6,794 03	
2,478 60	165 94	648 00	407 20	.....	.....	\$478 17	.....	4,177 91	
6,088 80	981 33	490 00	163 60	3 00	.....	.....	.....	7,008 73	Died May 17, 1858.
4,911 79	175 30	94 50	454 90	5 00	.....	90 18	.....	5,031 76	
4,365 00	916 48	495 00	134 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,910 48	
3,199 50	294 87	432 00	1,326 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,254 71	
2,691 00	901 73	432 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,394 73	
2,691 00	498 98	1,153 53	254 10	8 00	.....	.....	.....	4,605 61	
2,581 50	385 90	337 55	949 50	22 00	.....	.....	.....	4,177 45	
2,581 50	293 86	446 66	96 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,418 12	
1,956 67	78 91	.....	.....	22 50	.....	39 15	.....	2,097 23	
1,922 00	941 12	288 75	190 90	.....	.....	5 14	.....	2,707 91	
1,698 00	278 27	324 00	.....	60 00	.....	222 87	.....	2,783 14	
1,876 50	331 35	580 00	570 30	103 25	.....	.....	.....	3,461 40	
1,946 00	162 74	294 00	46 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,479 14	
1,680 00	162 74	394 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,376 74	
1,676 50	11 83	55 90	77 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021 93	
1,727 00	77 65	943 00	916 60	27 00	.....	80 72	.....	2,371 97	
2,531 00	201 73	432 00	160 00	90 50	.....	332 13	.....	3,677 36	
3,817 50	223 48	540 00	199 10	14 00	.....	.....	.....	4,794 08	
3,598 50	202 48	480 00	455 30	262 20	.....	.....	.....	4,998 48	
4,955 70	208 18	438 99	204 07	11 00	.....	.....	.....	5,818 95	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Assistant Quartermasters General: Colonels.</i>						
Charles Thomas..... Aug. 1, 1856		12	\$1,330 00	\$1,423 50	\$567 00	\$288 00
Daniel D. Tompkins..... Dec. 22, 1856		12	1,330 00	1,423 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Deputy Quartermasters General: Lieutenant Colonels.</i>						
Thomas Swords..... Aug. 1, 1856	Bvt. May 30, 1848...	12	1,140 00	1,095 00	567 00	288 00
George H. Crossman.... Dec. 22, 1856		12	1,140 00	1,204 50	567 00	272 00
<i>Quartermasters: Majors.</i>						
David H. Vinton..... Mar. 3, 1847		12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	216 00
Osborne Cross..... July 24, 1847		12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	258 00
Michael M. Clarke..... Aug. 1, 1856		10	800 00	912 00	473 40	240 00
Ebenezer S. Sibley..... Dec. 22, 1856	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	960 00	1,155 00	567 00	288 00
<i>Assistant Quartermasters: Captains.</i>						
Edwin B. Babbitt..... July 7, 1838	Bvt. major, May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	88 00
Robert E. Clary..... do.....		12	840 00	1,169 10	283 50	96 00
Abraham C. Myers..... Nov. 21, 1839	Bvt. lieutenant col., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Morris S. Miller..... Sep. 13, 1845		12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Alexander Montgomery... May 11, 1846		12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Robert Allen..... do.....	Bvt. major, April 18, 1847.	14	980 00	1,022 40	330 80	112 00
William W. Chapman..... do.....	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Henry C. Wayne..... do.....	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
James Belger..... Aug. 18, 1846	Bvt. major, May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
James L. Donaldson..... Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Langdon C. Easton..... do.....		12	840 00	766 50	283 50	80 00
Thomas L. Brent..... do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	6	420 00	441 60	142 80	24 00
Justus McKinstry..... do.....	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Frederick H. Masten..... do.....		3	210 00	192 90	71 10	24 00
Thomas Jordan..... do.....		14	940 00	851 90	324 70	.....
Stewart Van Vliet..... June 4, 1847		12	830 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Alexander W. Reynolds... Aug. 5, 1847		24	1,680 00	1,533 00	567 00	122 00
Daniel H. Rucker..... Feb. 7, 1847	Bvt. maj., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	844 80	283 50	.....
James G. Martin..... Aug. 5, 1847	Bvt. maj., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	783 30	283 50	96 00
Rufus Ingalls..... Jan. 12, 1848		12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. K. Van Bokelen... July 24, 1853		12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Ralph W. Kirkham..... Nov. 16, 1854	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Parmenas F. Turnley... Mar. 2, 1855		12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
John C. McFerran..... Aug. 20, 1855		12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Eugene E. McLean..... Aug. 29, 1855		12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Winfield S. Hancock... Nov. 7, 1855		12	840 00	657 00	283 50	64 00
John H. Dickerson..... June 18, 1856		12	770 00	803 00	260 00	80 00
Frederick Myers..... Aug. 29, 1856		12	840 00	857 00	283 50	96 00
George H. Paige..... Dec. 26, 1856		12	840 00	537 50	283 50	96 00
Wm. L. Cabell..... Mar. 8, 1858		12	758 32	584 70	275 50	163 46
<i>MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.</i>						
Reuben M. Potter..... Mar. 23, 1848		12	1,480 00

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[illegible]

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
George Gibson, Jr. April 9, 1853		12	\$1,490 00			
S. H. Montgomery. Mar. 14, 1857		12	1,490 00			
William R. Gibson. Mar. 14, 1857		12	1,490 00			
Lawrence Taliaferro. Mar. 14, 1857		12	1,490 00			
Chester B. White. Mar. 30, 1857		6	745 00			
William H. Gill. June 12, 1858		2 d. days.	8 26			
James C. McCarty. June 14, 1858		2 d. days.	8 26			
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Commissary General of Subsistence:</i> <i>Colonel.</i>						
George Gibson. Apr. 18, 1818	Bvt. maj. gen., May 30, 1848.	12	1,320 00	\$1,660 20	\$567 00	\$288 00
<i>Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence: Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Joseph P. Taylor. Nov. 30, 1841	Bvt. colonel, May 30, 1848.	12	1,140 00	1,436 10	567 00	288 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Richard B. Lee. Nov. 30, 1841	Bvt., June 9, 1836...	12	960 00	1,309 20	567 00	288 00
John B. Grayson. Oct. 21, 1852	Bvt. lieutenant col., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	288 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Amos B. Eaton. July 7, 1836	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	96 00
George G. Waggaman. Dec. 2, 1841	Bvt. major, Sept. 23, 1846.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Alexander E. Shiras. Mar. 3, 1847		12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
William B. Blair. Sept. 27, 1850	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	73 00
Isaac Bowen. Sept. 27, 1850	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Charles L. Kilburn. Sept. 13, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Marcus D. L. Simpson. Mar. 26, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Henry F. Clarke. July 12, 1857	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel.</i>						
Thomas Lawson. Nov. 30, 1836	Bvt. brig. gen., May 30, 1848.	12	2,740 00	985 50		
<i>Surgeons, with the rank of Major.</i>						
Benjamin F. Harney. Aug. 17, 1814		12	960 00	1,752 00	567 00	288 00
Walter V. Wheaton. Sept. 4, 1816		12	960 00	1,760 20	567 00	288 00
Clement A. Finley. July 13, 1832		12	960 00	1,642 50	567 00	
Richard B. Satterlee. July 13, 1832		12	960 00	1,642 50	567 00	288 00
Samuel G. J. De Camp. Dec. 1, 1833		12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	288 00
Robert C. Wood. July 4, 1836		12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	193 00
Charles S. Tripler. July 7, 1836		12	960 00	1,423 50	567 00	288 00
Charles McDougall. July 7, 1836		12	960 00	1,419 90	567 00	288 00
Burton Randall. July 7, 1836		12	1,040 00	1,496 70	614 00	312 00
Nathan S. Jarvis. July 7, 1836		12	960 00	1,350 00	567 00	288 00
Adam N. McLaren. June 30, 1839		12	960 00	1,350 30	567 00	288 00
Joseph J. B. Wright. Mar. 26, 1844		14	1,120 00	1,533 60	661 60	312 00
John B. Porter. Oct. 4, 1846		12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
John M. Cuyler. Feb. 16, 1847		12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	279 00
Madison Mills. Feb. 16, 1847		12	960 00	1,317 00	567 00	276 00
Samuel P. Moore. Apr. 30, 1849		12	960 00	876 00	567 00	198 00
Richard M. Byrne. Mar. 31, 1853		12	960 00	876 00	567 00	272 00
Eugene H. Abadie. July 24, 1853		12	960 00	918 00	567 00	288 00
Charles McCormick. Dec. 7, 1853		12	960 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
Charles H. Laub. Oct. 17, 1854		12	960 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
Joniah Simpson. Aug. 12, 1855		12	960 00	876 00	567 00	279 00
Wm. J. Sloan. Dec. 20, 1855		12	960 00	863 70	567 00	288 00

ARMY REGISTER.

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Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,480 00	\$49 87	\$90 00	\$40 00					\$1,669 87	
1,480 00								1,480 00	
1,480 00		136 00	160 10					1,776 10	
1,480 00	7 00							1,487 00	
745 00	71 50							816 50	Died January 12, 1858.
8 28								8 28	
8 28								8 28	
3,835 30	183 50	471 00						4,489 70	
3,431 10	319 00	432 75	68 80	\$22 00				4,273 65	
3,134 30	452 11	880 00	356 00					4,813 21	
2,910 00	326 61	432 00	20 00					3,688 61	
2,314 50	235 45	324 00						2,873 95	
2,085 50	203 50	288 00						2,587 00	
2,085 50	189 74	324 00						2,589 24	
1,862 00	94 56	324 00		80 00		\$67 79		2,438 35	
1,866 00	259 50							2,125 50	
1,942 00	109 14	21 00	273 05			69 37		2,414 46	
1,876 50	226 25	416 62	535 03					3,054 37	
1,866 50			69 80			33 48		1,991 78	
3,725 50	204 00	540 00	57 00					4,526 50	
3,567 00	115 99							3,682 99	
3,595 20								3,595 20	
3,189 50	180 35	342 58	53 40					3,745 83	
3,457 50	290 67	432 00	72 40					4,252 77	
3,348 00	252 12	384 00						3,984 12	
3,348 00	201 73	432 00						3,981 73	
3,148 50	160 16		115 60	10 00		106 16	\$1 90	3,536 22	
3,234 80	219 00	432 00					54	3,886 44	
3,462 70	132 53							3,595 23	
3,125 00	142 97					86 32		3,354 29	1 mo., am't \$259, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
3,165 30	101 64							3,266 94	
3,627 20	61 43		116 60			16 09		3,800 32	2 mo., am't \$529 20, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
3,129 00	283 50							3,412 50	
3,113 00	196 97					18 15	19	3,330 61	
3,190 00						74 96		3,194 96	\$3 subsistence, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,545 00	182 28		82 80			98 39	3 36	2,861 23	
2,675 00	56 94	80 00	956 25			22 10		3,790 29	
2,723 00	66 95	17 41						2,817 36	
2,691 00	114 53	405 60	420 20	46 00				3,677 33	
2,691 00	106 53		80 20					2,877 73	
2,672 00	417 74	717 32	161 25			20 06		4,000 39	
2,670 70	326 61	432 00		3 75		15 81		3,448 87	1 month, am't \$214, belongs to fiscal year 1857.

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Wm. S. King..... Aug. 29, 1856		12	\$960 00	\$868 70	\$567 00	\$140 00
David C. De Leon..... do.....		12	960 00	768 50	567 00	184 00
James Simons..... do.....		12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	86 00
Thomas C. Madison..... do.....		16	1,280 00	1,022 70	756 30	328 00
Joseph K. Barnes..... do.....		12	960 00	768 50	567 00	264 00
<i>Asst. Surgeons, with rank of Captain.</i>						
Joseph Eaton..... June 1, 1831		12	840 00	1,848 00	283 50	16 00
Benjamin King..... do.....		12	840 00	1,642 50	283 50	96 00
Joseph H. Bailly..... Nov. 28, 1834		12	840 00	1,314 00	283 50	96 00
Levi H. Holden..... June 15, 1840		10	700 00	1,003 90	236 30	80 00
Richard F. Simpson..... Aug. 1, 1840		12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	86 00
Richard H. Coolidge..... Aug. 16, 1841		12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	.....
Charles O. Keeny..... Mar. 19, 1845		1	70 00	93 00	23 80	.....
Robert Murray..... June 29, 1846		12	840 00	1,065 00	283 50	72 00
John F. Head..... Aug. 6, 1846		12	840 00	1,065 00	283 50	96 00
Lewis A. Edwards..... Aug. 27, 1846		12	840 00	1,065 00	283 50	.....
John F. Hammond..... Feb. 16, 1847		12	840 00	1,065 00	283 50	4 00
Elisha J. Bailey..... do.....		12	840 00	1,065 00	283 50	84 00
George E. Cooper..... Aug. 28, 1847		12	840 00	1,068 00	283 50	96 00
Ebenezer Swift..... Aug. 30, 1847		12	840 00	1,105 00	283 50	80 00
Glover Perin..... Dec. 4, 1847		9	630 00	588 00	212 70	72 00
Peter G. S. Ten Broeck..... Dec. 13, 1847		12	840 00	847 50	283 50	16 00
John Campbell..... do.....		12	840 00	847 50	283 50	40 00
John E. Summers..... do.....		12	840 00	847 50	281 75	6 00
Charles H. Smith..... do.....		12	840 00	847 50	283 50	96 00
John M. Haden..... do.....		12	840 00	847 50	283 50	96 00
Charles H. Crane..... Feb. 2, 1848		12	840 00	771 00	283 50	96 00
Lyman H. Stone..... Dec. 13, 1847		12	840 00	574 50	283 50	56 00
Thos. A. McPartin..... Mar. 2, 1849		24	1,680 00	1,085 00	567 00	167 96
John Byrne..... do.....	Not paid.	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	40 00
Lafayette Guild..... do.....		7	490 00	389 50	166 00	16 00
Wm. F. Edgar..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	88 00
Thos. H. Williams..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
George K. Wood..... June 29, 1849		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Jos. B. Brown..... do.....		9	630 00	411 00	212 70	56 00
Alex. B. Hasson..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	80 00
Jonathan Leatherman..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	80 00
Wm. A. Hammond..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	93 34
Edward W. Johns..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	44 00
Wm. W. Anderson..... do.....		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Robert O. Abbott..... Nov. 23, 1849		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Thos. M. Getty..... do.....		14	980 00	636 00	330 20	104 00
David L. Magruder..... Feb. 1, 1850		12	840 00	547 50	307 80	32 00
Wm. J. H. White..... Mar. 12, 1850		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Rodney Glison..... May 2, 1850		10	700 00	456 00	236 20	16 00
Elisha P. Langworthy..... May 16, 1850		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	68 00
Samuel W. Crawford..... Mar. 10, 1851		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
John J. Milhau..... April 30, 1851		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	36 00
Horace R. Wirtz..... Dec. 5, 1846		13	910 00	594 00	307 30	.....
Aquila T. Ridgely..... June 30, 1851		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	81 34
Charles Page..... Dec. 2, 1851		12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Charles Sutherland..... Aug. 5, 1852		14	928 31	610 20	330 00	112 00
Basil Norris..... Oct. 11, 1852		12	786 76	516 90	283 50	72 00
Thos. C. Henry..... Mar. 1, 1853		12	689 97	465 00	283 50	96 00
Andrew J. Ford..... May 11, 1853		12	670 06	453 30	283 50	96 00
Edward P. Vollum..... May 31, 1853		12	656 63	438 00	283 50	96 00
John Moore..... June 22, 1853	Not paid.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenants.</i>						
Andrew K. Smith..... June 26, 1853		12	639 96	433 00	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$2,533 70	\$22 55					\$64 07		\$2,760 39	
2,477 50	106 53	\$388 00				90 80		3,064 92	
2,416 09	14 78	61 76				13 48		2,508 04	
2,560 90	2 66		\$903 55			102 05		3,699 16	4 mos., am't \$853 40, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
2,557 50	906 38	153 94	896 10			33 70		3,851 62	
2,987 50								2,987 50	
2,682 00								2,862 00	
2,531 50								2,798 60	
2,019 40	153 96	167 97	905 95	\$5 00				2,546 58	
2,416 09	70 73	89 03	902 70			11 82		2,789 68	
2,338 00	135 34	97 80	162 10			90 90		2,773 14	
186 80	12 75					164 76		365 31	
2,290 50	966 41		37 00			97 09		2,691 00	
2,314 50	150 41	11 34	189 13					2,665 38	
2,918 50	162 74	324 00	26 00			213 90		2,945 14	
2,253 50	57 18					163 60		2,443 28	
2,392 50						2 31		2,404 81	
2,227 50				12 50				2,240 00	
2,206 50	197 83					19 49		2,355 92	
1,509 70								1,509 70	
1,987 00						945 62		2,932 62	
2,011 00	147 30					57 33	\$3 18	2,290 81	
1,257 25						251 92		2,309 17	
2,067 00				30 00				2,087 00	
2,087 00	133 25		9 30	23 75				2,234 00	
1,990 50	235 46	324 00						2,549 96	
1,754 00	22 94					61 75		1,837 99	
3,509 99	87 87		34 60	23 00			9	3,655 55	12 mos., am't \$1,749 99, belong to fiscal year '57. Resigned Oct. 11, 1857.
1,711 00	34 66	919 68	66 00			93 94		2,195 28	
994 50	2 70			2 50		217 93	1 50	1,919 13	
1,759 00	28 45			27 50		9 86		1,824 81	
1,767 00	159 80	305 31	57 00					2,289 11	
1,309 70	98 90					209 97		1,639 32	
1,751 00	71 05					26 79		1,848 84	
1,751 00	18 24	15 67				31 62		1,835 03	
1,764 34	27 58					6 90		1,798 82	
1,715 00	109 83		338 03			77 42		2,240 28	
1,767 00				30 00				1,767 00	
1,767 00	5 10							1,779 10	
2,050 90	21 75					26 93		2,100 68	2 mos., am't \$572 80, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,727 40	6 89					87 56		1,821 85	\$24 40 servants' allowance belong to fiscal year '57.
1,767 00				21 00				1,788 00	
1,408 90	80 73		14 50			129 34		1,632 77	1 mo., am't \$138 50, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,739 00						122 62		1,861 62	
1,767 00			466 55	61 25				2,294 80	
1,707 00	115 79					55 52		1,878 31	
1,811 30	79 50			17 50		178 71		2,087 01	1 mo., am't \$140 30, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,792 34						70 06		1,862 40	
1,767 00	76 05		164 00					2,027 05	
1,961 31	12 86		195 90	30 00		37 76		2,227 83	2 mos., am't \$243 16, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,669 16	41 14		350 90			21 91		2,073 11	
1,535 07								1,535 07	1 mo., am't \$120 83, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,509 88	117 54							1,620 42	
1,474 13		53 00						1,527 13	
	2 07	6 39	54 70			29 76		92 92	
1,457 46	1 75		259 40	27 00				1,745 61	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Richard Potts.....Sept. 16, 1853		16	\$853 28	\$584 40	\$378 10	\$90 00
Richard H. Alexander.....Dec. 2, 1853		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Robert L. Brodie.....May 15, 1854		10	533 30	364 80	236 20	80 00
Albert J. Myer.....Sept. 18, 1854		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Nathaniel S. Crowell.....Nov. 8, 1854		11	586 63	402 00	260 00	48 00
Joseph R. Smith.....Dec. 15, 1854		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
James T. Ghiselin.....June 1, 1855		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Pascal A. Quinan.....Aug. 15, 1855		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
John F. Randolph.....Dec. 24, 1855		6	319 98	220 80	143 20	46 00
James O. Herndon.....Feb. 22, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George Taylor.....April 1, 1856		8	426 64	291 60	186 90	64 00
John J. Gaenslen.....May 16, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George Hammond.....June 28, 1856		11	586 63	400 80	259 70	94 00
William J. L'Engle.....Aug. 28, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	281 00	96 00
Bernard J. D. Irwin.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Anthony Hegar.....Aug. 29, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Asa Wall.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Charles Brewer.....do.		12	639 96	425 66	290 40	72 00
William H. Babcock.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Edward N. Covey.....do.		12	949 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Richard D. Lynde.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Robert Orr Craig.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Charles P. Alexander.....Oct. 1, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Bennett A. Clements.....Nov. 4, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Lewis Taylor.....Mar. 3, 1857		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Olvin G. Hollenbush.....June 4, 1857		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Roberts Bartholow.....do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Joseph C. Bailly.....Oct. 27, 1857		3 m. 9 d.	175 98	121 20	78 15	26 40
PAY DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel.</i>						
Benjamin F. Larned.....July 20, 1854		12	2,740 00	876 00		
<i>Deputy Paymasters General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Timothy P. Andrews.....Dec. 17, 1851		12	1,140 00	1,314 00	567 00	268 00
Eugene Van Ness.....Feb. 1, 1855		12	1,140 00	876 00	567 00	268 00
<i>Paymasters, with rank of Majors.</i>						
Thomas J. Leslie.....Nov. 27, 1815		12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	268 00
Benjamin Walker.....Dec. 17, 1839		10 m. 28 d.	870 26	1,085 60	516 26	262 40
St. Clair Denny.....Oct. 15, 1841		12	960 00	1,085 00	567 00	268 00
David Hunter.....Mar. 14, 1842		13	1,040 00	1,135 80	614 00	128 00
Lloyd J. Beall.....Sept. 13, 1844		12	960 00	985 50	567 00	268 00
Andrew J. Coffee.....Feb. 23, 1847	Bvt. lt. col., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	268 00
George H. Ringgold.....July 21, 1847		12	960 00	737 10	567 00	294 00
Henry Hill.....Nov. 6, 1847		18	1,440 00	900 00	849 60	432 00
Robert B. Reynolds.....Mar. 2, 1849	Former comm. Mar. 3, 1847.	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	268 00
Jeremiah Y. Dashiell.....do.		12	960 00	657 00	567 00	268 00
Backfield MacIn.....do.		12	960 00	657 00	567 00	268 00
Augustus W. Gaines.....do.		13	1,040 00	711 00	614 00	296 00
Hiram Leonard.....do.		12	960 00	657 00	567 00	268 00
Francis A. Cunningham.....do.		12	960 00	692 40	567 00	288 00
George C. Hutter.....do.		12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	268 00
Albert J. Smith.....June 1, 1848		12	960 00	547 50	567 00	169 00
Nathan W. Brown.....Sept. 5, 1848		12	960 00	547 50	567 00	177 07
Benjamin W. Brice.....Feb. 9, 1852		12	960 00	657 00	567 00	138 00
Cary H. Fry.....Feb. 7, 1852		12	960 00	547 50	577 00	268 00
Benjamin Alvord.....June 22, 1854	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1847.	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	272 00
Robert H. Chilton.....July 25, 1854	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	72 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,885 78	\$105 84	\$132 84	\$1,140 50	.....	.....	\$54 90	\$0 03	\$3,329 89	4 mos., am't \$486 32, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	\$78 75	.....	.....	.....	1,536 91	
1,914 30	.....	.....	9 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	1,230 30	
1,457 46	19 72	46 80	44 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568 98	
1,886 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 87	.....	1,383 50	
1,457 46	.....	.....	150 30	22 92	.....	.....	.....	1,639 01	
1,449 46	.....	.....	270 60	5 00	.....	18 57	.....	1,743 63	
1,449 46	4 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 34	.....	1,463 88	
728 96	19 98	.....	.....	19 50	.....	17 90	.....	1,765 66	
1,457 46	39 75	9 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,499 87	
971 14	.....	.....	.....	16 92	.....	.....	.....	987 39	
1,485 46	.....	.....	.....	58 35	.....	78 16	.....	1,561 97	
1,971 12	.....	.....	.....	8 75	.....	497 17	.....	1,777 05	\$16, forage, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,454 96	37 45	.....	101 10	.....	.....	.....	19	1,593 70	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	46 75	.....	.....	.....	1,504 21	
1,457 46	22 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 25	.....	1,490 72	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,417 96	92 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 01	.....	1,539 76	
1,457 46	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469 46	
1,441 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 46	.....	1,507 92	
1,457 46	9 78	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,530 34	
1,457 46	.....	.....	15 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,479 96	
1,457 46	19 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476 51	
1,455 46	26 83	.....	212 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695 19	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,448 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 10	.....	1,460 22	
401 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 73	
3,616 09	178 00	480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,274 00	
3,309 00	183 54	390 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,692 73	
2,671 00	205 00	360 00	228 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,664 00	
3,129 00	929 33	432 00	547 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,397 93	
2,744 58	235 26	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,299 80	Died May 28, 1858.
2,910 00	251 70	384 00	159 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,614 70	
2,917 80	213 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 16	.....	3,341 56	1 mo., am't \$232, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,799 50	31 93	135 87	106 00	.....	.....	13 48	.....	3,081 78	
2,478 00	452 11	820 00	108 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,912 36	
2,486 10	69 99	156 00	.....	.....	.....	232 63	.....	2,946 82	
3,021 60	361 12	556 00	427 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,966 42	6 mos., am't \$1,178, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,472 00	253 50	.....	284 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,040 30	
2,494 00	192 39	349 83	931 50	.....	.....	92 79	.....	3,980 51	
2,478 00	188 30	408 00	611 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,679 50	
2,681 00	103 42	53 68	.....	.....	.....	46 97	.....	2,864 37	1 mo., am't \$205, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,472 00	278 28	705 04	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,479 82	
2,417 40	48 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466 06	
2,910 00	117 82	241 00	625 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,693 22	
2,366 50	326 61	432 00	16 60	.....	.....	187 68	.....	3,229 39	
2,351 57	100 95	206 22	473 40	.....	.....	13 73	.....	3,145 87	
2,472 00	180 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,652 42	
2,382 50	392 00	432 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,186 50	
2,675 00	302 36	.....	560 50	.....	.....	33 96	.....	3,471 82	
2,475 00	113 60	396 00	216 00	.....	.....	389 92	.....	3,600 52	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Franklin E. Hunt Mar. 2, 1855	.....	12	\$960 00	\$985 50	\$567 00	\$264 00
Henry Prince May 23, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	268 00
Samuel Woods Dec. 24, 1856	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847...	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	268 00
Abraham B. Ragan Mar. 13, 1857	.....	12	960 00	438 00	567 00	279 00
Thomas G. Elett June 14, 1858	.....	12	970 00	694 20	283 50	182 00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Joseph G. Totten Dec. 7, 1838	Bvt. brig. gen., Mar. 29, 1847.	12	1,390 00	1,752 00	567 00	.....
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>						
Sylvanus Thayer July 7, 1838	Bvt. col., Mar. 3, 1833	12	1,235 50	1,629 00	567 00	268 00
René E. De Russy Dec. 7, 1838	Bvt., June 3, 1834...	12	1,140 00	1,533 00	567 00	234 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
John L. Smith July 7, 1838	Bvt. col., August 20, 1847.	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	268 00
Richard Delafield do.....	.....	12	2,239 96	1,204 50	.....	.....
Henry Brewerton Aug. 23, 1856	.....	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	268 00
Alexander H. Bowman Jan. 5, 1857	.....	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	268 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Jonathan G. Barnard Dec. 13, 1858	Bvt. maj., May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
George W. Cullum July 7, 1838	.....	3	210 00	193 20	71 10	24 00
John Sanders Dec. 7, 1838	Bvt. maj., Sept. 23, 1846.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Henry W. Benham May 24, 1848	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847...	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Danville Leadbetter Oct. 16, 1839	.....	6	420 00	441 60	142 20	48 00
Montgomery C. Meigs ... Mar. 3, 1853	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	.....
Daniel P. Woodbury do.....	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Peter G. T. Beauregard do.....	Bvt. maj., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Jeremy F. Gilmer July 1, 1853	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Zealous B. Tower July 1, 1855	Bvt. maj., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Horatio G. Wright do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
John Newton July 1, 1856	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
John D. Kurtz do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Barton S. Alexander do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Wm. H. C. Whiting Dec. 13, 1858	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Edward B. Hunt July 1, 1853	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Charles S. Stewart do.....	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	.....
Charles E. Blunt Feb. 2, 1854	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
John G. Foster April 1, 1854	Bvt. capt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Andrew J. Donaldson ... Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	918 48	517 50	283 50	96 00
James C. Duane July 1, 1855	.....	12	676 96	547 50	283 50	92 00
Walter H. Stevens do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	8 00
Quincy A. Gilmore July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Frederick E. Price do.....	.....	14	746 62	639 00	330 00	119 00
James St. C. Morton do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Thos. L. Casey Dec. 1, 1856	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	80 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Newton F. Alexander ... Aug. 1, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1852....	15	799 95	656 70	354 30	.....
James B. McPherson Dec. 13, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1853....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. P. Craighill Mar. 3, 1859	... do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Geo. W. C. Lee do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	11	588 63	402 00	260 00	16 00
Cyrus B. Comstock Sept. 1, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	.....
Godfrey Weitzel July 27, 1856	..... do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$2,796 50						\$17 36		\$2,813 86	
2,691 00	\$109 11	\$346 80	\$216 00					3,363 91	
2,691 00	444 44	880 00	723 50	\$21 00				4,759 94	
2,337 00	192 36		1,255 65			22 26		3,707 27	
2,130 70	1 50			15 00				2,156 20	\$10, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,639 00	69 00	120 48	707 60					4,536 08	
3,719 50	379 66	432 00	133 60					4,664 76	
3,464 00	165 67	136 31	301 30			75 20		4,142 48	
3,129 00	251 45	258 00	596 50					4,236 95	
3,444 46	182 38							3,626 84	
3,619 50	209 00	380 90	38 40					3,647 80	
2,910 00								2,910 00	
2,085 50	173 65	349 22	464 30					3,082 67	
498 30	15 00	81 00	61 80					656 10	
2,095 50	151 04		32 80					2,279 34	
2,085 50	261 08	365 70	187 30					2,909 58	
1,051 80								1,051 80	Resigned Dec. 31, 1857.
1,999 50	162 74	324 00				213 90		2,700 14	
2,095 50								2,095 50	
1,986 00			173 60					2,159 60	
1,986 00	167 49	288 00						2,441 49	
1,986 00	410 28	720 00	114 40					3,230 68	1 mo., am't \$164 50, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,986 00	162 74	324 00						2,472 74	
1,986 00	67 00	49 20	631 20					2,733 40	
1,890 00	139 76	342 00	439 80					2,811 56	
1,986 00								1,986 00	
1,676 46	59 25	112 00	62 30					1,910 01	
1,676 46	65 00	90 00						1,831 46	
1,520 46	202 50	216 00						1,938 96	
1,676 46	97 00	204 00	408 20					2,385 66	
1,676 46	153 13	205 80	250 90					2,286 29	
1,845 48	84 36						\$0 57	1,930 43	
1,599 96	16 87					18 00	15	1,634 98	
1,478 96			351 00			119 22		1,949 18	
1,586 96	162 23	216 00	945 31					2,190 50	
1,628 42	129 53	206 45	751 80					3,016 20	2 mos., am't \$261 46, be- long to fiscal year 1857
1,586 96	111 07	144 12	152 30					1,974 45	
1,751 00	101 65						14	1,852 19	
1,810 96	60 25	46 45	762 10					2,680 05	3 mos., am't \$339 96, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,457 46	90 47	148 64	704 74					2,401 31	
1,457 46	111 74	216 00						1,885 20	
1,264 63	203 80	360 00	660 00			161 52		2,649 95	
1,361 46	121 50	216 00	166 80					1,865 76	
1,457 46			61 20					1,518 68	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
George W. Snyder Aug. 23, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	\$639 96	\$438 00	\$283 50	\$96 00
David C. Houston Oct. 31, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Miles D. McAlester Dec. 1, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George H. Elliot July 1, 1855	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
John O. Palfrey Dec. 31, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	30 13
Richard K. Meade, jr. July 29, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Edward P. Alexander Oct. 10, 1858	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	48 00
Henry M. Robert Dec. 13, 1858	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
John J. Abert July 7, 1836	.....do.....	12	1,320 00	1,533 00	567 00	298 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
James Kearney July 7, 1836	Bvt., April 29, 1836..	12	.....	1,447 80	567 00	298 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Stephen H. Long July 7, 1836	Bvt. lt. col., April 29, 1836.	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	298 00
Hartman Bache do.....	Bvt., July 24, 1836...	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	298 00
James D. Graham do.....	Bvt. lt. col., Jan. 1, 1847.	11	890 00	1,201 20	520 00	264 00
Wm. Turnbull do.....	Bvt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	4	320 00	405 90	169 80	96 00
Campbell Graham Dec. 9, 1857	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1835..	12	907 66	1,204 50	442 81	196 40
<i>Captains.</i>						
Thomas J. Cram July 7, 1836	.....do.....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	96 00
Howard Stansbury July 18, 1840	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	56 00
Andrew A. Humphreys. May 31, 1846	.....do.....	12	840 00	901 50	283 50	96 00
John N. Macomb Aug. 4, 1851	.....do.....	12	840 00	925 50	283 50	64 00
James H. Simpson Mar. 3, 1853	.....do.....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	78 66
Lorezo Sitgreaves do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Israel C. Woodruff do.....	.....do.....	13	910 00	948 00	307 00	104 00
William R. Palmer do.....	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
George Thom July 1, 1853	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Amiel W. Whipple July 1, 1853	.....do.....	13	910 00	831 60	307 30	104 00
George G. Meade May 19, 1856	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Martin L. Smith July 1, 1856	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
John Pope do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	13	910 00	820 50	307 00	104 00
James W. Abert do.....	.....do.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	84 00
William B. Franklin July 1, 1857	.....do.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
William F. Reynolds do.....	.....do.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
William F. Smith Mar. 3, 1853	.....do.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Francis T. Bryan July 1, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	92 00
George H. Derby Oct. 2, 1855	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Robert S. Williamson April 30, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Nathaniel Michler May 19, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
John G. Parke July 1, 1856	.....do.....	9	479 97	412 50	213 00	.....
Gouverneur K. Warren do.....	.....do.....	13	693 31	592 50	307 00	104 00
George H. Mendell do.....	.....do.....	11	585 63	502 50	260 00	28 00
Joseph C. Ives July 1, 1857	.....do.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Henry L. Abbott do.....	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Charles N. Turnbull April 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	13	693 39	474 00	307 00	104 00
Junius B. Wheeler Aug. 21, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,457 46	\$12 37	.....	\$152 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,622 63	
1,457 46	37 63	.....	42 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,537 79	
1,457 46	197 61	\$215 90	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985 97	
1,361 46	251 04	440 00	.....	.....	.....	\$187 61	.....	2,240 11	
1,391 59	188 25	190 80	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798 64	
1,457 46	67 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525 39	
1,409 46	92 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 75	\$0 51	1,563 22	
1,457 46	92 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,550 30	
3,708 00	223 48	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,471 48	
2,302 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,302 80	
3,129 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129 00	
3,019 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019 50	
2,865 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,865 20	
1,011 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011 70	Died December 9, 1857.
2,753 37	109 61	280 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,143 08	
2,925 80	251 50	243 10	114 60	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....	2,816 20	
1,946 00	.....	.....	46 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,992 90	
2,121 00	.....	.....	218 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,339 80	
2,173 00	283 27	324 00	.....	.....	.....	61 20	.....	2,821 47	
2,187 66	5 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 90	.....	2,209 83	
2,095 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095 50	
2,269 00	162 74	324 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,755 74	1 mo., am't \$173 50, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
1,986 00	.....	.....	243 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,229 00	
2,152 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,152 90	2 mos., am't \$331 40, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
2,141 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,141 50	1 mo., am't \$155 50, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,974 00	19 23	.....	191 40	.....	.....	14 34	.....	2,198 97	
1,876 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876 50	
1,876 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876 50	
1,676 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 46	
1,662 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	1,680 46	
1,676 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 46	
1,566 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 96	
1,566 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 96	
1,105 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105 47	3 mos., am't \$367 20, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,696 81	50	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700 21	1 mo., am't \$129 30, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,437 13	30 40	110 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577 85	
1,566 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 96	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,578 29	34 41	44 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,657 45	1 mo., am't \$120 83, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,457 46	257 39	360 00	227 02	82 50	.....	.....	.....	2,384 37	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowances for servants.	Forage.
Orlando M. Poe.....Oct. 7, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	\$639 96	\$138 00	\$283 50	\$96 00
J. L. Kirby Smith.....Dec. 9, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	12	639 96	426 00	283 50	95 72
<i>Brevet Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Haldimand S. Putnam ..July 1, 1857	.....	12	639 96	426 00	283 50	82 00
William P. Smith.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	426 00	283 50	96 00
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Henry K. Craig.....July 10, 1851	.....	12	1,320 00	1,642 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
James W. Ripley. . ....Dec. 31, 1854	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	12	1,140 00	1,423 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
John Symington.....Mar. 27, 1842	.....	12	960 00	1,752 00	567 00	288 00
Wm. H. Bull.....Mar. 25, 1848	.....	12	960 00	1,632 90	567 00	88 00
Alfred Mordecai.....Dec. 31, 1854	Bvt., May 30, 1848...	12	960 00	1,459 80	567 00	288 00
Benjamin Huger.....Feb. 15, 1855	Bvt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	288 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
James A. J. Bradford....May 30, 1832	.....	12	840 00	1,204 20	283 50	96 00
George D. Ramsey.....Feb. 25, 1835	Bvt. maj., Sept. 23, 1846.	12	840 00	1,635 30	283 50	96 00
Wm. Maynadier.....July 7, 1838	.....	12	960 00	1,085 00	567 00	288 00
Wm. A. Thornton.....do.....	Bvt. maj., May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	1,204 20	283 50	96 00
Robert H. K. Whitely...Mar. 27, 1842	Bvt., July 19, 1838...	12	840 00	1,314 30	283 50	.....
John F. Lee.....Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. maj., March 2, 1849.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter V. Hagner.....July 10, 1851	Bvt. maj., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	1,268 80	283 50	96 00
Rob't A. Wainwright....Mar. 3, 1853	.....	12	840 00	1,314 00	283 50	96 00
Alexander B. Dyer.....do.....	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848...	12	840 00	1,314 00	283 50	72 00
Franklin D. Callender...July 1, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847...	12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	.....
Charles P. Kingsbury...July 1, 1854	.....	12	840 00	1,025 70	283 50	91 20
John McNutt.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	1,200 90	283 50	32 00
Joshua Gorgas.....July 1, 1855	.....	12	840 00	1,190 10	283 50	96 00
Thomas J. Rodman.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Theodore T. S. Laidley..July 1, 1856	Bvt. maj., Oct. 12, 1847.	12	840 00	1,011 30	283 50	72 00
James G. Benton.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Thos. J. Brereton.....July 1, 1857	.....	12	840 00	1,059 00	283 50	96 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Jesse L. Reno.....Mar. 3, 1853	Bvt. capt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	911 10	657 00	283 50	96 00
Julian McAllister.....do.....	.....	11	586 63	603 00	260 00	88 00
John C. Symmes.....July 1, 1858	.....	12	959 96	510 90	283 50	96 00
Stephen V. B6net.....do.....	.....	12	879 96	448 80	283 50	96 00
Eliaz Orisplin.....July 1, 1854	.....	12	879 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George T. Balch.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Wm. T. Welcker.....July 1, 1855	.....	12	6 9 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
John W. Todd.....do.....	.....	12	7-9 20	517 50	283 50	96 00
Joshua W. Sill.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	.....
Francis J. Shunk.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	88 00
Wm. E. Boggs.....Nov. 15, 1856	.....	12	639 96	876 00	283 50	96 00
Oliver O. Howard.....July 1, 1857	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Thos. I. Treadwell.....Nov. 17, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	859 96	353 70	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,457 46	
1,457 18	\$16 87	.....	\$147 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,621 85	
1,449 46	60 31	\$54 19	193 90	.....	.....	\$9 40	.....	1,697 96	
1,457 46	.....	.....	68 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525 76	
3,617 50	223 48	540 00	390 80	\$14 00	.....	.....	.....	4,885 78	
3,418 50	190 16	464 00	1,627 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700 21	
3,567 00	191 33	.....	58 90	.....	.....	.....	\$1 12	3,748 35	
3,247 90	128 27	.....	114 60	.....	.....	.....	2 57	3,493 34	
3,274 80	190 52	.....	282 90	.....	.....	.....	38	3,738 60	
3,348 00	142 96	.....	693 30	15 00	.....	.....	1 14	4,100 42	
2,423 70	96 29	63 00	245 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,758 29	
2,854 80	148 90	.....	309 50	26 00	.....	.....	1 43	3,240 63	
2,910 00	901 73	432 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,543 73	
2,423 70	136 05	105 16	802 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,567 11	
2,437 80	105 44	.....	734 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,377 84	
2,508 30	150 61	.....	940 90	15 00	.....	.....	64	2,915 45	See Judge Advocate's department.
2,533 50	371 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	2,906 77	
2,509 50	116 51	.....	326 00	.....	.....	21 64	93	2,977 58	
2,338 00	331 46	396 00	18 50	.....	.....	119 70	.....	3,193 66	
2,240 40	22 45	.....	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,308 85	
2,356 40	92 16	324 00	456 80	39 00	.....	129 41	.....	3,397 17	
2,409 60	197 28	.....	54 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,661 38	
1,986 00	95 17	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	19	2,181 36	
2,206 80	147 10	167 60	306 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730 40	
1,986 00	147 30	.....	57 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190 50	
2,278 50	113 92	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	2 30	2,408 72	
1,947 60	.....	.....	245 70	.....	.....	39 76	.....	2,223 06	
1,637 63	115 49	171 16	9 80	.....	.....	11 40	14	1,845 62	
1,650 36	221 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	2,076 54	\$43 40 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,708 26	103 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	1,813 41	
1,697 46	75 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,773 56	
1,566 26	11 54	.....	920 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,509 00	
1,566 26	59 92	.....	697 80	.....	.....	.....	10	2,324 48	
1,698 22	102 67	.....	46 60	.....	.....	.....	13	1,835 68	
1,361 46	70 53	.....	828 60	.....	.....	.....	33	2,260 92	
1,449 46	22 29	.....	231 60	.....	.....	21 71	12	1,725 78	
1,696 46	113 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18	2,011 10	
1,361 46	95 22	.....	44 70	.....	.....	63 70	.....	1,565 08	
1,593 16	107 12	.....	14 50	.....	.....	.....	64	1,715 42	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Brevet Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Charles C. Lee.....Dec. 20, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	19	\$750 96	\$283 10	\$283 50	\$96 00
George C. Strong.....July 1, 1857	.....	19	639 96	474 00	283 50	96 00
Thomas G. Baylor.....do.....	.....	12	659 96	429 00	283 50	96 00
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>						
James S. Abeel.....Jan. 6, 1838	.....	18	1,680 00	.....	.....	.....
James R. Hanham.....July 23, 1838	.....	19	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Edward Ingersoll.....May 24, 1841	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Wm. E. Shoemaker.....Aug. 3, 1841	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
John M. Galt.....Dec. 28, 1842	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Luther Leonard.....Dec. 31, 1845	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Edward Lucas, Jr.....May 12, 1847	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
John B. Butler.....June 30, 1847	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Briscoe G. Baldwin, Jr.....Oct. 3, 1851	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Theodore Lewis.....Aug. 31, 1852	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Sanders Lansing, Jr.....April 9, 1853	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Theodore J. Eckerson.....Sept. 16, 1853	.....	19	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Fred'k C. Humphreys.....Jan. 30, 1855	.....	19	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
William R. Andrews.....May 19, 1855	.....	19	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Chase.....April 16, 1856	.....	19	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Dennis Murphy.....April 7, 1856	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Thos. T. Fauntleroy.....July 25, 1850	.....	13	1,430 00	1,438 80	614 00	312 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Benjamin L. Beall.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848..	19	1,140 00	985 50	567 00	288 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Geo. A. H. Blake.....July 25, 1850	Bvt., Aug. 17, 1847..	6	480 00	591 60	377 80	118 96
Enoch Steen.....July 15, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	19	960 00	1,321 80	567 00	288 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
William N. Grier.....Aug. 23, 1846	Bvt. major, Mar. 16, 1858.	19	925 00	876 00	283 50	192 00
Andrew J. Smith.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	19	840 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
James H. Carleton.....do.....	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Edward H. Fitzgerald.....Aug. 5, 1847	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	9	720 00	575 40	212 70	96 00
Lucius B. Northrop.....July 21, 1848	.....	11	770 00	904 50	260 00	176 00
Richard S. Ewell.....Aug. 4, 1849	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	19	960 00	703 50	290 00	192 00
John W. T. Gardiner.....Oct. 9, 1851	.....	19	960 00	803 70	168 00	184 00
Joseph H. Whittlesey.....Oct. 22, 1854	.....	19	840 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
John W. Davidson.....Jan. 20, 1855	.....	19	850 00	605 00	260 00	160 00
John Adams.....Nov. 30, 1856	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Owen Chapman.....Feb. 1, 1853	Bvt., Mar. 25, 1847..	19	639 96	648 60	283 50	192 00
Oliver H. P. Taylor.....Feb. 21, 1853	Bvt. capt., Mar. 16, 1848.	9	616 65	493 20	196 20	.....
David H. Hastings.....Oct. 22, 1854	.....	13	1,119 96	355 80	283 50	192 00
Charles H. Ogle.....Jan. 20, 1855	Adj't, June 7, 1855..	19	759 96	545 10	283 50	176 00
Wm. P. Magruder.....Mar. 3, 1855	K. q. m., Aug. 1, 1854	19	759 96	767 10	283 50	152 00
Robert Johnston.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,222 36	\$105 16						\$0 19	\$1,687 91	
1,493 46	69 34		\$14 10				68	1,577 58	
1,468 46	82 39		62 40				27	1,613 58	
1,680 00	59 50							1,739 50	Six months, amt. \$640, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,040 00	27 00							1,067 00	
1,490 00			40 00					1,530 00	
1,040 00	68 40		22 00					1,130 40	
1,490 00	205 35							1,695 35	
1,490 00	69 00							1,559 00	Died March 5, 1858.
1,490 00	187 30		54 00					1,731 30	
1,490 00	74 14							1,564 14	
1,490 00	99 00		53 75					1,642 75	
1,490 00	85 83							1,575 83	
1,040 00	47 62							1,087 62	
1,040 00	53 09		217 80					1,310 89	
1,040 00	58 93							1,098 93	
3,794 80	59 77	\$74 95	663 80	\$8 00				4,601 32	One month, amt. \$330 40, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,980 50			133 93					3,114 43	
1,468 36	5 75					\$297 65		1,771 76	2 months, amt. \$781 20, belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,136 20								3,136 80	
2,376 50								2,376 50	
2,082 00			86 80					2,168 80	
2,082 00	9 41	38 32	103 40					2,233 13	
1,604 10						224 72		1,828 82	
2,110 50								2,110 50	
2,115 50			24 00	22 00				2,161 50	
2,116 60								2,116 60	
1,972 50								1,972 50	
1,876 20						95 40		1,971 60	
1,972 50								1,972 50	
1,764 06			239 00					2,003 06	
1,308 05	10 84		23 35					1,342 24	Killed in action; \$106 66 belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,951 26								1,951 26	\$130 50 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,764 56	32 27					44 04		1,840 87	
1,962 56						173 89		2,136 45	
1,662 98			267 80					1,930 78	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Isaiah N. Moore Mar. 3, 1855		12	\$663 96	\$531 00	\$263 50	\$192 00
Robert Williams June 7, 1855		12	799 96	547 50	283 50	164 00
Nelson B. Sweetzer Sept. 4, 1855		11	661 63	363 40	260 00	176 00
Henry B. Davidson Nov. 30, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Milton T. Carr June 9, 1857		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
William D. Pender May 17, 1858		12	653 18	438 00	283 50	168 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
George F. Evans Oct. 18, 1847	Bvt. 1st lt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	192 00
Alfred B. Chapman Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	13	733 30	462 80	304 20	192 00
Benjamin F. Davis do.....	do.....	11	616 63	404 40	260 00	176 00
John T. Mercer do.....	do.....	12	799 96	418 20	283 50	192 00
Horace Randall do.....	do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
David McM. Gregg Sept. 4, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	11	696 63	409 00	260 00	176 00
James Wheeler, Jr. Sept. 8, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	11	659 29	400 80	259 70	176 00
William Gaston Nov. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	10	583 31	364 80	235 90	160 00
Richard S. C. Lord Oct. 31, 1856	do.....	10	533 30	364 80	236 20	160 00
Marcus A. Reno June 14, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Samuel W. Ferguson do.....	do.....	12	639 96	438 00	236 50	168 00
<i>SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Philip St. G. Cook June 14, 1852	Brevet	12	1,148 50	1,209 60	567 00	264 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Marshall S. Howe June 14, 1858		12	1,448 49	1,315 50	625 53	349 50
<i>Majors.</i>						
Charles A. May Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. colonel, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	960 00	832 40	567 00	284 00
Lawrence P. Graham June 14, 1858	Bvt., May 9, 1846....	12	935 66	844 30	281 81	120 53
<i>Captains.</i>						
Henry H. Sibley Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. major, Mar. 25, 1847.	12	950 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Washington J. Newton July 13, 1848	.....	12	864 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Reuben P. Campbell Aug. 8, 1851	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847 ..	12	860 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
William Steele Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	947 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Patrick Calhoun Sept. 6, 1853	.....	11	770 00	703 50	260 00	176 00
Richard H. Anderson Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	890 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Alfred Pleasanton do.....	.....	13	910 00	711 00	307 00	168 00
James M. Hawes Dec. 13, 1855	.....	12	940 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
Newton C. Givens Feb. 28, 1857	.....	12	960 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
William D. Smith June 4, 1858	.....	12	724 96	657 00	167 50	160 00
Samuel H. Starr June 14, 1858	.....	12	663 62	518 40	283 50	168 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
John Buford, Jr. July 9, 1853	R. q. m., May 9, 1855	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	160 00
Charles H. Tyler Sept. 6, 1853	.....	12	719 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Beverly H. Robertson Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	636 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Jonas P. Holliday do.....	R. q. m., Aug. 4, 1858	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	160 00
Charles E. Norris do.....	.....	12	649 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
George B. Anderson Dec. 13, 1855	Adj't., Aug. 8, 1858..	12	819 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Thomas Hight Feb. 2, 1857	.....	12	759 96	438 00	283 50	176 00
John Pegram Feb. 28, 1857	Adjutant.....	12	757 62	438 00	283 50	168 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,670 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,670 46	\$5 86 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,794 96	\$67 83	.....	\$796 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,589 36	
1,481 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,481 03	\$31 40 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,553 46	.....	.....	178 69	\$32 00	.....	.....	.....	1,764 06	
1,553 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,553 46	
1,562 68	50 64	.....	128 50	.....	.....	\$15 68	.....	1,766 60	
1,773 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773 46	
1,692 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 40	.....	1,787 70	One month, amt. \$94 83, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,457 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 63	
1,693 36	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,699 11	One month, amt. \$160 23, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,553 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,553 46	
1,534 63	76 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611 30	
1,495 79	9 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 20	.....	1,515 91	
1,354 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,354 01	Killed in action.
1,394 30	15 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309 82	
1,553 46	62 21	.....	170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,785 67	
1,562 46	4 08	.....	44 70	.....	.....	5 89	.....	1,557 13	
3,189 10	19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,208 35	
3,920 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 91	.....	3,968 02	6 mo., amt. \$1,341, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,743 40	42 80	.....	357 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,143 60	
2,182 30	114 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 40	.....	2,437 63	
2,192 00	7 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,199 91	
2,106 00	1 25	.....	.....	7 60	.....	.....	.....	2,114 85	
2,102 00	14 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,116 94	
2,100 00	155 40	\$39 60	77 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,451 30	
1,909 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,909 50	Died June 4, 1858.
2,132 00	8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140 75	
2,006 00	135 42	56 70	955 90	5 00	.....	46 90	.....	3,295 92	1 mo., amt. \$163 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,079 50	8 36	53 60	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217 48	
2,092 50	25 04	61 08	207 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,386 42	\$80 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,709 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 03	.....	1,812 49	
1,622 52	57 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 79	.....	2,744 44	
1,750 96	1 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 75	.....	1,893 17	
1,742 96	9 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 79	.....	1,756 77	
1,650 96	.....	.....	142 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803 16	
1,770 96	3 23	12 80	44 70	.....	.....	21 31	.....	1,853 00	
1,672 96	9 53	64 00	91 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,837 89	
1,842 96	.....	.....	26 80	8 75	.....	.....	.....	1,878 51	\$159 99 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,637 48	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,682 21	
1,667 12	10 21	.....	153 50	.....	.....	5 85	.....	1,836 68	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
John B. Villepigue. May 27, 1857		16	\$973 38	\$579 00	\$242 05	\$96 00
George A. Gordan. June 4, 1858		12	659 96	438 00	203 48	192 00
John Mullins. June 14, 1858		12	639 96	438 00	240 00	192 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Francis O. Armstrong. June 7, 1855		12	659 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
H. Brock Livingstone. June 18, 1855		13	931 95	583 60	141 90	144 00
John Green. do.		12	639 96	438 80	283 90	182 00
Ebenezer Gay. July 1, 1855		12	735 96	438 00	325 90	188 00
Lewis Merrill. Dec. 13, 1855		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
George Jackson. Feb. 2, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1856.	12	639 96	438 00	280 00	184 00
John K. Mizner. Feb. 28, 1857	do.	12	651 96	438 00	283 50	146 63
Wm. P. Sanders. May 27, 1857	do.	12	639 96	438 00	280 00	176 00
Thomas J. Berry. June 4, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1857.	12	659 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Charles J. Walker. June 14, 1858	do.	11	586 63	402 00	280 00	176 00
<i>FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Edwin V. Sumner. Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	1,820 00	1,513 50	559 75	192 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Joseph E. Johnston. Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	13	1,235 00	1,185 00	614 00	280 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
William H. Emory. Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Jan. 9, 1847.	12	960 00	1,072 80	567 00	264 00
John Sedgewick. Mar. 8, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	264 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Delos B. Sacket. Mar. 3, 1855		12	930 00	637 00	283 50	192 00
Thomas J. Wood. do.		14	1,070 00	766 80	330 80	224 00
Samuel D. Sturgis. do.		12	960 00	637 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. D. DeSaussure. do.		13	1,000 00	474 00	307 00	280 00
Wm. S. Walker. do.		12	863 00	438 00	283 50	176 00
Edward W. B. Newby. do.		12	942 66	438 00	269 00	128 00
George T. Anderson. do.		11	680 00	402 00	280 00	166 00
Wm. N. R. Beall. Nov. 27, 1853		13	1,020 00	592 50	298 50	208 00
George H. Stewart. Dec. 20, 1855		12	915 00	517 50	283 50	104 00
James McIntosh. Jan. 16, 1857		12	915 00	547 50	283 50	176 00
Eugene A. Carr. June 11, 1858		12	661 06	547 50	283 50	192 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Robert Ranson, jr. Mar. 3, 1855		12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
David Bell. do.		12	704 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
John N. Perkins. do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Alfred Iverson, jr. do.		12	819 96	373 50	283 50	190 00
Frank Wheaton. do.	A. d. c.	12	873 02	394 80	283 50	192 00
David S. Stanley. Mar. 27, 1855		12	684 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Philip Stockton. Oct. 1, 1855		12	668 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
James E. B. Stewart. Dec. 20, 1855		12	730 36	419 70	283 50	176 00
Elmer Ous. Feb. 28, 1856		12	679 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
James B. McIntire. Jan. 16, 1857	R. q. m., April 15, 1858.	12	779 96	383 40	283 50	176 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Eugene W. Crittenden. Mar. 3, 1857		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	200 00
Richard H. Riddick. Mar. 27, 1855		12	713 99	404 40	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for count-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,883 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$233 18	.....	\$2,116 51	4 mos., amt. \$456 82, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,493 44	\$5 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,498 96	
1,509 96	.....	.....	\$6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515 96	
1,573 46	4 96	.....	.....	\$13 75	.....	.....	.....	1,593 17	
1,801 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 14	.....	2,047 59	1 mo., amt. \$418 43, belongs to fiscal y'r 1857.
1,547 96	2 33	\$16 00	81 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,647 99	
1,597 26	4 08	16 00	44 70	.....	.....	5 85	.....	1,668 49	
1,553 46	33 84	16 00	44 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,648 00	
1,521 96	.....	.....	831 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,362 96	
1,523 14	79 61	.....	210 40	.....	.....	57 30	.....	1,870 45	
1,513 96	53 16	35 61	663 50	.....	.....	90 89	.....	2,267 12	
1,573 46	68 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,641 95	
1,494 63	67 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,491 81	
3,585 23	111 39	.....	107 40	.....	.....	151 52	.....	3,955 56	
3,314 00	45 90	.....	315 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,775 50	1 mo., amt. \$256, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,863 80	133 90	.....	233 50	16 00	.....	73 70	.....	3,320 90	
2,667 00	164 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 39	.....	2,879 97	
2,062 50	193 54	24 00	44 70	.....	.....	29 76	.....	2,284 50	
2,391 00	45 77	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2,442 37	2 mos., amt. \$349 10, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,092 50	146 80	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,248 30	
1,981 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 40	.....	1,996 40	1 mo., amt. \$155 50, belongs to fiscal y'r 1857.
1,760 50	75 72	138 69	150 00	12 00	.....	28 60	.....	2,174 91	
1,777 66	121 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 40	.....	1,913 23	
1,708 80	87 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795 86	Resigned June 11, 1856.
2,113 00	132 36	37 60	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,342 96	1 mo., amt. \$164 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,850 00	96 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 81	.....	2,071 12	
1,922 00	31 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953 52	
1,664 06	16 48	56 00	423 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,179 54	
1,662 96	62 27	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,732 73	
1,727 96	17 60	.....	8 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,754 26	\$30 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,553 46	79 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,632 72	
1,666 96	64 72	.....	187 35	.....	.....	4 10	.....	1,923 13	
1,743 32	59 99	78 73	567 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,449 64	\$16 50 pay belong to fiscal year 1847.
1,707 96	82 22	.....	.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....	1,812 68	
1,691 96	38 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730 23	
1,609 44	84 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 49	.....	1,750 64	
1,463 46	56 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 89	.....	1,671 21	
1,622 96	63 93	.....	49 75	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1,745 54	
1,561 46	72 91	.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 87	\$8 forage belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,563 19	13 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	1,621 81	\$11 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
John A. Thompson June 25, 1855		12	\$639 96	\$438 80	\$283 50	\$160 00
John B. Church Aug. 27, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	789 96	382 81	283 50	178 00
Albert V. Colburn Oct. 1, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	789 96	438 00	283 50	198 00
Edward Ingraham June 27, 1856		12	717 96	411 60	283 50	188 00
Ed Long do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	112 00
George D. Bayard July 1, 1856		12	704 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Lunsford L. Lomax Sept. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856	12	639 96	438 00	240 00	192 00
Joseph H. Taylor Jan. 16, 1857	do.	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Oliver H. Fish June 11, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1857	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Manning M. Kimmel Aug. 18, 1858		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
John T. Magruder do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Geo. A. Cunningham Oct. 1, 1858		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Albert B. Johnston Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. brig. gen., Nov. 18, 1857.	12	1,355 46	1,790 80	619 21	152 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Robert E. Lee Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. col., Sep. 13, 1847.	6	570 00	577 50	284 40	198 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Wm. J. Hardee Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. lieut. col., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	963 28	766 50	567 00	264 00
George H. Thomas May 12, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	960 00	1,132 50	567 00	192 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Earl Van Dorn Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. maj., Aug. 20, 1857.	12	960 00	1,134 90	283 50	192 00
Edmund K. Smith do.	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	14	1,080 00	1,131 60	330 80	224 00
James Oakes do.	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847..	12	960 00	1,033 80	283 50	192 00
Iannis N. Palmer do.	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	960 00	1,050 60	283 50	178 00
George Stoneman do.		12	896 66	802 90	266 30	156 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Wm. R. Bradfute do.		12	876 33	438 00	283 50	186 65
Albert G. Brackett do.		12	960 00	809 80	283 50	192 00
Charles J. Whiting do.		12	960 00	438 00	283 50	192 00
Nathan G. Evans May 1, 1856		12	960 00	681 50	269 00	192 00
Richard W. Johnson Dec. 1, 1856		12	960 00	746 70	283 50	192 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Joseph H. McArthur Mar. 3, 1855		12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Charles W. Field do.		12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Kenner Garrard do.	Adj., April 20, 1855.	12	739 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Walter A. Jenifer do.		12	685 95	400 60	307 00	208 00
William B. Royall do.		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. P. Chambliss do.		12	1,076 62	239 40	283 50	192 00
Robert Nelson Eagle do.		12	106 66	438 00	283 50	168 00
Charles Radzimirski June 30, 1855		12	699 96	411 00	283 50	192 00
John T. Shaff May 1, 1856		12	879 96	548 10	283 50	192 00
George B. Cosby do.		12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
William W. Lowe Dec. 1, 1856	Adj., May 31, 1838.	12	719 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
John B. Hood Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	704 96	480 00	283 50	192 00
James B. Witherell do.		12	959 96	291 90	283 50	192 00
Joseph F. Minter do.	R. q. m., Oct. 1, 1856	12	759 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Charles W. Phifer do.		12	703 96	408 60	283 50	192 00
Robert C. Wood, jr. do.		6	419 98	175 50	142 20	96 00

Register for the year 1853—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,529 86	\$46 63					\$20 89		\$1,589 18	
1,632 36	51 62							1,683 88	\$16 50 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,599 45	82 49					98 66		1,770 61	
1,595 46	60 02		\$25 00					1,680 08	
1,473 44	64 00					21 89		1,559 25	
1,610 46	48 97					29 40		1,688 83	\$20 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,509 86	61 01							1,570 97	
1,552 36	38 26					20 89		1,612 41	
1,553 46	59 14					14 88		1,627 48	
1,553 46								1,553 46	
1,545 46								1,545 46	
1,553 46	62 21		125 30					1,740 97	
3,647 47	5 19	\$45 00	395 10	\$17 00		81 55		4,391 31	
1,539 90	24 14	129 98		11 00		30 60		1,754 92	
2,560 76	189 38					8 83		2,751 97	
2,851 50				36 00		46 10		2,933 60	
2,579 40				24 00				2,594 40	
2,706 40			30 60	65 25				2,852 25	2 mos., amt. \$422 30, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,469 30								2,469 30	
2,479 10	12 66		55 75	12 00		21 93		2,579 44	
2,141 16			15 00			99 52		2,255 68	\$14 40 subsistence and \$266 servant's allowance, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,794 48			67 00			9 97		1,861 45	
2,324 39	43 13							2,367 43	
1,872 50								1,872 50	
2,069 50	10 50							2,080 00	
2,168 20				16 00				2,184 20	
1,662 96								1,662 96	
1,664 96	101 05							1,765 01	
1,708 96	38 01	116 65		11 25				1,938 87	
1,761 75	3 35		357 30	14 00				2,156 40	1 mo., amt. \$161 53, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,553 46								1,553 46	
1,802 52	8 66							1,802 18	\$238 66 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
996 16								996 16	
1,546 46								1,546 46	
1,962 56			15 00					1,916 56	\$32 70 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,669 96								1,669 96	
1,632 46								1,632 46	
1,660 46				19 00				1,679 46	
1,727 36								1,727 36	\$98 10 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,665 46	30 54	108 09	46 00			70 10		1,920 10	
1,574 06								1,584 06	
832 68								832 68	Resigned Jan. 1, 1856; \$54 70 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Cornelius Van Camp.....July 1, 1856		11	\$586 63	\$409 00	\$360 00	\$176 00
James E. Harrison.....June 27, 1856		12	739 96	393 10	283 50	192 00
A. Parker Porter.....July 1, 1856		12	931 96	337 00	263 50	192 00
Wesley Owens.....do.....		12	649 96	475 90	263 50	192 00
James P. Major.....Dec. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856	12	639 96	438 00	263 50	192 00
Fitzhugh Lee.....Jan. 1, 1856	do.....	12	639 96	438 00	263 50	192 00
M. M. Kimmell.....Aug. 18, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1857					
John T. Magruder.....July 1, 1857	Bvt.....					
REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
William W. Loring.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847	15	1,650 00	1,665 90	708 00	328 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
George B. Crittenden.....Dec. 30, 1856	.....	12	1,140 00	1,343 50	567 00	268 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
John S. Simonson.....Sept. 16, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847	14	1,190 00	861 60	661 00	336 00
Charles F. Ruff.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Aug. 1, 1847	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	268 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Benjamin S. Roberts.....Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. lt. col., Nov. 24, 1847.	12	845 00	876 00	263 50	192 00
Andrew Porter.....May 15, 1847	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	13	960 00	769 20	306 00	208 00
Llewellyn Jones.....Dec. 31, 1847	.....	12	960 00	970 20	263 50	192 00
Thomas Duncan.....Mar. 15, 1848	.....	12	939 33	930 60	263 50	192 00
Andrew J. Lindsay.....June 30, 1851	.....	13	1,040 00	811 80	219 00	208 00
John G. Walker.....do.....	Bvt., Aug. 1, 1847	21	1,574 33	1,188 00	495 90	336 00
Thomas Claiborne, jr.....Aug. 30, 1853	Bvt., Oct. 9, 1847	12	850 00	670 90	263 50	192 00
Thomas G. Rhett.....Sept. 16, 1853	Bvt., Oct. 12, 1847	12	960 00	637 00	263 50	192 00
Washington L. Elliott.....July 30, 1854	.....	12	960 00	637 00	263 50	192 00
George McLane.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847	12	921 00	657 00	263 50	192 00
Robert M. Morris.....June 14, 1856	do.....	10	553 30	565 90	231 90	180 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Julian May.....Oct. 31, 1846	Bvt. (R. q. m.), Aug. 20, 1847.	12	759 96	637 00	263 50	192 00
John P. Hatch.....June 30, 1851	Bvt. capt., Sept. 13, 1847.	13	841 03	647 40	307 00	208 00
Gordon Granger.....May 24, 1852	do.....	12	639 96	657 00	263 50	192 00
Dabney H. Maury.....Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847	12	789 96	619 00	263 50	192 00
Alfred Gibbs.....May 31, 1855	Bvt. capt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	824 96	592 80	269 00	180 00
William B. Lane.....Sept. 16, 1853	.....	12	749 96	511 90	263 50	192 00
George W. Howland.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	11	773 29	459 00	260 00	176 00
Hyatt C. Ransom.....Dec. 30, 1856	.....	12	736 62	533 40	263 50	192 00
Alexander McRie.....Jan. 26, 1857	.....	11	691 30	691 30	260 00	176 00
Roger Jones.....do.....	Adjutant.....	12	739 96	517 50	263 50	192 00
Joseph G. Tilford.....June 14, 1856	.....	10	598 63	483 60	236 90	144 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Lawrence S. Baker.....May 31, 1853	Bvt., July 1, 1851	9	639 97	373 40	154 70	144 00
John H. Edson.....Aug. 16, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853	12	639 96	438 00	263 50	176 00
James Wright.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854	3	174 99	110 40	71 10	48 00
Christopher H. McNally.....May 23, 1855	.....	10	533 32	364 80	236 90	160 00
Edward Treacey.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	263 50	152 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,494 63	\$8 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,433 99	
1,607 56	7 00	.....	.....	\$36 00	.....	.....	.....	1,640 56	
1,764 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,764 46	\$43 40, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,000 66	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634 41	
1,553 46	.....	.....	\$42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,585 46	
1,553 46	33 11	.....	7 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1,608 57	
.....	67 18	.....	96 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	68 49	.....	34 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 59	Died June 28, 1858.
4,352 20	2 00	.....	20 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	4,391 80	6 mos., am't \$1,685 20, belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,238 50	132 53	.....	107 20	4 00	.....	.....	.....	3,482 23	
2,979 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,979 20	2 mos., am't \$413 40, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,581 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581 50	
2,196 50	.....	\$17 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213 90	
2,243 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,243 80	1 mo., am't \$173 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,405 70	136 86	.....	.....	45 00	.....	.....	.....	2,587 56	
2,345 43	.....	.....	217 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,663 13	
2,308 80	1 50	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	2,337 30	1 mo., am't \$159, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
3,564 23	13 43	.....	216 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,624 96	9 mos., am't \$1,607 40, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,985 70	10 31	8 80	174 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,188 91	
2,092 50	.....	.....	.....	37 00	.....	.....	.....	2,129 50	
2,053 50	.....	.....	.....	28 09	.....	.....	.....	2,081 50	
1,514 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,514 70	
1,892 46	21 62	.....	139 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,053 68	
2,003 43	.....	.....	14 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017 62	1 mo., am't \$156 83, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,772 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772 46	
1,877 46	80 19	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,965 15	
1,856 76	1 00	.....	.....	33 75	.....	\$30 88	.....	1,934 39	\$32 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,736 65	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762 66	\$37 20, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,668 29	.....	1 50	52 10	108 10	.....	.....	.....	1,829 99	\$53 15, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,715 52	1 00	.....	.....	19 00	.....	.....	.....	1,735 52	\$19 86, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,678 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678 60	
1,752 96	7 38	9 84	74 80	6 00	.....	.....	.....	1,850 98	
1,462 43	5 75	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	1,485 18	
1,302 07	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314 07	\$32 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,537 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 88	.....	1,568 34	
404 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404 49	Died Oct 26, 1857.
1,394 32	1 00	.....	20 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	1,332 32	
1,513 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 75	.....	1,583 21	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevet or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
John V. D. Du Bois..... Oct. 1, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	\$692 96	\$438 00	\$283 50	\$192 00
William W. Averell..... May 1, 1856	do.....	12	759 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
William H. Jackson..... Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Herbert M. Enos..... Jan. 26, 1857	do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Henry C. McNeill..... Oct. 26, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Ira W. Claflin..... June 14, 1858	do.....	12	710 30	438 00	283 50	192 00
James Wright..... Mar. 8, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Ichabod B. Crane..... June 27, 1847	.....	3 m. 5 d.	300 83	438 50	143 69	76 00
John Ewing..... Oct. 5, 1857	.....	12	1,693 00	1,969 60	543 00	.....
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
John L. Gardiner..... Aug. 3, 1852	Bvt. colonel, Aug. 30, 1847.	12	960 00	1,457 10	543 00	288 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Francis Taylor..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. lieutenant col., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	1,533 00	543 00	288 00
Robert Anderson..... Oct. 5, 1857	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847..	12	811 00	1,085 00	479 79	213 60
<i>Captains.</i>						
John H. Winder..... Oct. 7, 1847	Bvt. lieutenant col., Sept. 14, 1847.	12	840 00	1,517 10	271 50	.....
Miner Knowlton..... Apr. 20, 1846	.....	12	790 00	985 50	271 50	.....
John B. Magruder..... June 18, 1846	Bvt. lieutenant col., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	940 00	1,493 50	283 50	192 00
Israel Vogdes..... Aug. 30, 1847	.....	12	840 00	1,120 80	271 50	.....
Bennett H. Hill..... Jan. 12, 1846	.....	11	701 00	951 60	249 00	.....
William H. French..... Sept. 22, 1846	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	960 00	1,239 60	283 50	192 00
Joseph A. Haskins..... Feb. 22, 1851	Bvt. major, Sept. 18, 1847.	12	795 00	766 50	271 50	.....
James B. Ricketts..... Aug. 3, 1852	.....	12	840 00	1,304 50	271 50	.....
Samuel K. Dawson..... Mar. 31, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Samuel Jones..... Dec. 24, 1853	.....	12	827 00	1,156 50	271 50	.....
John M. Brannon..... Nov. 4, 1844	Bvt., Aug. 30, 1847..	12	778 33	920 30	271 50	.....
Abner Doubleday..... Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	840 00	1,039 30	271 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Asher E. Eddy..... Aug. 19, 1847	.....	12	955 62	606 00	306 06	187 20
Truman Seymour..... Aug. 26, 1847	Bvt. capt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	710 00	838 90	271 50	.....
Lewis O. Morris..... Dec. 23, 1847	.....	12	840 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Theodore Talbot..... Sept. 22, 1848	.....	12	800 00	729 00	271 50	.....
Samuel F. Chaffin..... Nov. 6, 1848	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
John H. Dickerson..... April 1, 1850	Capt. A. Q. M., June 18, 1856.	See Asst. Quartermaster's Department.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otis H. Tillinghast..... Feb. 22, 1851	E. Q. M., June 18, 1856.	12	790 00	637 00	271 50	184 00
James B. Fry..... do.....	.....	12	759 96	657 00	283 50	192 00
Ambrose F. Hill..... Sept. 4, 1851	.....	12	840 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Jefferson C. Davis..... Feb. 22, 1852	.....	10	509 99	456 00	239 90	48 00
James E. Slaughter..... Aug. 3, 1855	Adjutant.....	12	283 66	531 90	271 50	.....
William Silvey..... Oct. 31, 1855	Adjt., July 1, 1857..	12	760 00	547 50	275 50	96 00
Absalom Baird..... Dec. 24, 1853	.....	12	840 00	546 30	283 50	96 00
Powell T. Wyman..... Dec. 24, 1853	.....	12	820 00	519 90	271 50	.....
Adam J. Stemmer..... Apr. 30, 1854	.....	12	800 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Amos Beckwith..... Aug. 21, 1854	.....	12	780 00	613 60	271 50	.....
Caleb Huse..... Nov. 4, 1854	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Alvin C. Gillem..... Mar. 3, 1855	.....	10	723 30	385 10	236 90	180 00
Jas. W. Robinson..... do.....	.....	12	679 97	594 40	280 50	144 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,808 46	\$23 92							\$1,639 38	
1,643 46	8 92			\$21 00				1,673 38	
1,553 46	85 62							1,639 08	
1,553 46	13 57							1,567 03	
1,553 46								1,553 46	
1,623 70	88 79		\$53 90	10 00				1,766 39	
								10 00	Died Oct. 26, 1857.
957 02								957 02	
2,625 80	127 50	\$290 00	93 80					4,136 60	Died Oct. 5, 1857.
3,948 10			236 0	3 00				3,487 30	
3,904 00	64 55			9 00				3,977 55	
2,592 39								2,592 39	
2,686 80	33 34							2,661 94	
1,977 00								1,977 00	
2,839 00	174 69		90 40				\$1 01	3,035 10	
2,239 30	141 47						1 53	2,485 30	
1,901 60	49 00	133 78						2,084 38	\$73 90, subsistence, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
2,675 10	90 15		239 00	28 00			27	3,041 52	
1,763 80	2 13		83 90					1,849 03	
2,316 00	93 98		11 50				1 94	2,423 42	
1,878 00	51 73						57	1,930 30	
2,255 00	94 66			20 00			89	2,300 48	
1,970 13	3 71			20 00				1,973 84	
2,170 80								2,170 80	
2,054 88	77 29		60 40	22 40			1 01	2,215 98	1 mo., am't \$156, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,819 70			77 80					1,897 50	
1,659 00	21 26						48	1,680 74	
1,600 50			170 80	20 00				1,791 10	
1,876 50	101 05						21	1,977 76	
1,832 50	60 20					\$11 22		1,903 92	
1,892 46	101 05							1,993 51	
1,538 50			428 40					1,950 90	
1,343 19	6 76		178 00	24 00			18	1,452 13	
1,297 06	19 05			20 00				1,736 11	\$72 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,679 80	84 63		123 90				21	1,886 44	
1,765 80	101 05						21	1,867 06	
1,451 40	28 71			6 25			1 23	1,541 59	
1,419 00	101 05						21	1,590 26	
1,705 10	70 67		35 50					1,811 27	
1,767 00	101 05						18	1,868 23	
1,494 60	86 01		197 68	6 00			27	1,784 56	
1,628 67	63 91		219 40				48	1,912 66	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Jno. M. Schofield Mar. 3, 1855		12	\$840 00	\$438 00	\$283 50	\$96 00
George Bell..... June 30, 1855		12	669 00	585 00	271 50	
Richard C. Duryea..... Dec. 6, 1855		12	763 33	581 10	271 50	
Walworth Jenkins..... Feb. 16, 1856		12	771 00	410 40	271 50	
Henry W. Clowson..... Oct. 31, 1856		12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Loomis L. Langdon..... Aug. 21, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	680 00	373 80	271 50	
Abner Bmead..... Nov. 4, 1854	.....do.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	
Charles H. Webber..... May 29, 1855		13	585 00	474 00	294 00	
Douglass Ramsay..... June 7, 1855		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	
William M. Graham..... do.....		12	689 62	405 50	271 50	
Samuel Brock, jr..... July 1, 1855		12	614 97	438 00	280 80	144 00
Frederick L. Childs..... July 14, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	540 00	439 00	271 50	
John W. Turner..... Nov. 18, 1855	.....do.....	12	613 33	404 40	271 50	
Francis A. Shoup..... Dec. 6, 1855	.....do.....	12	834 00	383 40	271 50	
Thomas C. Sullivan..... July 1, 1856		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	
Jeremiah H. Gilman..... Oct. 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	13	639 96	438 00	283 50	190 83
Samuel M. Cooper..... Feb. 21, 1857		12	561 99	438 00	274 50	48 00
<i>Brevet Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Edward R. Warner..... July 1, 1857		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	
George H. Weeks..... do.....		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	
SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Matthew M. Payne..... Nov. 11, 1856	Bvt., May 9, 1846 ...	13	1,235 00	1,777 50	588 00	312 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Justin Dimick..... Oct. 5, 1857	Bvt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	928 66	1,782 90	543 00	272 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Harvey Brown..... Jan. 9, 1851	Bvt. col., Sep. 13, 1847	12	.....	1,642 50	543 00	128 00
Martin Burke..... Nov. 11, 1856	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	840 00	1,344 90	543 00	212 36
<i>Captains.</i>						
Horace Brooks..... June 18, 1846	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 8, 1847.	9	680 00	732 00	212 70	144 00
Lewis G. Arnold..... Oct. 27, 1847	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	1,314 00	271 50	
Henry C. Pratt..... Apr. 21, 1848	Bvt., Oct. 19, 1847 ..	12	840 00	1,227 60	271 50	
Arnold Elzey..... Feb. 14, 1849		12	840 00	915 60	271 50	
William F. Barry..... July 1, 1852		12	853 66	766 50	273 87	37 86
Henry J. Hunt..... Sept. 26, 1852	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	900 00	766 50	280 50	104 00
Augustus A. Gibson..... July 9, 1853		12	810 00	766 50	271 50	
William Hays..... Oct. 8, 1853	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	820 00	766 50	271 50	
Harvey A. Allen..... Nov. 25, 1854	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847....	12	840 00	904 50	271 50	
Samuel S. Anderson..... Mar. 8, 1855	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	810 00	766 50	271 50	
James Totten..... Oct. 20, 1855		12	766 06	766 50	271 50	
Josiah H. Carlisle..... Mar. 3, 1857		21	1,762 66	1,240 50	543 00	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Marcus D. L. Simpson... Oct. 27, 1847	Bvt. capt., Sept. 13, 1847.	See	Subsistence Department.			
Anderson Merchant..... Apr. 21, 1848		12	.....	657 00	271 50	
Julius A. d'Lagnel..... Jan. 26, 1849		12	657 33	657 00	271 50	
Charles Griffin..... June 30, 1849		12	657 00	647 70	271 50	
John McL. Taylor..... June 30, 1855	R. q. m., Oct. 1, 1855	12	720 00	583 50	271 50	192 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,657 50	\$101 05							\$1,758 55	
1,526 10	68 67	\$316 06					90 30	1,905 88	
1,615 93								1,615 93	
1,452 90	93 78			\$5 00			1 38	1,539 06	
1,553 46	77 29		\$340 30	22 40			1 01	1,994 46	
4,323 30	34 23			10 00			57	1,370 80	\$31 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	56 57						1 14	1,307 21	
1,353 00	2 88							1,355 88	1 mo., am't \$103 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	19 05							1,268 55	
1,366 62	50 17	191 61					35	1,617 75	
1,477 47	64 97		60 60				30	1,603 34	
1,949 50	95 22		215 40					1,580 12	
1,368 23	3 29							1,369 52	
1,486 90								1,486 90	\$90 14, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	57 98						1 70	1,309 18	
1,532 39	77 29		178 70				1 01	1,809 39	
1,325 49	77 11		74 30				82	1,477 72	
1,949 50	66 52		42 70				45	1,359 17	
1,349 50	57 61		42 70				45	1,350 26	
3,912 50								3,912 50	1 mo., am't \$299, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
3,526 56	105 03	216 00	147 50	50 40		\$90 20	72	4,066 41	
2,313 50	120 88					176 41		2,610 79	
2,940 16	184 31		380 80	10 00		75 69		3,591 16	
1,768 70	75 57		318 90	29 00			51	2,192 68	
2,425 50	193 15		278 06	21 25			83	2,918 73	
2,339 10	150 07		28 50					2,517 67	
2,027 10	152 35							2,179 45	
1,631 89	123 25	10 45	683 55	142 50			27	2,481 91	
2,051 00	130 24		253 30	22 50		53 42	39	2,510 85	
1,878 00	102 61		145 80	104 05			70	2,231 26	
1,858 00	155 78		146 70	12 50				2,172 98	
2,016 00	129 50			58 45			90	2,203 85	
1,848 00	109 26		49 60	30 00			81	2,037 77	
1,804 66	70 19		168 10	17 50			32	2,060 77	
3,546 16	73 28						54	3,619 98	12 mos., am't \$1,777 66, belong to fiscal year 1857.
928 50	95 63		240 10	28 75			30	1,203 28	
1,565 63	67 69			8 75			72	1,643 19	
1,576 20	16 69		361 80	7 50			09	1,963 48	
1,767 00	74 73		141 50	51 73				2,034 98	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Lloyd Beall..... June 30, 1851		19	\$661 41	\$574 80	\$280 92	\$126 93
Frank H. Larned..... July 1, 1852		10	568 30	547 90	236 90	160 00
James M. Robertson Sept. 26, 1852		12	782 55	474 90	274 02	51 13
Henry Benson..... Mar. 2, 1853		19	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
John C. Tidball..... Mar. 31, 1853		19	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Thomas J. Haines..... July 2, 1853	Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1853	19	790 00	547 50	271 50	96 00
Edward E. Platt..... Oct. 8, 1853		12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Armistead L. Long..... July 1, 1854		19	631 30	547 50	280 50	149 80
James Thompson..... Aug. 16, 1854		19	660 00	586 90	271 50	.....
Alexander J. Perry..... Sept. 27, 1854		19	695 32	547 50	275 34	30 92
Albert J. S. Molinar..... Feb. 20, 1855	A. d. c.	19	888 00	547 50	271 50	96 00
John Mullan, jr..... Feb. 28, 1855		10	629 97	410 10	245 90	144 00
George L. Harshuff..... Mar. 5, 1855		12	730 00	560 70	271 50	.....
Matthew M. Blunt..... Mar. 31, 1855		19	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Thomas M. Vincent..... Oct. 20, 1855		19	780 00	356 10	271 50	.....
Henry C. Symonds..... Jan. 31, 1856		19	780 00	438 00	278 50	64 00
Judson D. Bingham..... Mar. 12, 1856		19	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John R. Smead..... Mar. 3, 1857		12	600 00	462 80	271 50	.....
John T. Greble..... do.....		12	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Henry A. Smally..... Oct. 2, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1854...	19	702 66	364 90	271 50	.....
Oliver D. Greene..... Nov. 25, 1854	do.....	19	622 75	438 00	280 92	150 93
William Butler..... June 7, 1855		19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Thomas Grey..... do.....		6	470 80	199 90	136 90	.....
Michael P. Small..... Sept. 21, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855...	19	645 62	438 00	283 50	192 00
Alexander S. Webb..... Oct. 20, 1855	do.....	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Joseph P. Jones..... June 27, 1856		12	545 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John W. Barriger..... July 1, 1856		19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Gulford D. Bailey..... do.....		19	713 32	359 10	271 50	.....
Thomas E. Miller..... Oct. 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856...	12	790 00	355 80	271 50	.....
Presley O. Craig..... May 14, 1857		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
St. Clair Dearing..... June 7, 1855		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. Sinclair..... July 31, 1856		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
H. L. Kendrick..... do.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
William Gates..... Oct. 13, 1845		12	1,140 00	1,752 00	543 00	988 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Charles S. Merchant..... June 10, 1857		12	960 00	1,749 00	543 00	988 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
George Nauman..... Dec. 24, 1853	Bvt. lt. col., Aug. 20, 1847.	15	1,050 00	1,396 80	678 60	360 00
John B. Scott..... June 10, 1857	Bvt., May 9, 1846....	11	770 00	1,313 10	498 00	964 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Erasmus D. Keyes..... Nov. 30, 1841		13	910 00	1,503 30	294 30	.....
Thomas W. Sherman.... May 28, 1846	Bvt. maj., Feb. 23, 1847.	15	1,277 66	1,166 40	397 90	256 00
Francis O. Wyse..... Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. maj., July 12, 1847.	12	890 00	1,227 60	271 50	.....
William Austine..... Aug. 13, 1847	Bvt. maj., Aug. 20, 1847.	Not paid.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry S. Burton..... Sept. 22, 1847	.....	12	490 00	1,131 30	216 50	.....
Henry B. Judd..... Feb. 13, 1850	Bvt., Mar. 25, 1847..	12	790 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Edward O. C. Ord..... Sept. 7, 1850	.....	11	753 00	893 10	235 50	.....
John F. Reynolds..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. maj., Feb. 23, 1847.	11	780 66	703 50	250 06	17 06

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,544 06	\$95 43					\$20 08	\$0 69	\$1,769 98	
1,511 70	75 35			\$202 10			45	1,769 60	
1,583 30	77 36		\$117 90				15	1,778 61	\$32 70, pay, belong to fis- cal year 1857.
1,419 00	83 03			20 00				1,592 03	
1,419 00								1,419 00	
1,635 00	70 67		38 90	6 25				1,750 82	
1,419 00	101 05						21	1,520 26	
1,602 10	106 49					4 05	52	1,813 16	
1,451 70	47 69		37 70				50	1,537 59	
1,549 08	47 54		169 70					1,759 32	
1,803 00	210 38	\$208 00	349 20	16 00				2,586 58	
1,629 27	53 69						45	1,483 41	
1,563 20	92 30							1,654 50	\$13 20, subsistence, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,309 50	101 05						21	1,410 76	
1,407 60	73 66		40 80	11 25			90	1,534 21	
1,540 50	102 98		143 90					1,786 38	
1,309 50	65 30		53 50				62	1,428 92	
1,334 30	67 93		24 90					1,427 13	\$24 80 subsistence, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,309 50	101 05						21	1,410 76	
1,336 36	91 97		174 25					1,604 58	
1,492 60	73 77		162 70				25	1,729 32	
1,240 50	95 34		139 40					1,484 24	
736 10	75 99		236 20	120 50			70	1,169 49	
1,559 12	97 30						42	1,656 74	
1,249 50	87 16		140 60					1,477 26	
1,354 50	69 73		176 80				14	1,494 17	
1,249 50	79 16		36 40				54	1,358 50	
1,343 92	101 55						15	1,445 69	
1,347 30	134 37							1,481 67	
1,249 50	73 43						81	1,323 74	
1,249 50	18 87						27	1,268 64	
1,249 50	64 06		42 70		\$37 50		54	1,356 80	
			238 00					275 50	
3,723 00								3,723 00	
3,540 00	251 61		506 55				99	4,391 15	
3,485 40	3 39	90 26		76 00				3,585 05	3 mos., am't \$690 60, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
2,645 10			68 20	17 00				2,830 30	
2,707 60			9 10	10 00				2,813 70	2 mos., am't \$404 96, be- long to fiscal year '57.
2,997 96	128 87		179 90				58	3,307 31	3 mos., am't \$572 86, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
2,319 10	51 75		269 00	75 00				2,734 85	
1,837 80								1,837 80	
1,758 00								1,758 00	
1,881 60	217 64		93 55	3 75			57	2,197 11	
1,751 98	125 07		355 00	65 00			59	2,296 94	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Edward G. Beckwith..... May 12, 1855		90	\$1,900 00	\$1,202 10	\$452 10	.....
Joseph Stewart..... Jan. 3, 1856		6	420 00	616 80	.....	.....
Lucian Loeser..... Nov. 11, 1856		24	.....	1,715 10	261 50	.....
James A. Hardie..... Oct. 5, 1857		12	740 00	657 00	271 50	\$32 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
George P. Andrews..... Oct. 12, 1852	Bvt. maj., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	830 00	556 50	271 50	16 00
John H. Lendrum..... Mar. 24, 1848	Bvt. capt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	597 00	271 50	.....
John Hamilton..... Feb. 13, 1850		12	630 00	702 60	271 50	.....
John S. Mason..... Sept. 7, 1850	R. q. m., June 27, 1854	12	710 00	657 00	271 50	136 00
Horatio G. Gibson..... May 20, 1851		12	600 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Romeyn B. Ayres..... Mar. 16, 1852		12	720 00	602 70	274 50	48 00
Charles C. Churchill..... June 30, 1852		12	690 00	656 70	271 50	.....
William A. Winder..... Aug. 22, 1853		12	830 00	477 30	271 50	.....
Beekman Du Barry..... Dec. 24, 1853		12	639 96	547 50	283 50	390 00
Chauncey McKeever..... do		12	606 66	547 50	273 50	32 00
John Kellogg..... do		12	995 00	447 60	284 30	.....
Richard Arnold..... Mar. 17, 1854	A. D. O.	11	814 00	501 00	248 70	88 00
Alexander Piper..... Jan. 31, 1855		12	730 00	547 50	194 40	.....
John Edwards, Jr..... Feb. 15, 1855		12	606 66	547 50	273 50	32 00
Edward H. Day..... Mar. 3, 1855		12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Sylvester Mowry..... do		12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
La Rickett L. Livingston..... Jan. 3, 1856		12	777 21	631 00	179 36	7 46
John G. Obandler..... May 31, 1856	Adj't., Dec. 27, 1857.	12	653 32	436 00	275 50	96 00
Robert O. Tyler..... Sept. 1, 1856		12	990 00	300 90	271 50	.....
James L. White..... Nov. 11, 1856		12	710 00	436 00	271 50	.....
Michael R. Morgan..... do		15	890 00	634 40	361 10	.....
Dunbar R. Ransom..... Dec. 31, 1856		12	810 66	342 00	271 50	.....
George P. Ihrie..... Feb. 28, 1857		12	615 00	436 00	271 50	.....
John Drysdale..... Oct. 5, 1857		12	579 34	436 00	271 50	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Lyman M. Kellogg..... July 31, 1854		12	566 00	453 96	274 50	.....
Thomas M. Saunders..... Oct. 12, 1854		6	270 00	219 60	36 00	.....
Henry V. De Hart..... July 1, 1856		12	540 00	436 00	271 50	.....
John Tipton..... do		12	717 99	356 70	271 50	.....
Lorenzo Lornin..... do		12	540 00	436 00	271 50	144 00
John B. Shinn..... Sept. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856.	12	614 97	436 00	280 50	144 00
Bylan B. Lyon..... Oct. 1, 1856	.....do	13	585 00	475 20	294 30	.....
George F. B. Dandy..... Feb. 21, 1857		12	560 00	499 60	271 50	.....
James Howard..... do		12	540 00	436 00	271 50	.....
Gabriel H. Hill..... Feb. 21, 1857		12	540 00	436 00	271 50	.....
Lawrence Kipp..... June 30, 1857		11 m. 26 d.	523 99	428 00	268 20	.....
Abram C. Wildrick..... Oct. 5, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857...	12	556 66	436 00	273 50	32 00
<i>FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Francis S. Belton..... June 10, 1857	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	1,140 00	1,608 30	521 00	272 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
John Munroe..... Nov. 11, 1856	Bvt. col., Feb. 22, 1847.	6	480 00	1,062 20	271 80	120 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$2,854 20	\$71 87	\$111 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,047 27	8 mos., am't \$1,096 20, belong to fiscal year '57.
1,628 80	.....	43 33	\$19 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,099 75	\$36, rations, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,998 60	25 18	45 47	148 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215 25	12 mos., am't \$978 60, belong to fiscal year '57.
1,080 50	213 35	.....	163 10	\$26 70	.....	.....	\$0 57	2,094 22	
1,674 00	205 48	.....	77 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,956 48	
1,708 50	.....	.....	31 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740 20	
1,004 10	38 02	36 37	759 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,437 49	
1,774 50	205 48	.....	26 00	.....	.....	\$54 39	97	2,061 34	
1,528 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528 50	
1,645 20	5 58	.....	216 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866 93	\$55, pay, belong to fi- scal year 1857.
1,548 20	141 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	1,685 68	
1,568 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568 80	
1,790 25	87 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,879 24	\$128, forage, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,459 66	85 28	.....	46 75	7 50	.....	.....	75	1,599 94	
1,736 20	226 81	112 10	259 25	143 15	.....	.....	40	2,478 61	2 mos., am't \$367 30, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,651 70	235 26	244 64	106 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,238 00	
1,461 20	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,464 40	
1,459 66	60 58	32 00	658 30	.....	.....	.....	35	2,210 89	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,628 03	4 00	.....	692 90	.....	.....	.....	90	2,505 83	
1,482 82	91 39	.....	906 00	.....	.....	.....	40	2,460 61	
1,562 40	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565 90	\$119 80, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,419 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 50	
1,285 50	.....	.....	27 80	.....	.....	.....	21	1,913 51	4 mos., am't \$684 50, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,494 16	10 50	.....	375 50	67 50	.....	.....	.....	1,877 66	\$91 60, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,324 50	49 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,374 20	
1,298 64	34 72	12 28	120 10	.....	.....	.....	39	1,457 03	
1,294 40	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 56	\$35, pay and subsistence, belong to fiscal year '57.
525 00	.....	6 20	103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 20	1 mo., am't \$91, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,249 50	2 87	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254 37	
1,346 19	16 16	27 64	23 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 49	\$28, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,240 50	2 50	.....	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345 00	
1,477 47	78 71	.....	776 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,322 18	
1,354 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,354 50	2 mos., am't \$908 50, be- long to fiscal year '57.
1,261 00	12 40	.....	277 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,551 10	
1,249 50	104 17	.....	162 70	.....	.....	.....	40	1,516 77	
1,243 50	22 66	.....	159 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428 86	
1,244 19	10 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244 64	
1,308 16	69 50	.....	25 70	.....	.....	.....	36	1,412 72	
2,541 30	120 25	.....	175 00	.....	.....	11 60	19	3,848 34	
1,254 00	176 78	.....	.....	17 00	.....	64 41	19	2,212 38	3 mo., am't \$915, belong to fiscal year 1857.

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Majors.</i>						
Giles Porter..... Feb. 16, 1847		13	\$70 00	\$1,303 50	\$283 00	\$313 00
William W. Morris..... Nov. 4, 1853	Bvt., Jan. 27, 1837..	12	840 00	1,248 90	543 00	200 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Samuel C. Ridgely..... Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	790 00	985 50	371 50	.....
Joseph Roberts..... Aug. 20, 1848		11	714 32	870 00	227 73	.....
John W. Phelps..... Mar. 31, 1850		12	960 00	876 00	283 50	64 00
Thomas Williams..... Sept. 12, 1850	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	788 66	951 60	371 50	.....
John O. Pemberton..... Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	854 66	956 40	394 30	23 46
John P. McCown..... Jan. 9, 1851	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	978 90	371 50	.....
Francis N. Clarke..... July 15, 1852		12	840 00	768 50	371 50	.....
George W. Getty..... Nov. 4, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	768 50	371 50	.....
Albion P. Howe..... Mar. 2, 1855	..... do.....	12	760 00	768 50	371 50	.....
John H. Greeland..... Mar. 31, 1856		1	70 00	67 80	29 80	.....
John A. Brown..... Oct. 31, 1856		12	840 00	715 80	371 50	.....
Gustavus A. De Russy..... May 16, 1849	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	747 32	657 00	371 50	20 36
Albert L. Magilton..... Feb. 28, 1849		15 m. 29 d.	1,068 65	888 40	367 24	.....
John S. Garland..... Dec. 22, 1857		12	741 00	657 00	371 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
George W. Hazzard..... Mar. 31, 1850		12	719 99	657 00	371 50	35 73
Orlando B. Wilcox..... Apr. 30, 1850		2 m. 10 d.	119 98	129 60	53 09	.....
John Gibbon..... Sept. 12, 1850		12	960 00	547 50	371 50	.....
Clermont L. Best..... do.....		12	804 99	563 10	371 50	.....
Richard C. Drum..... Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt. a. d. c., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	853 60	657 00	371 50	84 53
Robert V. W. Howard..... Sept. 27, 1850		6	319 98	276 00	142 90	96 00
Joseph C. Clarke, jr. Dec. 11, 1850		12	600 00	547 50	371 50	.....
William G. Gill..... Jan. 9, 1851		12	600 00	547 50	371 50	.....
Grier Tallmadge..... Nov. 4, 1853		12	727 98	507 00	283 50	122 00
Delavan D. Perkins..... May 27, 1854		12	651 33	523 20	371 50	.....
Rufus Saxton..... Mar. 2, 1855		12	600 00	547 50	371 50	.....
Edward McK. Hudson..... April 30, 1855		12	675 35	563 70	371 50	.....
Oscar A. Mack..... Feb. 14, 1856		12	713 33	495 60	371 50	.....
John Mendenhall..... Mar. 12, 1856		12	715 99	506 80	371 50	.....
William R. Terrill..... Mar. 31, 1856		12	640 00	419 40	371 50	.....
Louis H. Pelouze..... May 1, 1856	Adj't., Dec. 14, 1857.	10	546 00	364 80	296 30	36 44
Owen F. Solomon..... Oct. 31, 1856		12	700 00	410 50	371 50	.....
Stephen D. Lee..... do.....	R. q. m., Sept. 18, 1857	12	694 33	438 00	371 50	86 93
Stephen H. Weed..... Nov. 16, 1856		12	628 66	424 80	371 50	.....
James J. Dana..... Jan. 10, 1857		12	823 66	411 90	371 50	.....
William S. Abert..... Mar. 31, 1857		12	703 66	411 00	371 50	.....
John Thomas Goode..... June 10, 1855		16	783 50	598 80	369 10	.....
Edward F. Bagley..... Aug. 17, 1857		11	540 00	409 00	249 00	.....
Frederick M. Follett..... Sept. 10, 1857		12	723 50	493 30	371 50	.....
George S. James..... Dec. 22, 1857		12	570 50	436 00	371 50	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Charles D. Anderson..... June 27, 1856		12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Herbert A. Hascall..... July 1, 1856		12	565 00	436 00	371 50	.....
John Bennett..... do.....		12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Edmund C. Bainbridge..... Oct. 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856.	12	543 39	435 60	370 73	12 36
Richard Loder..... do.....	..... do.....	12	565 00	436 00	371 50	.....

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$2,273 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,273 50	1 mo., am't \$168, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
2,831 90	\$140 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$112 21	\$0 19	3,085 16	
1,977 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977 00	
1,812 05	46 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,858 54	
2,183 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 84	18	2,193 34	
2,011 76	66 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,078 29	
2,138 82	137 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,367 09	\$48 00, brevet pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,000 40	103 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,194 28	
1,978 00	141 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,019 85	
1,875 00	140 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,018 62	
1,798 00	38 68	.....	\$108 90	\$6 25	.....	.....	.....	1,951 13	
160 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 60	Died August 17, 1857.
1,227 30	136 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,963 67	
1,686 08	25 31	.....	307 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,029 19	
2,324 29	38 13	\$17 03	98 00	.....	.....	.....	18	2,407 63	Resigned Dec. 29, 1857; 10 months, amount \$1,428 03, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,000 50	82 87	.....	108 90	15 00	.....	.....	45	1,876 02	
1,684 22	64 22	.....	.....	20 00	.....	17 96	9	1,787 19	
294 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 97	Resigned Sept. 10, 1857.
1,779 00	101 05	.....	57 90	.....	.....	.....	18	1,927 43	
1,639 59	89 44	.....	44 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773 73	\$74 50, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,886 63	148 17	202 66	624 90	.....	.....	.....	9	2,841 75	
834 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834 18	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,419 00	71 70	.....	159 70	.....	.....	.....	9	1,650 49	
1,710 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710 46	
1,446 63	43 78	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 41	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,512 55	48 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,561 10	
1,480 43	.....	.....	185 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665 73	\$21 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,486 29	95 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,591 57	\$32 75, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,330 90	31 68	.....	.....	31 23	.....	.....	.....	1,363 83	
1,173 44	82 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256 23	
1,382 00	53 81	73 06	56 00	.....	.....	.....	15	1,565 08	
1,480 78	100 39	20 76	29 50	.....	.....	87 81	.....	1,729 32	
1,324 26	34 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,369 16	\$15 46, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,507 06	91 61	41 60	43 90	.....	.....	.....	9	1,683 56	\$50 20, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,326 16	97 13	28 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512 09	
1,744 40	31 68	.....	44 70	.....	.....	.....	18	1,820 96	4 mos., am't \$490 50, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,191 00	48 55	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	33	1,264 88	
1,486 30	58 76	.....	53 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 66	\$66, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,320 00	86 73	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	18	1,376 91	
1,269 50	29 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,279 46	
1,274 50	29 25	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,313 75	
1,249 50	77 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,327 67	
1,361 96	70 55	.....	626 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018 53	
1,274 50	85 13	.....	31 00	.....	.....	.....	15	1,400 78	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowances for servants.	Forage.
John R. Waddy Feb. 21, 1857		8	\$380 00	\$295 80	\$181 50	.....
Warren L. Lothrop do.		12	635 33	394 50	271 50	.....
Junius B. Roane May 14, 1857		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Alex. B. Montgomery June 22, 1857		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
George A. Kensel Aug. 17, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857.	12	598 31	438 00	278 50	\$112 00
Charles H. Morgan Sept. 10, 1857	do.	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Francis Beach Dec. 22, 1857	do.	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
<i>Brevet Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Augustus G. Robinson		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
O. B. Wilcox April 30, 1856 .....						.....
<i>FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Joseph Plympton June 9, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	1,140 00	1,642 50	543 00	288 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Gouverneur Morris May 31, 1857		12	960 00	1,410 00	543 00	946 40
<i>Majors.</i>						
Samuel P. Heintzleman Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Oct. 9, 1847....	12	560 00	1,101 00	543 00	988 00
Sidney Burbank Dec. 8, 1855		12	840 00	1,423 50	543 00	377 34
<i>Captains.</i>						
John H. King Oct. 31, 1846		12	895 00	1,147 80	258 00	.....
Robert S. Granger Sept. 8, 1847		12	810 00	1,095 30	271 50	.....
William E. Prince Aug. 31, 1849	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848..	12	765 38	850 50	271 50	.....
George W. Wallace June 10, 1850		12	730 00	766 50	271 50	.....
James N. Caldwell Oct. 26, 1850		12	602 00	854 10	271 50	.....
Stephen D. Carpenter Oct. 17, 1851		7	477 33	451 50	159 00	.....
Joseph B. Plummer May 1, 1852		12	740 00	792 90	271 50	.....
Charles O. Gilbert Dec. 8, 1855		14	950 00	766 80	306 20	.....
Adrew G. Miller Feb. 11, 1856		9	130 00	114 60	45 60	.....
Daniel Hurton, Jr. Dec. 8, 1856		12	720 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Beth M. Barton Oct. 31, 1857		15	900 00	712 80	339 30	58 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Samuel B. Holabird May 31, 1855	R. q. m., July 1, 1852	12	802 00	722 70	271 50	176 00
Thomas G. Williams Aug. 7, 1855		12	840 00	436 00	271 50	.....
Thorn A. Washington ... Dec. 8, 1855	Adj't., Dec. 30, 1857.	12	871 33	468 60	271 50	64 00
Samuel H. Reynolds do.		12	733 00	577 10	271 50	.....
James B. Green Feb. 11, 1856		12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Geo. A. Williams Feb. 11, 1856		12	940 00	450 90	258 00	.....
Edwin D. Phillips Oct. 31, 1856		11	853 66	405 30	304 00	.....
James E. Powell Dec. 8, 1856		12	663 52	457 90	271 50	.....
Joseph A. Mower Mar. 13, 1857		12	618 33	465 60	258 00	.....
Walter Jones Oct. 31, 1857		12	535 06	436 00	177 00	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Chas. W. Thomas Aug. 7, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	710 00	423 60	183 75	.....
Alex. M. Haskell June 27, 1856		12	630 00	441 00	271 50	.....
John P. Sherburne do.		12	793 06	398 50	271 50	.....
Henry C. Wood do.		12	660 00	465 60	150 00	.....
Herman Biggs July 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	680 00	429 40	271 50	.....
William E. Burnet Feb. 21, 1857		12	566 06	449 80	248 70	.....
James H. Holman do.		12	540 00	436 00	258 00	.....

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Robert H. Offley..... May 14, 1857 .....	.....	19	\$550 00	\$438 00	\$271 50	.....
Aurelius F. Cone..... July 1, 1857 .....	.....	19	549 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Charles E. Farrand..... Jan. 2, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
George Ryan..... Oct. 31, 1857 .....	..... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Francis Lee	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847..	14	1,330 00	1,905 60	633 00	\$304 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
John J. Abercrombie.... May 1, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	19	960 00	1,842 00	543 00	72 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Edgar S. Hawkins..... Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt., May 9, 1846....	19	840 00	1,304 50	543 60	288 00
Hannibal Day..... Feb. 23, 1852 .....	.....	19	840 00	1,431 00	543 00	164 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
George W. Patten..... June 18, 1846	Major bvt., April 18, 1847.	19	840 00	1,335 90	271 50	... ..
Henry W. Wessells..... Feb. 16, 1847	Major bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	19	240 00	876 00	271 50	.....
Christopher S. Lovell... Jan. 12, 1848	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	19	840 00	786 50	271 50	.....
Deloxier Davidson..... Jan. 1, 1849 .....	..... do	19	840 00	786 50	271 50	.....
Julius Hayden..... June 30, 1850 .....	..... do	19	790 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Nathaniel Lyon..... June 11, 1851 .....	..... do	19	737 00	786 50	264 75	.....
Alfred Sully..... Feb. 28, 1852 .....	..... do	19	840 00	790 50	150 00	.....
Frederick Steele..... Feb. 5, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	19	840 00	657 00	231 00	.....
Nelson Davis..... Mar. 3, 1855 .....	..... do	19	840 00	657 00	266 99	.....
Wm. M. Gardner..... .....	..... do	19	840 00	657 00	271 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Henry B. Hendershott... June 30, 1850 .....	.....	19	1,180 00	447 30	271 50	.....
Tredwell Moore..... June 11, 1851 .....	.....	19	740 00	593 40	271 50	.....
Thos. W. Sweeny..... .. do .....	.....	19	638 16	583 50	246 74	.....
Caleb Smith..... Jan. 30, 1852 .....	.....	19	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Geo. H. Paige..... Feb. 23, 1852	Capt., Dec. 26, 1856 a. q. m.	(See Assistant Quartermaster's Department.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel H. McLean... Jan. 8, 1853 .....	.....	19	693 33	547 50	271 50	18 06
Thomas Wright..... .. do .....	.....	3 m. 19 d.	360 94	156 00	77 10	.....
James P. Roy..... Mar. 3, 1855 .....	.....	19	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Adolphus F. Bond..... .. do .....	.....	19	596 60	443 70	271 50	.....
John D. O'Connell..... Jan. 15, 1857	R. q. m., May 1, 1856	19	740 66	547 50	271 50	106 00
John P. Hawkins..... Oct. 12, 1857	R. q. m., Oct. 1, 1858	19	583 33	547 50	271 50	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Alfred E. Latimer..... Feb. 5, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853....	9	405 00	338 80	203 70	.....
Robert F. Hunter..... Mar. 3, 1855 .....	..... do	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John O. Long..... .. do	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	19	640 00	309 10	271 50	.....
Wm. C. Spencer..... June 18, 1855 .....	.....	19	714 66	356 70	271 50	.....
Wm. F. Lee..... June 30, 1855 .....	.....	19	659 36	438 00	271 50	.....
George D. Ruggles..... July 1, 1855	Adj't., Sept. 10, 1857.	19	636 66	438 00	271 50	48 06
Jas. McMillan..... Sept. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	19	598 59	438 00	271 50	.....
Alex. E. Drake..... Feb. 21, 1857 .....	.....	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Charles B. Watson..... .. do .....	.....	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Joseph S. Conrad..... Oct. 12, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Benj. L. E. Bonneville... Feb. 3, 1855 .....	.....	19	1,140 00	2,049 60	425 40	256 00

Register for the year 1858 —Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,258 50	\$24 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,283 85	
1,258 50	35 58	.....	\$84 90	.....	.....	.....	\$4 41	1,379 39	
1,348 50	82 43	.....	84 90	.....	.....	.....	76	1,417 59	
.....	76 84	.....	84 90	.....	.....	.....	58	162 32	
4,963 90	51 82	\$80 00	500 80	\$3 00	.....	\$39 90	.....	4,938 73	4 mos., amount \$1,308, belong to fiscal year '57.
3,417 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 22	.....	3,502 22	
2,875 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875 50	
2,978 00	4 45	.....	73 25	.....	.....	155 68	.....	3,211 58	
2,447 40	77 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,524 64	
1,987 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,987 50	
1,878 00	4 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,882 74	
1,878 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878 00	
1,758 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 00	
1,768 85	53 85	50 40	175 70	7 50	.....	.....	.....	2,056 30	
1,780 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780 50	
1,738 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738 00	
1,763 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763 99	
1,768 50	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,769 55	
1,898 80	86 50	.....	71 50	.....	.....	.....	94	2,057 83	\$119 80, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,804 90	59 99	.....	319 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884 54	
1,468 40	.....	.....	375 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744 10	
1,419 00	15 16	.....	85 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,519 66	
1,460 99	2 89	.....	344 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706 68	Died October 12, 1857.
543 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593 34	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,541 80	.....	.....	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,609 80	\$58, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,667 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 09	.....	1,778 75	
1,402 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402 33	
837 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837 50	
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,303 60	8 35	15 47	44 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372 12	\$54 10, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,342 86	39 75	.....	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411 61	
1,368 86	3 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372 02	
1,368 82	6 71	97 73	948 15	.....	.....	69 13	.....	1,793 54	
1,308 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308 09	
1,249 50	67 85	73 87	159 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550 39	
1,249 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,249 50	
1,249 50	53 02	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308 02	
3,871 00	150 16	343 20	.....	22 00	.....	49 71	.....	4,436 07	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Dixon S. Miles..... Apr. 15, 1851	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	\$960 00	\$1,640 00	\$543 00	\$948 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Electus Backus..... June 10, 1850	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	840 00	1,108 80	543 00	288 00
Nathaniel C. Macrae..... May 31, 1857	.....	14	1,008 72	1,432 80	611 57	312 80
<i>Captains.</i>						
Jefferson Van Horne .....	.....	2 m. 28 d.	905 33	363 60	66 53	.....
Wm. H. Gordon	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	6 m. 24 d.	428 00	504 00	151 20	.....
Daniel T. Chandler	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	838 00	1,047 60	325 80	57 60
Oliver L. Shepherd	Dec. 1, 1847	12	740 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Wm. B. Johns	Dec. 4, 1847	12	825 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Wm. T. H. Brooks	Nov. 10, 1851	10	651 66	825 60	226 20	.....
Andrew W. Bowman	June 6, 1852	12	840 00	1,052 10	271 50	.....
George Sykes	Sept. 30, 1855	12	735 00	766 50	271 50	.....
John Trevitt	Dec. 31, 1856	7	490 00	457 80	159 00	.....
Henry B. Schroeder	May 31, 1857	12	787 00	805 80	271 50	.....
James N. Ward	Sept. 28, 1857	12	741 00	643 90	271 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Henry B. Clitz	Dec. 6, 1858	12	830 00	594 90	271 50	.....
Wm. H. Wood	Sept. 9, 1851	2	100 00	109 80	45 30	.....
John D. Wilkins	Nov. 10, 1851	12	778 00	657 00	271 50	96 00
Jos. N. G. Whistler	June 6, 1852	12	600 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Andrew Jackson	Mar. 3, 1855	12	600 00	601 80	271 50	.....
Lawrence W. O'Bannon	Sept. 30, 1855	12	790 00	583 50	271 50	184 00
John W. Allen	Dec. 31, 1856	13	790 00	565 90	294 00	.....
William D. Whipple .....	.....	11	613 66	493 90	249 00	.....
Junius Daniel	May 31, 1857	6 m. 14 d.	323 33	297 00	146 70	.....
Alex. E. Steen	Sept. 28, 1857	12	705 00	492 30	271 50	.....
Matthew L. Davis, Jr.	Jan. 14, 1858	14	770 00	648 70	394 80	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Alex. McD. McCook	Dec. 6, 1858	12	830 34	480 30	271 50	.....
Richard V. Bonneau	Mar. 3, 1855	12	858 33	547 50	271 50	.....
Henry W. Freedy	Sept. 30, 1855	12	645 00	472 80	271 50	.....
Thomas W. Walker	July 1, 1856	11	515 00	402 00	249 00	.....
John McL. Hildt	Oct. 31, 1856	12	579 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. Dickinson	Feb. 21, 1857	11	555 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Cornelius D. Hendren .....	.....	11	495 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Alex. N. Shipley	June 1, 1857	12	572 33	438 00	271 50	.....
George W. Holt	Sept. 28, 1857	12	590 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Thomas J. Lee	Jan. 14, 1858	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
William Whistler	July 15, 1845	12	1,140 00	1,661 50	543 00	288 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Thompson Morris	Mar. 3, 1855	15	1,200 00	2,256 30	678 00	300 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Gabriel J. Raino	Mar. 9, 1851	12	840 00	1,533 00	543 00	288 00
Robert O. Buchanan	Feb. 3, 1855	12	840 00	1,417 50	543 00	248 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,391 00				\$38 00		\$40 36		\$3,469 36	
2,779 90			\$154 80	5 00				2,939 00	
3,365 69	\$21 70	\$64 00	242 46					3,694 05	2 months, amt. \$489 63, belong to fiscal year 1857.
635 46		81 00						716 46	Died Sept. 28, 1857.
1,066 90		16 90						1,103 40	
2,209 00	84		216 50					2,486 34	
1,778 00			14 50					1,792 50	
1,923 00	88 68		23 90					2,034 88	3 mos., \$513 90, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,703 46								1,703 46	
2,169 60								2,169 60	
1,773 00			98 70					1,869 70	
1,106 80	88 70	162 00						1,357 50	
1,854 30		135 00		27 50				2,026 80	
1,646 40	3 69		249 60					1,899 69	
1,686 40		90 00						1,786 40	\$35 10, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
955 10		14 40						969 50	1 mo., amt. \$196 50, belongs to fiscal year '57.
1,402 50	80 15	197 18		6 25				2,006 08	
1,524 50	88 50		71 50				\$0 94	1,687 53	
1,473 30	79 55	197 33						1,750 18	
1,759 00	70 83	54 00						1,883 83	
1,649 90			47 50					1,696 70	1 mo., amt. \$117 50, belongs to fiscal year '57.
1,355 86	1 52		22 00					1,379 38	
767 03								767 03	Resigned Jan. 14, 1858.
1,468 60	87							1,469 67	\$21 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,742 50	58							1,744 08	3 months, amt. \$447, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,582 14	41 04		56 90					1,679 38	
1,377 33								1,377 33	
1,389 30								1,389 30	
1,106 00	3 93		71 50				19	1,241 55	
1,298 50	1 84							1,299 34	
1,206 00	1 84		159 70					1,367 54	
1,146 00	1 84		159 70	28 75				1,336 99	
1,291 83	49 50	135 00						1,459 33	
1,299 50	53 02		466 50					1,819 02	
1,246 50			153 50					1,403 00	
3,528 50				12 00				3,844 50	
4,494 90	184 60		118 25	3 00			15	4,800 90	3 months, amt. \$884 40 belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,204 00								3,204 00	
3,048 50	160 13		75 40			44 20	1 90	3,330 13	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Captains.</i>						
Henry L. Scott..... Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 13, 1847; A. D. C. to Lt Gen. Scott, and ex-officio L. C., March 7, 1855.	12	\$960 00	\$985 50	\$543 00	\$288 00
Granville O. Haller..... Jan. 1, 1848	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	1,904 50	271 50	.....
Henry D. Wallen..... Jan. 31, 1850	.....	12	736 66	766 50	271 50	.....
Christopher C. Augur..... Aug. 1, 1852	.....	12	840 00	1,095 00	271 50	.....
Henry M. Judah..... Sept. 29, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847...	12	840 00	1,025 40	271 50	.....
David A. Russel..... June 22, 1854	.....	12	910 00	896 40	294 30	.....
Delancy Floyd Jones..... July 31, 1854	.....	12	720 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Maurice Maloney..... Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847...	12	840 00	867 00	271 50	.....
Lewis C. Hunt..... May 23, 1855	.....	12	720 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Edmund Underwood..... Mar. 11, 1856	.....	12	760 00	562 50	271 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Joseph B. Collins..... July 7, 1853	.....	12	780 00	529 80	271 50	.....
John C. Bonnycastle..... Aug. 5, 1853	.....	12	600 00	548 70	271 50	.....
Hiram Dryer..... Sept. 29, 1853	.....	12	980 00	374 40	271 50	.....
Benj'n D. Forsythe..... Mar. 27, 1854	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
John Withers..... July 31, 1854	Bvt. capt., June 27, 1856, a. a. g.	See Adjutant General's Department	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis H. Bates..... Nov. 22, 1854	.....	10	774 00	333 90	226 80	.....
Robert Macfeely..... Feb. 3, 1855	R. q. m. Sept. 10, 1856.	12	720 00	581 10	271 50	192 00
Henry C. Hodges..... May 23, 1855	Adj't., Oct. 1, 1855...	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	96 00
August V. Kautz..... Dec. 4, 1855	.....	12	916 00	411 00	271 50	.....
George Crook..... Mar. 11, 1856	.....	14	840 00	833 90	316 80	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Chas. H. Rundell..... Aug. 5, 1853	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	540 00	547 50	271 50	.....
John Nugen.....	.....	1	45 00	36 00	22 50	.....
Hezekiah H. Garber..... July 31, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	640 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Philip H. Sheridan..... Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	7	315 00	330 00	158 70	.....
Arthur Shaff..... June 30, 1855	.....	12	660 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Francis Mallory..... June 27, 1856	.....	12	643 66	639 40	271 50	.....
James K. McOall..... do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. T. Gentry..... Aug. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Robert N. Scott..... Feb. 21, 1857	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Thos. E. Turner..... May 20, 1857	.....	12	584 00	417 90	271 50	.....
Edward J. Conner..... Oct. 22, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Gustavus Loomis..... Mar. 9, 1851	.....	12	1,140 00	2,299 50	543 00	288 20
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Carlos A. Walte..... Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt. colonel, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	980 00	1,314 00	543 00	264 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Thos. P. Gwynne..... Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	840 00	1,904 50	543 00	288 00
Beth Eastman..... Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	910 00	1,066 50	586 00	264 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Caleb C. Sibley..... Sept. 22, 1840	.....	12	750 00	985 50	271 50	.....
Wm. Chapman..... June 8, 1845	Bvt. lieutenant col., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	800 00	985 50	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$3,391 00	.....	.....	.....	\$38 00	.....	\$40 36	.....	\$3,469 36	
2,779 80	.....	.....	\$154 80	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2,930 00	
3,365 80	\$31 70	\$64 00	242 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,694 05	2 months, amt. \$489 63, belong to fiscal year 1857.
635 46	.....	81 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716 46	Died Sept. 28, 1857.
1,086 90	.....	16 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102 40	
2,909 00	84	.....	216 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,485 34	
1,778 00	.....	.....	14 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798 50	
1,923 00	88 68	.....	93 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,034 88	3 mos., \$513 90, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,703 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703 46	
2,169 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,169 60	
1,713 00	.....	.....	96 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,809 70	
1,106 80	88 70	162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357 50	
1,864 30	.....	135 00	.....	27 50	.....	.....	.....	2,026 80	
1,646 40	3 69	.....	249 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899 69	
1,696 40	.....	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,786 40	\$35 10, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
255 10	.....	14 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 50	1 mo., amt. \$196 50, belongs to fiscal year '57.
1,402 50	80 15	197 18	.....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	2,006 08	
1,521 50	86 59	.....	71 50	.....	.....	.....	\$0 94	1,687 53	
1,473 30	79 55	197 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750 18	
1,759 00	70 83	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,883 83	
1,649 90	.....	.....	47 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696 70	1 mo., amt. \$117 50, belongs to fiscal year '57.
1,355 86	1 52	.....	92 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,379 38	
767 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767 03	Resigned Jan. 14, 1858.
1,468 80	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469 67	\$21 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,743 50	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744 08	3 months, amt. \$447, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,589 14	41 04	.....	56 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,679 38	
1,377 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377 33	
1,389 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389 30	
1,166 00	3 93	.....	71 50	.....	.....	.....	12	1,241 55	
1,928 50	1 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930 34	
1,906 00	1 84	.....	159 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367 54	
1,146 00	1 84	.....	159 70	28 75	.....	.....	.....	1,305 99	
1,981 83	42 50	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,459 33	
1,299 50	53 02	.....	466 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,819 02	
1,949 50	.....	.....	153 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,403 00	
3,838 50	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	3,844 50	
4,494 90	184 60	.....	118 25	3 00	.....	.....	15	4,800 90	3 months, amt. \$884 40 belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,904 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,904 00	
3,048 50	160 13	.....	75 40	.....	.....	44 20	1 90	3,330 13	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Captains.</i>						
Henry L. Scott..... Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 13, 1847; A. D. C. to Lt. Gen. Scott, and ex-officio L. C., March 7, 1855.	12	\$960 00	\$985 50	\$543 00	\$288 00
Granville O. Haller..... Jan. 1, 1848	Bvt. major, Sept. 18, 1847.	12	840 00	1,204 50	371 50	.....
Henry D. Wallen..... Jan. 31, 1850	.....	12	736 66	766 50	371 50	.....
Christopher O. Augur..... Jan. 1, 1850	.....	12	840 00	1,095 00	371 50	.....
Henry M. Judah..... Sept. 29, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	1,025 40	371 50	.....
David A. Russel..... June 29, 1854	.....	13	910 00	696 40	394 30	.....
Delancy Floyd Jones..... July 31, 1854	.....	12	720 00	657 00	371 50	.....
Maurice Maloney..... Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	867 00	371 50	.....
Lewis C. Hunt..... May 23, 1855	.....	12	720 00	657 00	371 50	.....
Edmund Underwood..... Mar. 11, 1856	.....	12	720 00	563 50	371 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Joseph B. Collins..... July 7, 1853	.....	12	720 00	529 80	371 50	.....
John C. Bonnycastle..... Aug. 5, 1853	.....	12	600 00	548 70	371 50	.....
Hiram Dryer..... Sept. 29, 1853	.....	12	980 00	374 40	371 50	.....
Ben'n D. Forsythe..... Mar. 27, 1854	.....	12	600 00	547 50	371 50	.....
John Withers..... July 31, 1854	Bvt. capt., June 27, 1856, a. s. g.	See Adjutant General's Department.				
Francis H. Bates..... Nov. 22, 1854	.....	10	774 00	333 90	226 80	.....
Robert Macfeely..... Feb. 3, 1855	R. q. m. Sept. 10, 1856.	12	720 00	581 10	371 50	192 00
Henry C. Hodges..... May 23, 1855	Adj't., Oct. 1, 1856...	12	720 00	547 50	371 50	96 00
August V. Kautz..... Dec. 4, 1855	.....	12	916 00	411 00	371 50	.....
George Crook..... Mar. 11, 1856	.....	14	840 00	833 90	316 80	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Chas. H. Rundell..... Aug. 5, 1853	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	540 00	547 50	371 50	.....
John Nugen.....	.....	1	45 00	36 00	22 50	.....
Hezekiah H. Garber..... July 31, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	640 00	547 50	371 50	.....
Philip H. Sheridan..... Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	7	315 00	336 00	156 70	.....
Arthur Shaff..... June 30, 1855	.....	12	660 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Francis Mallory..... June 27, 1856	.....	12	643 66	629 40	371 50	.....
James K. McCall..... do.....	.....	12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Wm. T. Gentry..... Aug. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856...	12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Robert N. Scott..... Feb. 21, 1857	.....	12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
Thos. E. Turner..... May 20, 1857	.....	12	564 00	417 90	371 50	.....
Edward J. Conner..... Oct. 22, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857...	12	540 00	436 00	371 50	.....
<i>FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Gustavus Loomis..... Mar. 9, 1851	.....	12	1,140 00	2,229 50	543 00	228 90
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Carlos A. Waite..... Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt. colonel, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	980 00	1,314 00	543 00	264 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Thos. P. Gwynne..... Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	840 00	1,204 50	543 00	228 00
Seth Eastman..... Oct. 31, 1856	.....	13	910 00	1,066 50	568 00	264 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Caleb C. Sibley..... Sept. 22, 1840	.....	12	750 00	985 50	371 50	.....
Wm. Chapman..... June 8, 1845	Bvt. lieutenant col., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	800 00	985 50	371 50	.....

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Randolph B. Marcy May 18, 1846		9	\$560 00	\$728 90	\$204 30	.....
Daniel Ruggles..... June 18, 1846	Bvt. lieut. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	19	750 00	921 00	271 50	... ..
Carter L. Stevenson June 30, 1847		13	793 33	841 50	294 00	.....
Nathan B. Russell. Sept. 8, 1847	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	19	725 00	766 50	271 50	.....
John A. Whitall..... Sept. 11, 1847	Bvt., May 9, 1846...	13	796 33	829 50	294 00	.....
John C. Robinson Aug. 12, 1850		19	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Henry R. Selden Oct. 18, 1855		12	840 00	657 00	248 70	.....
Thomas H. Neill..... April 1, 1857		12	830 32	657 00	204 46	\$3 73
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Wm. W. Burns Aug 12, 1850	R. q. m., Nov. 1, 1856	12	720 00	638 70	208 20	128 00
Augustus H. Seward April 30, 1853		11	550 00	603 00	249 00	.....
Benjamin Wingate..... Oct. 26, 1854		12	626 66	549 60	271 50	.....
Joseph Updegraff..... Dec. 31, 1854		12	617 09	548 40	260 25	.....
Samuel Archer Mar. 3, 1855		12	790 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Wm. H. Lewis do.....		12	647 66	547 50	154 50	.....
Henry C. Bankhead..... July 19, 1855		12	610 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Donald C. Stith..... Oct. 18, 1855		11	558 66	502 50	249 00	.....
Thomas Wilson..... April 1, 1857 ..		12	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. A. Webb do.....		14	822 00	511 90	316 80	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Alexander Chambers.... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ..	12	660 00	438 00	271 50	98 00
Lucius L. Rich do.....		12	576 02	421 20	271 50	14 66
David E. Brotherton..... do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854...	12	620 00	402 00	271 50	.....
Edmund Freeman..... June 7, 1855		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Charles J. Lynde June 30, 1855		12	654 00	438 00	208 20	.....
Alfred T. A. Forbert..... July 19, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ..	12	627 33	398 10	271 50	.....
Robert C. Hill..... Oct. 18, 1855 ..	do.....	12	655 00	438 00	258 00	.....
John F. Ritter July 1, 1856 ..		12	679 83	415 00	271 50	.....
John Elwood May 14, 1857		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Henry B. Bristol..... May 15, 1857		12	624 00	438 00	226 20	.....
SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Newman S. Clarke.....	Bvt. brig. gen., Mar. 29, 1847.	11	1,361 00	2,412 00	747 00	264 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
George Andrews..... Oct. 18, 1855		11	880 00	1,198 00	498 00	88 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Wm. Hoffman April 15, 1851	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 8, 1847.	13	998 00	1,333 20	469 20	280 00
Albemarle Cady Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	840 00	1,411 50	543 00	.....
<i>Captains.</i>						
Wm. S. Ketchum..... Feb. 10, 1842		12	840 00	876 00	271 50	.....
Charles S. Lovell..... June 18, 1846		12	830 00	844 80	127 49	.....
Henry W. Wharton..... Feb. 16, 1847		12	720 00	839 10	271 50	.....
Edward Johnson..... Apr. 15, 1851	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	740 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Thomas Hendrickson Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	205 78	.....
Kenselsaer W. Foote June 9, 1853		3	210 00	193 20	27 00	.....
Lewis A. Armistead Mar. 3, 1853	Bvt. maj., Sept. 8, 1847.	9	630 00	769 80	203 70	.....
Richard B. Garnett..... May 9, 1855		12	820 00	766 50	236 86	.....

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,491 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,491 90	2 mos., am't \$311 70, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,943 10	.....	.....	\$167 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110 50	
1,936 83	\$1 50	.....	28 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939 13	1 mo., am't \$145 50, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,763 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763 00	
1,919 83	.....	.....	181 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101 43	1 mo., am't \$155 50, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,878 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878 00	
1,745 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745 70	
1,695 51	.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701 01	
1,758 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 90	
1,402 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402 00	
1,447 76	.....	.....	91 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539 56	
1,425 74	.....	.....	123 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549 60	
1,539 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539 00	
1,349 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349 66	
1,429 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429 00	
1,310 16	9 00	.....	179 60	\$10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,508 76	
1,309 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309 50	
1,657 00	.....	.....	.....	18 75	.....	.....	.....	1,675 75	2 mos., am't \$227 50, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,461 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$28 90	.....	1,489 70	
1,223 38	19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,295 63	
1,293 50	37 39	.....	64 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335 69	\$10 70, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,300 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 90	
1,296 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 93	
1,351 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,351 00	
1,366 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366 33	\$26 83, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	1 96	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	\$0 06	1,326 52	
1,368 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368 90	
4,787 00	478 80	1,210 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,649 80	
2,594 00	143 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 32	19	2,963 36	
3,080 40	.....	.....	165 60	56 00	.....	91 45	.....	3,393 45	1 mo., am't \$363 70, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
2,794 50	115 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,910 96	
1,967 50	86 51	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	29	2,083 80	
1,801 29	22 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,825 24	
1,833 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830 60	
1,778 00	106 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886 76	6 mos., am't \$875 40, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,812 98	129 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,942 27	
430 80	94 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 75	Total amount belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,603 50	129 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,736 90	\$37 90, for rations, be- long to fiscal year 1857.
1,823 36	65 93	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	90	1,806 90	

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Franklin F. Flint Sept. 16, 1856	.....	19	\$840 00	\$766 50	\$231 00	.....
George W. Lay Dec. 24, 1856	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847; A. D. C. to Lieut. Gen. Scott, and ex. off. L. C., Mar. 7, 1855.	12	960 00	876 00	543 00	\$288 00
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Winfield S. Hancock ... Jan. 27, 1853	Capt., (s. q. m.), Nov. 7, 1855.	(See Quartermaster's department.)				
Levi C. Bootes June 9, 1853	.....	19	610 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Darius D. Clark Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
William P. Carlin do. ....	.....	19	790 33	477 00	263 90	.....
James L. Corley do.	Adj't., Nov. 27, 1855.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	40 00
Elisha G. Marshall Mar. 26, 1855	.....	12	730 00	815 10	253 50	.....
John C. Kelton May 9, 1855	.....	12	680 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Benjamin F. Smith Dec. 24, 1856	.....	12	751 63	369 00	271 50	.....
Silas P. Higgins Dec. 24, 1856	.....	13	675 66	474 00	294 00	.....
Henry H. Walker May 1, 1857	A. D. C.	12	820 00	337 80	271 50	88 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
James A. Smith Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	12	660 00	438 00	258 00	.....
Charles G. Sawtelle do.	Bvt., July 1, 1854.	12	660 00	438 00	244 50	116 00
John McCleary Mar. 26, 1855	..... do.	13	595 00	481 40	294 30	.....
Aaron B. Hardcastle June 7, 1855	.....	12	544 33	436 00	248 55	.....
Orlando H. Moore June 27, 1856	.....	12	540 00	436 00	271 50	.....
Owen K. McLemore Sept. 16, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856.	13	603 66	474 00	259 33	.....
Montgomery Bryant Feb. 21, 1857	.....	12	706 66	358 00	258 00	.....
Archibald J. Harrison ... Feb. 21, 1857	.....	12	612 00	405 00	258 00	.....
Wm. H. F. Lee May 31, 1857	.....	12	554 66	436 00	271 50	.....
Edward Dillon June 30, 1857	.....	12	550 00	436 80	271 50	.....
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Henry Wilson June 11, 1851	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	1,140 00	1,703 10	543 00	288 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Pitcairn Morrison June 9, 1853	.....	12	960 00	1,674 00	543 00	128 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Joseph R. Smith June 11, 1851	Bvt. lt. col., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	1,095 00	543 00	288 00
Isaac Lynde Oct. 18, 1855	.....	12	840 00	1,417 80	543 00	294 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Daniel P. Whitney April 18, 1845	Bvt. major, April 18, 1847.	11	780 00	1,185 30	249 00	.....
Richard C. Gatlin Sept. 30, 1845	Bvt. major, Sept. 23, 1846.	8	580 00	699 30	181 50	.....
Gabriel E. Paul April 12, 1846	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	9	630 00	931 90	203 70	.....
Seneca G. Simmons Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	585 00	1,074 00	271 50	.....
Henry Little Aug. 20, 1847	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	840 00	894 10	267 44	.....
Chas. H. Humber July 16, 1850	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	6	400 00	386 40	129 70	.....
Lafayette McLaws Aug. 24, 1851	.....	12	840 00	770 10	271 50	.....
Samuel B. Hayman Mar. 3, 1853	.....	12	840 00	766 50	248 94	.....
John M. Jones do. ....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Joseph H. Potter Jan. 9, 1856	12	777 68	657 00	200 98
Matthew R. Stevenson. Jan. 2, 1856	5 m., 29 d.	360 00	330 40	134 02

ARMY REGISTER.

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Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,537 50 2,667 00	\$113 99 290 88	\$432 00	\$148 40				\$0 10	\$1,951 59 3,538 28	
1,429 00 1,419 80 1,531 23	4 22 13 00	..... ..... .....	216 20 159 40 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	1,650 12 1,578 40 1,544 23	\$84 83, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,579 00 1,618 60 1,499 00 1,392 13	34 01 101 05 55 11	..... ..... ..... .....	44 70	\$8 75 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	\$79 01	9 21	1,745 58 1,818 60 1,600 26 1,447 23	\$82 63, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,443 66 1,517 30	15 70 161 40	..... 212 90	..... 906 30	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,469 36 2,897 90	1 mo., am't \$106 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,356 00 1,458 50 1,370 70	54 75 84 69 15 78	..... ..... .....	..... 119 48 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... 38 56 .....	..... 19	1,410 75 1,701 48 1,366 48	2 mos., am't \$294 70, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,230 88 1,249 50 1,336 01	11 45 68 63 60 16	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... 20 30	1,943 33 1,318 53 1,396 47	1 mo., am't \$103 50, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,329 66 1,375 00	..... 57 64	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 10	1,329 66 1,332 74	\$11, pay, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,264 16 1,258 00	27 99 55 08	..... .....	392 10 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 10	1,684 25 1,313 18	
3,674 10	82 64	162 58	154 80	33 00	.....	.....	.....	4,107 12	
3,369 00	16 29	.....	45 80	47 00	.....	92 17	.....	3,570 26	
2,766 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,766 00	
3,094 80	26 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 79	.....	3,260 47	
2,214 30	66 18	.....	5 00	3 75	.....	.....	33	2,289 56	
1,440 80	34 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,475 69	1 mo., am't. \$174 10, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,764 80	16 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,781 69	
1,830 50 1,831 54 800 10	69 63 29 14 8 01	..... ..... .....	58 20	33 75 2 50 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	23	2,063 31 1,863 18 917 11	
1,881 60 1,848 74 1,870 00 1,635 65 814 48	77 44 33 26 14 62 16 98 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	20	1,850 24 1,868 70 1,868 66 1,632 53 814 48	Died January 2, 1858.

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Gedmus M. Wilcox Aug. 24, 1851	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	\$680 00	\$857 00	\$271 50	.....
Peter W. L. Plympton... Mar. 3, 1853	.....	8	441 66	437 40	153 96	.....
Robert E. Garland..... do.....	B. q. m., May 1, 1857	12	690 00	602 40	\$71 50	\$39 00
Nicolas B. Pearce..... do.....	.....	9	590 00	346 50	903 70	.....
William L. Cabell..... do.....	Capt., r. q. m., Mar. 8, 1858.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurden Chapin do.....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	\$71 50	.....
Thos. J. C. Amory..... Oct. 16, 1855	.....	12	712 00	496 30	\$71 50	.....
Edward A. Palfrey..... do.....	.....	Not paid.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrew W. Evans..... Sept. 20, 1856	.....	11	555 00	502 50	\$21 35	.....
Edmund C. Jones..... Aug. 1, 1857	.....	12	525 00	438 00	\$71 50	.....
Augustus H. Plummer... Jan. 2, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	570 00	436 00	\$71 50	.....
David P. Hancock..... April 20, 1858	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	782 00	333 00	948 70	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Edgar O'Connor Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	585 99	423 90	\$71 50	\$3 46
Thomas B. Edelin..... June 7, 1855	.....	11	565 00	402 00	\$28 45	.....
Edward J. Brooks June 30, 1855	Adj't., July 1, 1856...	12	660 00	462 00	\$71 50	\$6 00
Jesse B. Wharton..... do.....	.....	12	550 00	436 00	\$71 50	.....
Wm. R. Pease..... Oct. 16, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	540 00	436 00	\$71 50	.....
Chas. B. Stivers..... July 1, 1856	.....	12	600 00	410 70	\$71 50	.....
Elias K. Potts..... May 14, 1857	.....	12	540 00	436 00	\$26 00	.....
John B. Marmaduke..... Aug. 1, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	12	540 00	436 00	\$44 50	.....
George Ryan..... Oct. 31, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857....	12	540 00	436 00	\$71 50	.....
Lafayette Peck..... July 1, 1857	.....	12	540 00	436 00	\$71 50	.....
<i>EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
John Garland..... May 7, 1849	Bvt. brig. gen., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	1,488 00	2,636 00	814 50	948 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Washington Seawell Feb. 23, 1852	.....	12	960 00	1,752 00	543 00	\$64 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Thos. L. Alexander..... June 9, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	985 50	543 00	\$28 00
Theophilus H. Holmes... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	840 00	1,183 50	543 00	\$24 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
James V. Bomford..... Mar. 4, 1845	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	820 00	985 50	163 50	.....
Isaac V. D. Reeve June 18, 1846	..... do.....	12	840 00	1,220 00	180 60	.....
Larkin Smith..... July 21, 1846	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	10	700 00	729 60	185 70	.....
John T. Sprague..... Sept. 21, 1846	Bvt. major, May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	1,314 00	\$71 50	.....
Joseph Selden..... Jan. 1, 1848	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	790 00	766 50	\$71 50	.....
Arthur T. Lee..... Jan. 27, 1848	.....	12	836 66	766 50	\$71 50	.....
Robert F. Macley..... Jan. 22, 1849	.....	12	740 00	766 50	\$71 50	.....
Charles D. Jordan..... May 15, 1851	.....	12	820 00	766 50	\$71 50	.....
James Longstreet..... Dec. 7, 1852	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	785 00	832 50	\$71 50	.....
Edmunds B. Holloway... Dec. 31, 1853	.....	12	790 00	657 00	\$71 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Lafayette B. Wood..... Jan. 1, 1848	Bvt. captain, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	600 00	657 00	\$69 30	.....
Thomas G. Fitcher..... June 26, 1849	..... do.....	12	900 00	530 20	\$71 50	.....
Edward D. Blake..... May 15, 1851	A. d. c.	12	888 00	657 00	\$69 00	\$4 00

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of bag- gage.	Per diem for court-mar- tial duty.	Per diem for topographi- cal duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$1,769 80	.....	.....	.....	\$23 75	.....	.....	.....	\$1,793 55	1 mo., amt. \$133, belongs to fiscal year 1857.
1,551 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,551 69	\$21 70 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,436 33	\$5 83	.....	\$5 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,449 36	.....
1,419 00	37 68	.....	436 70	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,900 88	.....
1,527 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,527 80	\$108 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,915 63	82 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978 46	2 months, amt. \$536 30, belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,421 70	103 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525 16	.....
1,561 50	117 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,679 04	.....
1,466 00	19 28	\$15 09	64 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,584 65	.....
1,389 50	108 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398 37	.....
1,394 33	106 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 66	.....
1,353 76	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373 76	.....
832 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832 50	Resigned April 1, 1858.
1,313 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,313 50	.....
1,295 86	42 89	.....	228 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 75	.....
1,369 67	100 30	.....	9 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469 37	\$65 40 pay belong to fiscal year 1857.
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	.....
.....	58 14	.....	130 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 44	.....
5,008 50	70 56	.....	.....	36 25	.....	\$70 12	.....	5,185 43	4 months, amt. \$1,316, belong to fiscal year 1857.
3,192 50	55 00	.....	165 00	10 00	.....	165 65	.....	3,588 15	.....
4,412 00	4 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 90	.....	1,550 96	6 mos., amt. \$1,431 90, belong to fiscal year 1857.
2,720 00	30 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 69	.....	2,882 59	.....
1,676 00	102 66	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	1 73	2,002 39	.....
1,796 50	55 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,854 47	.....
2,180 50	.....	.....	5 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	2,169 25	.....
1,559 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559 00	.....
2,794 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,794 10	8 mos., amt. \$1,944 60, belong to fiscal year 1857.
717 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	717 00	Died Dec. 20, 1857.
1,466 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,466 16	.....
2,369 50	65 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 43	2,456 92	\$640 pay, belong to fi- scal year 1857.
1,788 50	32 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 62	.....
963 33	32 12	.....	121 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116 45	.....
1,351 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,351 50	.....
1,600 52	42 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 73	.....	1,791 55	.....
1,309 50	6 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316 03	.....
1,327 06	22 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349 09	.....
110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00	Resigned August 1, 1857.
1,319 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319 50	.....
1,419 00	.....	.....	77 30	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,503 80	.....

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Theodore Fink .. Dec. 7, 1852		13	\$970 00	\$505 80	\$394 00	.....
Geo. L. Willard.....Dec. 31, 1853		12	890 00	487 50	184 19	.....
Richard I. Dodge.....Mar. 3, 1855		12	619 33	547 50	271 50	.....
Thomas K. Jackson.....Mar. 3, 1855		12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Milton Cogswell.....Aug. 15, 1855		12	800 00	456 30	271 50	.....
Robert G. Cole.....Sept. 4, 1855		14	904 33	780 50	250 80	.....
Wm. McE. Dye.....Feb. 1, 1856	Adj't., Oct. 1, 1855...	19	790 00	438 00	167 70	\$98 00
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Thomas M. Jones .. July 19, 1856	R. q. m., Mar. 5, 1857	19	660 00	438 00	271 50	192 00
William Craig.....Oct. 19, 1856		12	790 00	398 50	271 50	96 00
Zenas R. Bliss.....Mar. 3, 1855	R. q. m., July 1, 1854.	12	580 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John G. Taylor.....June 7, 1855		12	598 33	438 00	268 00	.....
John R. Cooke.....June 30, 1855		12	552 66	429 60	271 50	.....
Thomas F. Smith.....June 30, 1855		6	360 00	291 60	160 90	.....
Edward L. Harts.....Aug. 15, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	604 00	438 00	271 50	.....
William B. Hazen.....Sept. 4, 1855	.....do.....	12	595 66	428 70	271 50	.....
Henry M. Lazelle.....Oct. 2, 1855	.....do.....	12	715 33	383 40	261 14	.....
Edwin W. H. Read.....June 27, 1856		12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Lafayette Peck.....Apr. 20, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
George Wright.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847 ..	15	1,425 00	2,568 30	679 90	336 00
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Slas Casey.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847 ..	19	960 00	1,489 50	543 00	900 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Edward J. Steptoe.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	18	1,960 00	1,911 30	813 60	486 00
Robert S. Garnett.....Mar. 27, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847 ..	12	840 00	1,204 50	421 50	264 00
<i>Captains.</i>						
Pinkney Lugenbeel.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. maj., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	786 50	271 50	.....
Frederick T. Dent.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847 ..	12	840 00	687 00	271 50	.....
George E. Pickett.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	830 00	1,050 00	271 50	.....
Charles S. Winder.....do.....		12	740 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Dickinson Woodruff.....do.....		20	1,400 00	942 00	452 10	.....
Presley N. Guthrie.....do.....		6	360 00	290 80	136 90	.....
James J. Archer.....Mar. 3, 1855		12	756 66	438 00	271 50	.....
Crawford Fletcher.....do.....		12	1,680 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Henry M. Black.....Sept. 10, 1856		12	840 00	657 00	271 50	.....
John M. Frazer.....May 1, 1857		7	489 33	392 50	151 50	.....
Thos. C. English.....Dec. 29, 1857		11	600 00	502 50	249 00	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
James Van Voast.....Mar. 3, 1855		19	713 66	547 50	271 50	157 66
Lyman Bissell.....do.....	R. q. m., Sept. 1, 1858	12	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Geo. W. Carr.....do.....		12	678 33	438 00	210 75	.....
Robert H. Davis.....do.....		1	50 00	37 90	99 60	.....
John C. HowardAug. 28, 1855		12	610 00	438 00	271 50
Charles R. WoodsOct. 16, 1855		12	600 00	547 50	271 50

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Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Hugh B. Fleming..... June 7, 1856		4	\$240 00	\$166 30	\$90 90	.....
Henry Douglass..... Sept. 10, 1856		13	850 00	546 60	300 00	\$46 00
William Myers..... May 1, 1857		14	1,025 00	620 70	316 80	.....
Philip A. Owen..... Aug. 1, 1857	Adjut., July 1, 1856.	13	770 00	474 00	294 00	72 00
Edwin J. Harvie..... Dec. 29, 1857		11	520 00	402 00	246 00	.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
Charles A. Reynolds..... Mar. 3, 1855		19	674 33	392 70	271 50	.....
David B. McKibbin..... do.....		19	610 00	482 00	271 50	.....
Nathaniel Wickliffe..... June 30, 1855		11	425 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Jesse K. Allen..... Oct. 16, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855.	11	775 00	274 30	249 00	.....
James W. Forsythe..... July 1, 1856		11	425 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Jas. B. S. Alexander..... Sept. 10, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856	19	540 00	438 00	154 20	.....
Wm. B. Hughes..... do.....		19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Elisha E. Camp..... May 14, 1857		19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Paul J. Quattlebaum..... Aug. 1, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1857.	19	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Robert H. Anderson..... Dec. 20, 1857	do.....	19	520 00	438 00	271 50	.....
<i>TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</i>						
<i>Colonel.</i>						
Edmund B. Alexander... Mar. 3, 1855		19	1,140 00	1,314 00	543 00	273 06
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>						
Charles F. Smith..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. col., Aug. 20, 1847.	19	260 00	1,204 50	543 00	260 00
<i>Majors.</i>						
Wm. H. T. Walker..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 8, 1847.	19	840 00	766 50	516 00	268 00
Edward R. S. Canby..... do.....	Bvt. lt. col., Sept. 13, 1847.	19	840 00	766 50	543 00	259 32
<i>Captains.</i>						
Franklin Gardner..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	19	840 00	657 00	160 50	.....
Anderson D. Nelson..... do.....		19	720 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Barnard E. Bee..... do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	19	773 00	673 60	271 50	.....
Henry Heth..... do.....		19	740 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Matthew S. Pitcher..... do.....		9	540 00	326 00	203 70	.....
Albert Tracy..... do.....		19	820 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Jesse A. Gove..... do.....		19	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John Dunovant..... do.....		19	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Joseph L. Tidball..... Aug. 25, 1855		8	560 00	364 50	160 90	.....
Alfred Cumming..... July 20, 1856		12	680 00	547 50	271 50	.....
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
Cuvier Grover..... Sept. 17, 1856		19	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Louis H. Marshall..... Mar. 3, 1855		19	620 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Henry E. Maynadler..... do.....	Adjut., Oct. 20, 1855.	13	780 00	522 50	294 00	62 06
Henry B. Kelly..... do.....		19	720 00	526 00	271 50	.....
William Chilton..... do.....		19	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John McNab..... do.....		12	605 06	438 00	271 50	.....
Nathan A. M. Dudley..... do.....		19	720 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Peter T. Swaine..... Aug. 8, 1855	R. q. m., Dec. 7, 1855	19	780 00	547 50	271 50	100 67
John H. Forney..... Aug. 25, 1855		19	720 00	547 50	251 25	.....
Lawrence A. Williams... July 20, 1857	A. d. c.....	12	630 00	536 00	271 50	8 00

Transcript of the official Army

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>						
James Deshler.....Sept. 17, 1858	Former com. July 1, 1854.	6	\$270 00	\$220 80	\$136 20	.....
William H. Rossell.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Alexander Murry.....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. Kearney.....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
James H. Hill.....Aug. 8, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Clarence E. Bennet.....Aug. 16, 1855	.....do.....	11	495 00	402 00	222 00	.....
James L. Thompson.....June 27, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	231 00	.....
Franck S. Armistead.....July 20, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Samuel S. Carroll.....Oct. 1, 1856	.....do.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Arthur S. Cunningham...Jan. 1, 1857	.....	12	540 00	438 00	224 25	.....

Register for the year 1858—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
\$27 00	\$12 50	.....	.....	.....	\$639 50	
1,349 50	\$1 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251 34	
1,349 50	1,349 50	
1,185 50	1,185 50	
1,349 50	13 75	.....	.....	.....	1,263 25	
1,119 00	1,119 00	
1,309 00	1,309 00	
1,349 50	1,349 50	
1,349 50	1,349 50	
1,309 25	\$70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 25	

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO A

Resolution of the House calling for information in reference to chaplains in the navy.

JANUARY 19, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives dated January 13, 1859, requesting the Secretary of the Navy, during the present session, "to communicate to this House the number of chaplains appointed in any branch of the navy service since eighteen hundred and thirteen; the religious denominations to which each person so appointed was attached, so far as it can be ascertained; whether chaplains by any navy regulation, or any act of commanders of vessels, or stations, are required to use a particular uniform or clerical dress, including a gown, or to read prayers, or to comply with any particular forms or ceremonies of divine service; and whether there is any evidence on file in the department tending to show that non-Episcopal ministers are required by officers of the navy to use the Episcopal liturgy."

Transmitted herewith is a statement marked A, showing the number of chaplains appointed in the navy since 1813, with their religious denominations, as far as can be ascertained from the files of the department.

The commanding officer of a vessel or station has no authority to establish the uniform or dress of any officer of the navy. The regulation of the Navy Department of March 3, 1853, in relation to the uniform for chaplains is: "Black coat, single breasted, with one row

of nine black covered buttons on the breast. In performing divine service, the chaplain may wear the black gown and white cravat, or the uniform prescribed in the regulations."

The navy commissioners regulations of 1818, approved by the President under an act of Congress, in prescribing the duties of chaplains, provides that "he is to read prayers at stated periods," but the department is not aware that this has ever been construed other than to offer prayers at stated periods. However this may be, to put at rest any doubt, an order has been recently issued which establishes this to be the true construction.

There is, I think, no evidence on the files of the department tending to show that non-Episcopal ministers are required by officers of the navy to use the Episcopal liturgy.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

The number and names of chaplains appointed in any branch of the naval service since 1813, and the religious denominations to which each person so appointed was attached, so far as it can be ascertained.

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Religious denominations.
1	Addison, John.....	3 March, 1825..	.....
2	Allison, Burgess.....	3 March, 1823..	.....
3	Alden, Charles H.....	23 April, 1841..	.....
4	Andrews, N.....	16 Aug., 1816..	.....
5	Bartow, T. B.....	8 Sept., 1841..	Episcopalian.....
6	Bittinger, E. C.....	30 Sept., 1850..	Presbyterian.....
7	Blake, John.....	27 Feb., 1847..	Episcopalian.....
8	Brooks, James.....	28 Dec., 1818..	.....
9	Chase, Philander.....	29 Dec., 1818..	.....
10	Chase, Moses B.....	8 Sept., 1841..	Episcopalian.....
11	Clark, Peter G.....	3 Oct., 1838..	Episcopalian.....
12	Cooper, Colden.....	24 April, 1815..	.....
13	Colton, Walter.....	6 Nov., 1830..	.....
14	Davis, Charles A.....	16 May, 1857..	Methodist.....
15	Eaton, Edwin.....	27 Feb., 1847..	.....
16	Elliott, Jared L.....	13 July, 1838..	Presbyterian.....
17	Everett, James.....	28 Dec., 1818..	.....
18	Felch, Cheever.....	12 May, 1815..	.....
19	Fenner, John P.....	25 Feb., 1828..	.....
20	Fiak, Photius.....	14 March, 1842..	Methodist.....
21	Fletcher, N. C.....	7 April, 1845..	.....
22	Frost, Nathaniel.....	5 Oct., 1844..	Congregationalist..
23	Folsom, Charles.....	12 May, 1816..	.....
24	Gillett, S. T.....	8 Sept. 1841..	.....
25	Grier, John W.....	3 March, 1825..	Presbyterian.....
26	Givin, Robert.....	13 Oct., 1855..	Methodist.....
27	Hambleton, J. N.....	26 Oct., 1819..

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

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A—Continued.

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Religious denomination.
28	Hayes, H. H.	3 March, 1827
29	Harrison, T. J.	2 Oct., 1829	Presbyterian
30	Harris, T. S.	23 April, 1841	.....
31	Jackson, W. G.	19 Oct., 1842	.....
32	Jones, Cave	26 May, 1824	Episcopalian
33	Jones, George	20 April, 1833	Episcopalian
34	Ireland, John	16 Aug., 1816	.....
35	Lambert, T. R.	29 Dec., 1833	.....
36	Lathrope, J. P.	2 Oct., 1843	.....
37	Latham, G. W.	14 April, 1845	.....
38	Lewis, Rodman	13 March, 1839	Methodist
39	Lenhart, John	27 Feb., 1847	Methodist
40	McCarty, John	3 March, 1825	.....
41	McLaughlin, E.	19 April, 1826	.....
42	McKenney, William	8 Sept., 1841	.....
43	Newell, Chester	8 Sept., 1841	Episcopalian
44	Newton, Joel W.	30 May, 1844	Congregationalist
45	Noble, Mason	30 March, 1853	Presbyterian
46	Norton, R. C.	7 Aug., 1845	.....
47	Ogilvie, James G.	15 Sept., 1835	.....
48	Ridgely, G. W.	24 April, 1828	.....
49	Ryland, William	23 May, 1829	.....
50	Scarle, Addison	27 April, 1820	.....
51	Stewart, Charles S.	1 Nov., 1825	Presbyterian
52	Stockbridge, Joseph	8 Sept., 1841	Baptist
53	Stanly, T. C.	27 Feb., 1847	.....
54	Swan, G. W.	15 June, 1844	.....
55	Taylor, Fitch W.	23 April, 1841	Episcopalian
56	Talbot, M. B.	8 Sept., 1841	Episcopalian
57	Thomas, C. W.	29 Oct., 1853	Methodist
58	Wiltbank, James	30 Sept., 1833	.....
59	Wilmer, J. B. B.	7 March, 1839	.....
60	Watson, John L.	8 Aug., 1855	Episcopalian
61	Wood, Henry	11 Sept., 1856	Congregationalist

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EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolutions of the House calling for information in reference to the export and import trade of the United States with Great Britain and France, for a series of years last past.

JANUARY 21, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1859.

SIR: The resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 20th December, 1858, call for information from the Department in reference to the export and import trade of the United States with Great Britain and France, for the years 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57. The information asked for so far as it relates to our imports from Great Britain and France, has been compiled from our official documents, as required by the terms of the resolutions, and is contained in the accompanying table marked A. There are no documents or records in this department from which the official statements of those countries of their exports to this country can be obtained. Desirous, however, of responding as far as practicable to the call of the House, I have applied to the State Department, as well as other sources, and have obtained all the information on the subject within my reach.

Table B will exhibit a statement of the exports of Great Britain to the United States, taken from their "annual statement of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom," for the years named in the resolutions. Table C contains a similar statement for France, for the same years, except 1856. It has been compiled from the tableaux

general of France for each of those years. I have not been able to obtain the one for 1856.

The French tables distinguish between "general" and "special" commerce, and between "official" and "actual" values.

General commerce, as to exports, signifies all articles sent abroad from France, without regard to their origin, whether French or foreign.

Special commerce includes only such of the above articles as are produced in France or have been imported there and paid the import duty. It excludes such as pass *in transitu* through the country.

By "official value" is meant a fixed valuation on a basis established in 1827, and never varied. It is only useful as affording a standard of comparison of the commerce of France of different periods.

"Actual value" is intended to represent the true market price, ascertained at the time of exportation.

The British export tables show what is called the "declared" value, corresponding to the French "actual value." They also discriminate between articles the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, answering to the French special commerce, and articles of foreign and colonial production, which, when added to the former amounts, make up the "general commerce."

I would respectfully call the attention of the House to some of the facts developed by these tables.

It will be seen that the exports from France to the United States, as shown by the French tables, exceed very largely the imports from France as stated in our own tables. For the same period of time the exports from Great Britain to this country, as shown by their tables, fall considerably below our imports from Great Britain, as exhibited in our tables. To ascertain with certainty the extent to which the deficiency in the one case is accounted for by the excess in the other, is impracticable. This arises from the different modes adopted in the several countries of making up their statistical tables. The nomenclature of the same article being in many cases different in each country; for instance, the term "silks" in the French tables often includes articles of a mixed fabric, composed in part of either wool, cotton, or both, whilst the same article will be classified in the tables of Great Britain and the United States as a mixed fabric. To compare, therefore, the French exports of silks with our imports under the same general head would fail to exhibit the truth of the case. I have instituted an analysis of the general results shown by the tables for 1857, with a view of ascertaining the connexion of the trade of the two countries of Great Britain and France with our own; and as the greatest disparity seemed to exist in the article of silks, I selected it for the examination. To do so however, it became necessary, for the reason just given, to include all articles in the tables of either country that contained silk as a component part; and to make the comparison a fair and proper one, I have embraced not only silks, but wool and cotton goods and mixed fabrics. The French tables show that for that year their exports to this country, including

silks, woolen and cotton goods, amounted to \$44,814,999, whilst our import tables for the same period show that we received from France only \$23,090,755. For the same period the exports of the same articles from Great Britain, as shown by their tables, amounted to \$35,984,107, whilst our import tables show that we received from Great Britain \$55,148,137—the excess in the case of France being nearly supplied by the deficiency in the case of Great Britain.

Table D exhibits the details of this statement. In this and all other calculations involving the French statistics, I have adopted their table of general commerce and actual value.

It would seem, then, that to form any safe and practical judgment upon the course of the trade and commerce of the two countries of Great Britain and France, or either of them, with the United States, as shown by their respective statistical tables, it is proper and necessary to consider them in connexion and not separately.

If we had similar tables from all other countries with which we have commercial intercourse, the examination might be made with much more certainty and satisfaction; but they cannot be had, and for the present we must confine our investigation to our sources of information. In this view of the subject I have prepared the annexed table E, which contains the exports from Great Britain and France for the years 1853, '54, '55, and '57, as shown by their respective tables, as well as our imports for the same period from these countries as shown by our tables. It will be seen from this exhibit that the same general results are found which appeared in the particular case of silks, cotton, and woolen goods, which were examined for the year 1857, and accounts, in a great measure, for the apparent large discrepancy between the French tables and our own when considered separately.

The propriety of considering the commerce of Great Britain and France with this country jointly, is justified not only by the results which such a comparison exhibits but by the well known course of the trade of these countries.

The exports of France to this country are brought almost entirely either directly from France or through England, and the products of all other countries, except France, which come to us through England, are charged in the export trade of England. These two facts show the justice and propriety of the rule upon which these calculations have been made.

In considering the facts which these tables exhibit it is proper, however, to call your attention to the difficulties which arise in drawing any reliable conclusions from them.

1. The tables for Great Britain and France are for the calendar year, whilst ours are made up for the fiscal year, which ends on the 30th June. To have prepared the latter for the corresponding calendar years would have required such length of time as would have delayed an answer to the resolutions to a very late period of your session, and would thereby have rendered the information useless for the present purposes of the House.

2. The different modes of the several countries in preparing and

keeping their commercial statistics will account for discrepancies, which would otherwise appear inexplicable. When we reflect upon the various elements which enter into the subject, and that no fixed rule prevails in all of them, regulating the matter, it is not surprising that there should be found large margins for difference and variation. If these discrepancies were found to exist alone in the comparison of our own with the statistics of other countries, it would present a startling proposition for a satisfactory solution. Such, however, is not the case. I find that a comparison of the tables of Great Britain and France, in reference to their commerce with each other, made upon the same rule which has been adopted in the preparation of the accompanying tables, exhibits a very similar state of things. For instance, it appears from the French tables for 1857, that their exports to Great Britain amounted to \$102,024,112; whilst the tables of Great Britain show that their imports from France for the same period was only \$57,912,570. I have not been able to procure the official statements of other countries, with which to institute a similar comparison, but from information derived from unofficial sources, I am led to believe that the same result would be reached in comparing the commercial statistics of France with those of other countries in Europe. These results, unexplained, are well calculated to excite surprise. The solution of them must be found in the reasons to which allusion has already been made. The explanations before given of the terms, general and special commerce, official, actual, and declared values, as used in the tables of Great Britain and France, go far to illustrate the correctness of this view of the subject. The fact that foreign articles, under certain circumstances, are charged in the general commerce of one country as a part of its own exports, and not so charged in another, under the same circumstances, and that the mode of ascertaining the true value differs in different countries, and the name by which an article is known in the commerce of one country is different from that in which it is known in another, are considerations which force the mind almost irresistibly to the conclusions that it would be both unwise and unsafe to rest confidently upon any judgment drawn from a comparison of the statistical documents of different countries.

I have referred to these facts with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the subject. A defect so plain and palpable, upon a subject so important in every view of it, should be cured if practicable. The remedy is not within the control of any single government. It requires the co-operation of the leading commercial countries of the world, and I see no good reason why that co-operation cannot be obtained. The object to be accomplished is, to effect a uniform system of preparing and keeping commercial statistics. It is true that many difficulties present themselves in the way, but none that may not be overcome. A question of a similar character, indeed, intimately connected with the one under consideration, has already attracted the attention of Congress, and has been the subject of recent legislation. I allude to the movement in favor of obtaining a uniform unit, and also a uniform currency in the leading commercial

countries of the world. At the present session of Congress, I have submitted a report on this subject from Professor John H. Alexander of Maryland, who visited England under an appointment from this department, authorized by a recent act of Congress. Whilst the efforts of Mr. Alexander have not been attended with all the success we could have desired, they have opened the way for a future and more extended prosecution of the matter. In connection with it, the subject of present discussion attaches itself so closely, that it not only may, but ought to be considered at the same time. Every one will admit, that a uniform currency and a uniform system of commercial statistics, established and maintained by the leading governments of the world, would confer incalculable benefits and advantages upon all. It would throw a flood of light upon the trade and commerce of the world, where at present, we are surrounded by doubts, difficulties and embarrassments, which defy a solution entirely clear and satisfactory to the mind.

A reform of this character cannot be accomplished within a short period of time; but the remuneration which it promises to bring, would compensate for much time, labor and expense. Our own government occupies a position both political and commercial, which would justify her in taking the lead in the matter. An invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe, to meet in a representative body for consultation on these subjects, would doubtless be promptly responded to. Recommendations from such a body, looking to the attainment of such desirable results as a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics, would commend themselves very strongly to the favorable consideration of and probable adoption by each of the countries so represented.

I regard the occasion a proper one to submit these suggestions to the consideration of Congress, for such action as may be deemed advisable.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

A.—Statement exhibiting the aggregate imports from Great Britain and France for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857; also the quantity (as far as the same can be given) and value of iron and manufactures of iron, and manufactures of wool, from the former, and manufactures of silk, wines, and distilled liquors, from the latter, as shown by the United States custom-house returns.

	1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Aggregate imports from Great Britain			\$130,365,340			\$146,438,537			\$106,543,180
Iron and manufactures of iron—									
Musket and rifles.....	5,503	\$41,728		5,800	\$54,577		3,066	\$18,428	
Sad-irons, tacks, and battens	85,690	1,935		12,060	751				
Wire.....	3,773,867	168,854		6,050,583	186,521		118,444	4,385	
Nails, spikes, tacks, &c.....	707,919	71,603		799,870	60,570		768,649	63,571	
Chain cables.....	15,701,736	47,631		13,411,310	422,590		17,338,043	625,643	
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws.....	25,692	30,146		54,332	32,317		8,054	97,810	
Anchors and parts.....	1,486,131	55,356		1,369,853	55,837		1,680,131	84,734	
Avails and parts.....	1,763,355	94,287		1,894,863	73,505		1,186,341	67,295	
Smiths' hammers and sledges	233,402	11,887		127,706	8,046				
Cuttings.....	3,047,783	49,719		2,096,465	48,338				
Round or square iron, &c.....	3,657,694	61,151		1,972,872	47,467				
Nail or spike rods.....	4,301,481	88,614		7,418,536	163,970				
Band or scroll.....	1,439,962	35,363		1,371,753	38,043				
Hoop.....	13,601,049	984,310		12,996,963	333,698		15,774,138	428,294	
Sheet.....	38,137,587	984,907		31,094,061	870,308		33,157,983	996,863	
Pig.....	2,112,544	1,825,167		2,934,344	2,794,848		1,845,731	1,645,731	
Old and scrap.....	190,407	100,972		328,845	143,580		143,580	148,236	
Railroad.....	7,345,553	14,689,068		6,315,727	13,673,158		2,436,181	3,711,747	
Bar.....	362,642	381,550		48,439	95,065		1,992,635	4,763,639	
Rod.....	315,751	2,908,265		363,496	2,419,011		136,941	350,143	
Manufactures of, quantities not given.....		6,112,302			6,770,608		253,550	2,490,270	
Manufactures of wool—			97,944,631			98,517,847			21,621,987
Hannels.....	927,866	86,424		385,789	102,830		974,389	111,058	
Barzes, bookings.....	377,656	117,834		350,973	113,048			98,786	
Carpeting.....	1,064,749	975,086		2,647,461	1,853,961		1,483,461	1,210,699	
Manufactures of, quantities not given.....		18,629,311	19,506,065		20,654,012	21,434,961			15,756,270
Aggregate imports from France.....			35,453,942			35,781,363			31,609,131
Manufactures of silk, (no quantities).....		10,765,019	10,765,019		10,996,373	10,996,373			8,686,623
Wine in bottles.....	4,518,644	966,519		4,940,457	1,032,069		2,710,028	1,683,416	
Distilled liquors.....	3,797,218	1,124,662	2,068,205	4,177,116	1,374,904	2,436,973	403,923	1,326,280	2,169,708
		3,166,067	3,166,067	2,066,124	2,125,451	2,125,451	1,026,782	1,440,352	1,440,352

A—Continued.

	1856.			1857.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Aggregate imports from Great Britain.....	7,006	\$39,894	\$192,966,063	10,606	58,533	\$130,803,063
Iron and manufactures of iron—						
Musket and rifles.....	120,898	3,854		199,999	4,627	
Stad-irons, tallois' and hammers'.....	1,108,632	77,378		1,173,947	86,218	
Wire.....	15,649,832	479,834		9,603,407	290,974	
Nails, spikes, locks, &c.....	90,538	54,973		13,381	47,150	
Chain cables.....	854,356	37,637		810,579	31,732	
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws.....	953,700	46,764		1,171,118	67,634	
Anchor and parts.....						
Anvils and parts.....						
Smiths' hammers and sledges.....						
Castings.....						
Round or square iron, &c.....						
Nail or spike rods.....						
Band or scroll.....						
Hoop.....						
Sheet.....						
Pig.....						
Old and scrap.....						
Railroad.....						
Bar.....						
Rod.....						
Steel.....						
Manufactures of quantities not given.....						
Manufactures of wool—						
Blankets.....	998,587	82,980	91,677,589	933,904	67,915	29,865,435
Blankets, running yards.....	509,994	117,541		491,405	119,835	
Razors, lockings.....	1,983,889	1,915,974		1,701,571	1,773,353	
Carpeting.....						
Manufactures of quantities not given.....						
Aggregate imports from France.....			49,016,063			47,799,937
Manufactures of silk, (no quantities).....			16,418,367			13,961,505
Wine, in bottles.....	2,118,949	798,379		3,188,392	1,940,563	
Wine, in bottles.....	495,664	1,455,097	2,951,359	495,775	1,678,987	9,927,850
Distilled liquors.....	1,720,901	2,689,508	2,689,508	1,560,504	2,533,797	2,535,797

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, January 4, 1859.

B.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of iron and manufactures of iron and manufactures of wool exported, and total exports from Great Britain to the United States during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, as shown by the British custom-house returns.

Merchandise.	1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Total exports from Great Britain to United States.....			£ 23, 658, 427			£ 22, 333, 403			£ 16, 062, 603
Iron and manufactures of iron—									
Guns.....number.....	31, 568	£ 56, 778		34, 236	£ 57, 994		22, 761	£ 35, 961	
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.....	201, 825	1, 324, 137		169, 054	1, 431, 086		118, 960	906, 854	
Iron, wrought and unwrought, including unwrought steel.....	654, 531	5, 379, 753	6, 772, 658	542, 373	5, 144, 086	6, 634, 376	310, 648	2, 847, 229	3, 790, 104
Manufactures of wool—									
Woolen and worsted yarn.....pounds.....	464, 464	36, 143		337, 680	28, 626		163, 072	14, 546	
Woolens entered by the piece.....pieces.....	889, 144	1, 755, 499		765, 211	1, 692, 363		601, 917	1, 443, 133	
Woolens entered by the yard.....yards.....	42, 810, 694	1, 960, 798		34, 702, 503	1, 375, 393		30, 838, 643	1, 168, 206	
Woolens entered at value.....		144, 434			109, 573			156, 003	
Woolen manufactures not made up.....		49, 630	3, 799, 503		28, 031	3, 303, 754		2, 930	2, 784, 818

B.—Continued

Merchandise.	1886.			1887.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Total exports from Great Britain to United States.....			£23,616,877			£30,076,865
Iron and manufactures of iron—						
Guns.....	169,604			94,697	£39,064	
Hardware and cutlery.....	323,118	£1,922,419		145,694	1,031,867	
Iron, wrought and unwrought, including unwrought steel.....		3,386,030	4,588,449	339,990	3,174,468	4,945,433
Manufactures of wood—						
Woolen and worsted yarn.....	141,344	14,013		191,590	19,636	
Woolens entered by the piece.....	692,537	1,610,403		957,090	1,649,599	
Woolens entered by the yard.....	34,514,595	1,465,047		33,643,358	1,493,393	
Woolens entered at value.....		250,999			941,654	
Wooden manufactures not made up.....		9,373	3,342,134		800	3,337,011

C.—FRANCE.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of silk, wines, and distilled liquors exported, and total exports from France to the United States during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857; 1853, 1854, and 1855, as shown by the French custom-house returns, 1857 as furnished by the Department of State, United States.

Species of merchandise.	1853.			1854.			1855.			*1857.		
	Quantity.	Official value.	Actual value.	Quantity.	Official value.	Actual value.	Quantity.	Official value.	Actual value.	Quantity.	Official value.	Actual value.
GENERAL COMMERCE.												
Total exports from France to U. S.		France. 335,992,007	France. 369,126,319		France. 309,380,398	France. 341,635,878		France. 341,545,000	France. 387,791,188		France. 331,773,733	France. 410,946,358
Silk (kilog.).....	1,930,798	140,070,919	186,798,616	988,494	119,101,505	140,109,617	1,385,777	159,443,779	200,989,383	1,159,859	132,917,977	194,409,208
Wines (hectol.).....	949,050	13,363,559	17,398,983	180,817	10,316,159	20,173,001	193,143	8,092,681	203,501,093	14,543,921	8,044,496	27,977,914
Distilled liquors (hectol.).....	73,745	5,467,136	16,136,444	27,494	2,103,238	6,570,637	38,368	2,766,763	7,678,964	13,563,153	2,678,458	6,628,407
SPECIAL COMMERCE.												
Total exports from France to U. S.		216,513,746	274,515,334		192,126,968	216,530,399		203,775,534	246,823,104		196,562,009	267,916,240
Silk (kilog.).....	814,041	92,698,477	121,734,775	599,492	68,048,854	85,561,841	850,654	98,520,107	121,441,109	713,619	82,320,513	120,333,414
Wines (hectol.).....	941,449	12,717,796	25,467,948	156,596	10,015,944	22,450,304	123,014	8,922,292	23,056,036	14,497,913	9,504,423	27,467,549
Distilled liquors (hectol.).....	71,770	5,216,076	17,867,175	26,523	2,019,188	6,579,455	39,919	2,511,675	7,432,413	13,310,071	2,425,071	8,053,927

NOTE.—1856, no returns of quantity or value.

* Furnished by Department of State.

† Litre.

By "official value" is meant a fixed valuation on a basis established in 1827, and never varied. It is only useful as affording a standard of comparison of the commerce of France of different periods.
"Actual value" is intended to represent the true market price ascertained at the time of exportation.

D.

Statement, official, of the importation from England and France of silk, cotton, wool, and worsted, and fabrics mixed of the same materials, for the fiscal year of 1857.

FROM ENGLAND.

Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value.....	\$20,136,229	
Manufactures of cotton, worsted and cotton, and silk and cotton	23,518,679	
Manufactures of silk, &c.....	11,493,229	
Total from England.....		\$55,148,137

FROM FRANCE.

Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value.....	\$5,736,875	
Manufactures of cotton, worsted and cotton, and silk and cotton	2,215,798	
Manufactures of silk, &c.....	15,138,082	
Total from France		23,090,755
Total from England and France.....		78,238,892

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Wool.....	£3,326,211 =	\$16,098,861
Cotton	3,559,529	17,228,120
Silk.....	548,993	2,657,126
	<u>7,434,733</u>	<u>35,984,107</u>
Total		\$35,984,107

EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Wool.....	Frs. 35,465,386 =	\$6,596,561
Cotton	11,066,261	2,058,326
Silk.....	194,409,208	36,160,112
	<u>240,940,855</u>	<u>44,814,999</u>
Total		\$44,814,999
Total by England and France.....		80,799,106
Excess of exports.....		<u>2,560,214</u>

E.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports from Great Britain and France, as shown by the Report on Commerce and Navigation, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857, respectively; also the exports of those countries to the United States for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857, as exhibited by the official returns from those countries.

Years.	Imports, per Commerce and Navigation.		Exports, per British and French returns.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Great Britain.	France.
1853 -----	\$130,265,340	\$33,455,942	\$114,506,787	\$74,238,053
1854 -----	146,438,537	35,781,393	108,093,670	63,548,737
1855 -----	106,543,180	31,609,131	87,422,998	72,129,160
1857 -----	130,803,093	47,792,827	97,172,172	76,436,022
	514,050,150	148,639,293	407,195,627	286,351,972
				693,547,599

DIGEST OF STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

INFORMING

The House of his transmission to the Senate of a digest of the statistics of manufactures, according to the returns of the seventh census.

JANUARY 21, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I have this day transmitted to the Senate a digest of the statistics of manufactures, according to the returns of the seventh census, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with a provision contained in the first section of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1858, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine." The magnitude of the work has prevented the preparation of another copy.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1859.

CLERKS—STATE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and others employed in his department.

JANUARY 21, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1859.

SIR: The Secretary of State, in obedience to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks in the different offices, approved April 20, 1818, and to the 11th section of "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills, without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1852, respectfully reports the accompanying statements, (A, B, and C,) containing, in addition to the information required by those acts, that called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

The services of the clerks permanently employed under existing laws could not be dispensed with without injury to the public interests.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

A.

List of clerks employed in the Department of State during the year 1858, as authorized by the acts of March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, and March 3, 1857.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Amount paid.
William Hunter.....	Chief clerk	The year.....	Rhode Island.....	\$2,200 00
Edward Stubbs.....	Disbursing clerk.	do.....	New York.....	2,000 00
H. C. McLaughlin.....	Superintendent of Statistics	Six months.....	Virginia.....	1,000 00
Francis Markoe.....	Clerk of class 4.....	The year.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800 00
Robert S. Chew.....	do.....	do.....	Virginia.....	1,800 00
James S. Mackie.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	1,800 00
Henry D. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	1,800 00
Robert W. Young.....	do.....	do.....	Virginia.....	1,800 00
George J. Abbot.....	do.....	do.....	New Hampshire.....	1,800 00
Alexander Dimitry.....	do.....	do.....	Louisiana.....	1,800 00
Alexander H. Derrick.....	Clerk of class 3.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800 00
Robert S. Chilton.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	1,800 00
William C. Reddall.....	do.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	1,800 00
John P. Polk.....	do.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800 00
William E. Stubbs.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	1,800 00
William Hogan.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	1,800 00
William J. Brownwell.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	1,800 00
William J. Roe.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	1,800 00
H. C. McLaughlin.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	1,800 00
A. H. Dodge.....	do.....	Six months.....	New York.....	1,800 00
H. D. J. Pratt.....	Clerk of class 2.....	do.....	Virginia.....	800 00
George Bartle.....	do.....	The year.....	District of Columbia.....	800 00
L. H. Troot.....	do.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	1,400 00
Thomas C. Cox.....	Clerk of class 1.....	do.....	Virginia.....	1,400 00
Ferdinand Jefferson.....	do.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	1,400 00
John C. Nevins.....	do.....	do.....	Kentucky.....	1,200 00
John C. Bouyer.....	do.....	1 month and 15 days.....	District of Columbia.....	1,200 00
		10 months and 15 days.....	do.....	153 33
			Virginia.....	1,046 67

CLERKS IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

3

B.

Messenger and assistant messenger employed under the resolution of August 18, 1856.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Residence at the time appointed.	Amount paid.
E. W. Haisell	Messenger.....	The year	District of Columbia.....	\$900 00
James Owens.....	Assistant messenger.....	7 months.....	New York.....	408 97
F. X. Daut.....	do.....	1 month.....	District of Columbia.....	58 57
James Donaldson.....	do.....	4 months.....	do.....	283 06

CLERKS IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

C.

List of persons employed as extra clerks, packers, and laborers, in the Department of State during the year 1858.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
George Hill.....	Extra clerk.....	10 days.....	\$40 00
Robert Mayo, Jr.....	do.....	313 days.....	1,096 00
John C. Bonyer.....	do.....	38 days.....	152 00
William E. Tysinger.....	do.....	171 days.....	513 00
J. B. S. Dunitz.....	do.....	30 days.....	90 00
William J. Faberty.....	do.....	75 days.....	225 00
Cyrus Spengler.....	do.....	76 days.....	237 00
Charles A. Forsyth.....	do.....	6 days.....	18 00
S. N. Clements.....	do.....	26 days.....	104 00
Charles M. Mackie.....	do.....	9 days.....	36 00
William P. Faberty.....	Packer and proof reader.....	The year.....	1,400 00
Charles A. Forsyth.....	Assistant packer and proof reader.....	11 months and 25 days.....	784 78
Ben. Eggleston.....	do.....	The year.....	750 00
P. H. Gaughran.....	Laborer and assisting in packing laws.....	do.....	600 00
W. E. Tysinger.....	Care of fires in document room.....	3 months.....	150 00
W. J. Faberty.....	Assisting in packing documents.....	26½ days.....	38 25
J. J. Boyle.....	do.....	34 days.....	51 00
Thomas G. Noyes.....	do.....	9 days.....	13 50
John Brannan.....	Laborer.....	The year.....	600 00
John McGuire.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
James McGrann.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Osborn Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
F. X. Dent.....	do.....	7 months.....	350 64
James Owens.....	do.....	5 months.....	249 45
William Lucas.....	do.....	9 months and 20 days.....	482 61
Edward Barrett.....	do.....	2 months.....	99 45
Charles H. Brown, (colored).....	do.....	The year.....	600 00

ESTIMATE FOR MINISTER RESIDENT AT JAPAN.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

ASKING

That an appropriation be made for the salary of the United States minister resident at Japan.

JANUARY 21, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requesting that an appropriation may be made for the salary of Townsend Harris, minister resident to Japan, and to request that you will give it the proper direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1859.

SIR: Mr. Townsend Harris having been appointed minister resident of the United States to Japan, I have the honor to request that an appropriation may be made for his salary in that capacity, at the rate of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum, viz:

From the 19th instant to the 30th June, 1859. \$3,375 00
And for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. 7,500 00

10,875 00

Any balance of the existing appropriation for the salary of the consul general to Japan will, of course, be carried to the surplus fund.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS,

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

BALANCES, &c.—WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of appropriations for the service of the War Department, the amount drawn, and balances, &c.

JANUARY 24, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1859.*

SIR: In pursuance of the act of May 1, 1820, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the appropriations applicable to the service of the War Department for the fiscal year 1857-'58, the amount drawn from the treasury by requisitions during the same period, the balances on the 1st July, 1858, and the appropriations carried to the surplus fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, January 21, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, in duplicate, a statement of the appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year 1857-'58, showing the balances of the appropriations on the 1st of July, 1857, the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1857-'58, the repayments and transfers in the same time, the amount applicable to the service of the year 1857-'58, the amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury in the same period, and finally the balances on the 30th of June, 1858, with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund; prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1820.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the War Department from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, made pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress of May 1, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on the 1st of July, 1857.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Repayments from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1857-'58.	Amount drawn by treasury during the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Balances on the 30th June, 1858.
Pay of the army	\$968,438 02	\$3,550,002 00	\$337,648 22	\$4,846,088 24	\$4,036,814 59	\$809,273 65
Subsistence of officers	38,010 29	999,201 00	31,858 73	1,069,070 02	972,801 09	96,268 93
Forage	80,839 88	123,936 00	16,302 25	231,069 13	148,655 84	72,413 29
Payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants	9,506 62	39,860 00	1,700 79	51,067 41	49,187 76	1,879 65
Medical and hospital department	64,845 39	106,000 00	356 88	170,202 27	116,523 32	53,678 95
Sick and discharged soldiers	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Three months' extra pay	38,493 52	.....	.....	38,493 52	3,907 00	34,586 52
Military contributions in Mexico	7,037 02	30,000 00	.....	37,037 02	26,628 76	10,408 26
Civil fund in California	665 16	.....	.....	665 16	.....	665 16
Subsistence of the army	44,407 84	3,209,834 00	13,023 10	3,267,264 94	2,606,483 59	660,781 35
Clothing of the army	7,783 11	886,607 73	70,568 74	973,969 58	966,509 49	7,460 09
Quartermaster's department	30,785 26	1,892,916 84	390,489 32	2,304,191 42	2,190,953 49	113,237 93
Transportation of the army .....	.....	6,864,112 88	116,731 28	6,970,844 16	5,557,818 86	1,413,025 30
Transportation of officers' baggage	4,758 85	120,000 00	32,948 37	157,707 22	132,696 49	25,010 73
Barracks, quarters, &c.	6,890 10	664,215 32	83,746 08	754,851 50	747,166 13	7,685 37
Barracks, western frontier, March 3, 1839	2,981 52	.....	.....	2,981 52	504 57	2,476 95
Barracks, Republican fork, Kansas river, (Fort Riley)	3,813 81	.....	.....	14,971 47	186 00	14,785 47
Barracks, Fort Towson, August 31, 1852	60 00	.....	.....	937 67	997 67	.....
Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, rebuilding of .....	.....	20,000 00	2,031 01	22,031 01	20,000 00	2,031 01
Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department	66,018 65	630,000 00	205,060 88	901,070 53	676,649 33	24,430 20
Purchase of horses for dragoons .....	.....	421,630 44	180,667 47	602,297 91	426,390 60	176,007 31
Remounting the four companies of light artillery	4,140 00	.....	1,139 18	5,269 18	.....	5,269 18
Purchase of camels	1,253 59	.....	237 51	1,490 10	.....	490 10

FOR SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Compensation to clerks and messenger in commanding general's office.....	2,000 00			2,000 00		
Contingent expenses of commanding general's office.....	300 00			300 00		
Removing the present dome of the Capitol.....	500,000 00			615,000 00		
Extension of the United States Capitol.....	890,000 00		20,000 00	890,000 00		485,000 00
Post office building, continuation of the.....	200,000 00			200,000 00		
Washington Aqueduct, continuing the.....	1,060,000 00			1,080,000 00		134,983 01
Building in Washington city for arms of volunteers.....	2,625 04			7,827 00		327 00
Expenses of recruiting.....	20,590 77			110,000 00	10,452 04	10,125 04
Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's office.....	373 76			773 76		112,193 38
Extra pay to officers and men of the Mexican boundary commission.....	8,361 83		58 16	21,409 99	280 00	493 76
Payment of civil superintendents to national armories.....		80 74	3 26		84 00	862 23
Public clock at West Point.....		4,375 00		4,375 00		
Pay of officers and cadets at West Point.....	700 00			700 00		
Subsistence of officers and cadets at West Point.....	7,268 71		1,566 74	101,621 45	97,800 00	3,821 45
Forage of officers' horses at West Point.....	4,496 46			3,562 46	3,509 20	63 26
Current expenses of Military Academy at West Point.....	4,186 66		1,406 15	35,275 00	1,100 00	5,356 81
Increase and expenses of library at West Point.....		35,275 00		1,500 00	1,500 00	
Expenses of Board of Victors at West Point.....		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses at West Point.....		8,640 00		8,640 00	8,640 00	
Replacing dead and worn out cavalry horses and artillery horses at West Point.....		1,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00
Hospital for cadets, &c., at West Point.....		250 00		250 00		
Repairs of officer's quarters at West Point.....		500 00		500 00		
Gun pendulum at West Point.....		500 00		500 00		
Barracks for dragon detachment at West Point.....		5,000 00		5,000 00		
Purchase of bell at West Point.....		800 00		800 00		
Medals for cavalry at West Point.....		1,000 00		1,000 00		
Gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts at West Point.....		7,500 00		7,500 00		
Extension of water-pipes, including reservoirs, at West Point.....		2,000 00		2,000 00		
Targets and batteries for artillery exercise at West Point.....		200 00		200 00		
Printing book of tactics.....	5,690 36			5,690 36	1,183 98	4,506 38
Raising four additional regiments.....	73,689 50		93,817 47	167,506 97	58,242 76	109,264 21
Removal and subsistence of Seminole Indians in Florida.....	207,966 35			207,966 35		207,966 35

* Surplus fund.

+ Difference \$7 40 less than Second Auditor and treasury proper of previous fiscal year.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on the 1st of July, 1867.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1867-'68.	Repayments from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1867-'68.	Amount drawn by requisitions during the fiscal year 1867-'68.	Balances on the 30th June, 1868.
Magazine at Jefferson barracks, completing.....	\$25,000 00			\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$4,629 68
Purchase of lots, &c., at Harper's Ferry.....	20,629 68			20,629 68	16,000 00	3,624 57
Arming and equipping the militia.....	165,234 43	\$200,000 00	\$103,268 28	468,502 71	464,878 14	6,861 67
Ordinance service.....	6,888 83	150,000 00	6,990 56	163,879 39	157,017 73	524 35
Ordinance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	11,755 05	250,000 00	54,969 24	316,724 29	316,199 94	
Cannon for sea-coast defence.....			500 00	500 00	500 00	
Purchase of best breech-loading rifles.....	83,143 50			83,143 50	62,389 70	20,753 80
Armament of fortifications.....	1,663 73	300,000 00		301,663 73	210,819 93	90,843 80
Arsenals.....	139,593 50	137,250 00		277,246 37	96,549 57	180,696 70
National armories.....	6,655 18	360,010 00	402 71	366,655 18	345,000 00	21,655 18
Springfield armory, repairs at.....	40 67	139,670 00		139,710 67	139,000 00	710 67
Purchase of gunpowder for Pacific coast.....	37,931 42		38 03	37,969 45	35,011 95	2,957 50
Harper's Ferry armory, repairs at.....	89 97	34,970 00		35,059 97	18,000 00	17,059 97
Fort McRee and preservation of site, Pensacola harbor.....	11,348 00			11,348 00	11,348 00	
Fort Warren, Boston harbor.....	9,674 22	10,000 00		19,674 22	19,674 22	
Fort Knox, Penobscot river.....	2,000 60	50,000 00		52,000 60	51,000 00	1,000 60
Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain.....		50,000 00		50,000 00	45,500 00	4,500 00
Fort Carroll, Solier's Point flats, Maryland.....	85,004 50	150,000 00		235,004 50	151,468 89	83,535 61
Fort Gaines, Dauphin island, Alabama.....	14,600 00	100,000 00		114,600 00	107,000 00	7,600 00
Fort Delaware.....		200,000 00		200,000 00	180,000 00	20,000 00
Fort Calhoun, Virginia.....	55,048 00	100,000 00		155,048 00	75,000 00	80,048 00
Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....		100,000 00		100,000 00	35,000 00	65,000 00
Fort Clinch, entrance of Cumberland sound, Georgia.....		75,000 00		75,000 00	65,000 00	10,000 00
Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.....	11,150 00			11,150 00	5,500 00	6,650 00
Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.....	8,000 00	18,000 00		26,000 00	20,000 00	6,000 00
Fort Livingston, Grand Terre, Louisiana.....	24 93	20,000 00		20,024 93	20,024 93	

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

FOR SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Fort Adams, Rhode Island.....	9 00	15,000 00	15,009 00	15,009 00	414 21	414 21
Fortifications in Charleston harbor, June 7, 1838.....	414 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,669 24
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana.....	14,369 24	25,000 00	38,369 24	28,700 00	.....	.....
Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.....	.....	200,000 00	200,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas island, Florida.....	.....	300,000 00	300,000 02	300,000 02	.....	.....
Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, repairs of ^a	1 16	.....	1 16	1 16	.....	.....
Fortifications at Alcastraz island, California.....	50,000 00	200,000 00	250,000 00	166,250 72	.....	83,749 28
Fort at Fort point, entrance of San Francisco bay, California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military defences at Proctor's Landing, Louisiana.....	140,500 00	350,000 00	9,241 05	499,741 05	382,950 99	136,790 05
Fort Niagara, New York, repairs of.....	13,400 00	23,000 00	.....	38,400 00	37,832 49	567 51
Fort on western frontier of Texas.....	1,579 00	.....	.....	1,579 00	1,579 00	.....
Fort Columbus and Casde William, repairs of.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00
Fort Morgan, Mobile harbor, Alabama.....	4,476 09	.....	.....	4,476 09	4,476 09	.....
Fort Macon, North Carolina, repairs of.....	22,013 61	.....	.....	22,013 61	92,013 61	.....
Fort Macomb, Pass Chef Menteur, Louisiana.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	75 60	524 40
Fort Schuyler, New York.....	18,499 56	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....
Fort Independence, Boston harbor.....	9,974 75	20,000 00	.....	38,499 56	26,000 00	12,499 56
Fortifications, contingencies of.....	40,255 00	.....	.....	9,974 75	51 48	9,923 27
Fort Hamilton and permanent wharf, repairs, of.....	10,000 00	30,000 00	3,030 24	73,225 24	25,163 08	48,122 16
Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	35,000 00	10,000 00	311 26	20,311 26	26,000 00	311 26
Fort Scammell, Maine.....	2,484 51	.....	.....	35,000 00	17,000 00	18,000 00
Fort Johnson, South Carolina, preservation of site of.....	1,132 30	.....	19 02	2,503 53	684 51	1,819 02
Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, preservation of site of.....	6,500 00	.....	.....	1,132 30	.....	1,132 30
Fort Barrancas and barracks, Pensacola harbor.....	1,327 00	33,000 00	6 24	6,500 00	1,500 00	5,000 00
Fort Richmond, on Staten island.....	6,169 97	150,000 00	.....	34,333 24	34,333 24	.....
Fort Porter, defensive works at ^a	9 00	.....	.....	156,169 97	116,341 02	39,828 95
Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York.....	1 00	5,000 00	.....	9 00	9 00	.....
Government works at Plymouth Beach ^a	1 66	.....	.....	5,001 00	5,01 00	.....
Fort Pike, Rigoleta, Louisiana ^a	6 25	.....	.....	1 66	1 66	.....
Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor.....	.....	30,000 00	.....	6 25	6 25	.....
Fort Pulaski, Georgia.....	17,300 00	26,000 00	.....	30,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00
Pay and supplies, mounted and foot, Florida volunteers.....	5,849 27	.....	.....	43,300 00	28,000 00	15,300 00
Florida militia under General Reed, arrearages of pay due.....	7,169 69	41,000 00	.....	46,849 27	43,358 68	3,490 59
Florida militia in 1839 and 1840, payment on account quartermaster's department.....	4,537 98	.....	.....	7,169 69	5,169 69	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,537 98

• Surplus fund.

Surplus fund.
+ \$5,169 69 to surplus fund.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT—Continued.

Holds of appropriations.	BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS					
	Balance on the 1st of July, 1867.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1867-'68.	Repayments from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1867-'68.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during 1867-'68.	Balance on the 30th June, 1868.
Florida militia, payment of the companies of Captains Bush, Price, and Suarez.....	\$271 85	.....	.....	\$271 85	.....	\$271 85
Florida militia in 1839 and 1840, payment on account of subsistence.....	1,012 97	.....	.....	1,012 97	.....	1,012 97
Florida war, three months' pay to Seminole warriors.....	688 44	.....	.....	688 44	.....	688 44
Florida war, preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities..	18,368 61	.....	.....	18,368 61	\$15,113 80	3,254 81
Repressing hostilities of the Seminoles.....	9,076 77	.....	.....	9,076 77	8,000 00	1,076 77
Florida war, claims of State of Georgia, August 11, 1842 ..	7,112 94	.....	.....	7,112 94	.....	7,112 94
Arreages of pay due Kentucky volunteers in 1836.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Arreages of pay due volunteers in Black Hawk war.....	870 60	.....	.....	870 60	74 50	796 10
Mexican hostilities.....	43,946 52	.....	.....	96,148 48	5,154 56	90,993 92
Transportation and supplies, quartermaster's department ..	4,940 73	.....	.....	28,598 36	24,249 66	4,348 70
Pay of volunteers, act of March 2, 1847.....	7,092 95	\$4,000 00	.....	11,022 95	.....	11,022 95
Pay of volunteers, act of March 2, 1847.....	20,166 46	.....	50 05	20,216 51	2,393 57	17,822 94
Forage, &c., of six companies New Mexican volunteers under Gen. Garland, one a spy company, March 3, 1857 ..	.....	66,840 65	.....	66,840 65	24,348 63	42,492 02
Pay and supplies of six companies New Mexican volunteers under General Garland, act of March 3, 1857.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	3,250 21	11,749 79
Subsistence of ten regiments regulars, March 2, 1847.....	7,925 05	.....	.....	7,925 05	.....	7,925 05
Subsistence of eleven regiments of volunteers, March 2, 1847	1,404 38	.....	.....	1,404 38	.....	1,404 38
Surveys with armies in the field, March 2, 1847.....	77 43	.....	365 04	442 46	167 62	274 84
Travelling allowance to volunteers, March 2, 1847.....	29,235 57	.....	.....	29,235 57	3,742 18	25,493 39
Refunding Territory of Utah expenses incurred in Indian hostilities.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00
Payment of four companies New Mexican volunteers under Colonel Washington, act of February 27, 1861.....	41,601 05	41,601 05	41,601 05

FOR SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Refunding State of California expenses incurred in Indian hostilities.....	72,156 23	72,156 23	19,095 70	53,130 53
Payment of expenses of Eogue river Indian war.....	.....	3,599 72	.....	3,599 72	.....	.....
Payment of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers, July 4, 1853.....	9,018 87	.....	.....	2,018 87	1,940 51	78 36
Payment of several companies, and expenses of three companies of Texas volunteers under General Brooke, act of February 27, 1851.....	17 60	.....	967 37	934 97	704 01	280 96
Pay, &c., of six companies Texas volunteers under General Smith, act of March 3, 1855.....	69,818 95	.....	.....	69,818 95	49,818 95	† 20,000 00
Arrearages of pay to Captain McBee's company of Virginia volunteers.....	2,821 08	.....	.....	2,821 08	49 11	2,771 97
Arrearages payable through the office of Second Auditor.....	49 81	.....	.....	49 81	49 81	.....
Arrearages prior to July, 1815, payable through Third Auditor †.....	9,812 61	.....	.....	9,812 61	1,529 57	8,283 04
Payment of mounted volunteers under Col. J. C. Frémont in 1846.....	112,302 80	.....	.....	112,302 80	§ 102,302 80	10,000 00
Payment of claims adjudicated by the board of officers to mounted riflemen under Captain John C. Frémont in 1846, act of August 5, 1854.....	6,905 67	.....	.....	6,905 67	.....	6,905 67
Pontoon Bridge train.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	584 00	14,416 00
Surveys for railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, act of March 3, 1853.....	1,375 94	.....	277 00	1,652 94	1,652 94	.....
Surveys for Pacific railroad, engraving maps, &c.....	49,200 00	.....	.....	49,200 00	|| 49,200 00	.....
Survey for breakwater at Martinique island.....	837 70	.....	.....	837 70	§ 837 70	.....
Surveys in reference to the defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, act of 1841.....	1,878 37	55,000 00	5,669 60	62,547 97	62,547 97	.....
Surveys, military and geographical, west of the Mississippi. Surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes.....	1,652 43	.....	.....	1,652 43	277 00	1,375 43
Publishing Atlas of Charts of Surveys of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, act of March 3, 1849.....	31,448 36	50,000 00	.....	81,448 36	67,000 00	14,448 36
Harbors of Sabine, Galveston, and Pass de Cavallo, survey of Surveys of the Savannah river, the Ochmulgee, &c.....	4,009 00	5,000 00	5 00	9,005 00	6,000 00	3,005 00
East Pascagoula river, Mississippi, survey of.....	86 02	.....	.....	86 02	.....	86 02
Removing rocks near Falls island, Cobscook bay.....	15 62	.....	.....	15 62	§ 15 62	.....
Improvement of the Arkansas river.....	11 00	.....	.....	11 00	§ 11 00	.....
.....	1,126 49	.....	.....	1,126 49	§ 1,126 49	.....
.....	23 60	.....	.....	23 60	.....	23 60

† Difference of \$6 of long standing.

§ Surplus fund.

† \$49,278 25 to surplus fund.

|| Transferred to the treasury.

* \$41,577 35 to surplus fund.

§ \$98,158 22 to surplus fund.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on the					
	1st of July, 1857.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Repayments from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1857-'58.	Amount drawn by requisitions during the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Balances on the 30th June, 1858.
Albemarle sound and Atlantic, opening communication.....	\$11,700 00	.....	.....	\$11,700 00	* \$11,700 00	.....
Harbor of Shelbygan, Wisconsin, improvement of.....	940 00	.....	.....	940 00	.....	\$940 00
Harbor of Newcastle, Delaware, pier, &c.....	115 88	.....	.....	115 88	115 88	.....
Harbor of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.....	107 75	.....	.....	107 75	.....	107 75
Harbor of Buffalo, New York, sea wall.....	.....	.....	\$43 62	43 62	.....	43 62
Harbor of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.....	.....	.....	942 76	942 76	+ 942 76	.....
Harbor east side of Reedy island.....	125 97	.....	.....	125 97	125 97	.....
Sea wall, St. Augustine, Florida.....	6 17	.....	.....	6 17	+ 6 17	.....
Improvement of River St. John's, Florida.....	4 57	.....	.....	4 57	+ 4 57	.....
Connecting Indian river and Mosquito lagoon.....	5 06	.....	.....	5 06	+ 5 06	.....
Delaware breakwater.....	133 10	.....	.....	133 10	.....	.....
Improvement of the Des Moines rapids.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	200,000 00	41,027 90	158,972 10
Survey of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.....	5 84	.....	.....	5 84	+ 5 84	.....
Survey for the improvement of the harbor of Scituate.....	10	.....	87 86	87 86	+ 87 86	.....
Deepening channel of St. Mary's river, Michigan.....	99,000 00	.....	.....	99,000 00	49,000 00	50,000 00
Deepening channel over St. Clair flats, Michigan.....	44,000 00	.....	.....	44,000 00	44,000 00	.....
Repairs of instruments of topographical engineers.....	11,353 00	\$15,000 00	.....	26,353 00	13,239 73	13,123 27
Improvement of the Patuxent river, Maryland.....	43,000 00	.....	.....	43,000 00	43,000 00	.....
Genesee river, removing obstructions from mouth of.....	176 10	.....	.....	176 10	.....	176 10
Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina.....	6,000 00	.....	17 46	6,017 46	3,017 46	3,000 00
Removing rock near mouth of Sekonk river.....	58 01	.....	.....	58 01	+ 58 01	.....
Removing obstructions at Wrecks, Savannah river.....	86,793 91	.....	.....	86,798 91	49,000 00	39,798 91
Materials and tools, &c., for building four steam dredges.....	585 49	.....	.....	585 49	.....	585 49
Piers at Kennebec, Maine, repairing of.....	83 49	.....	.....	83 49	+ 83 49	.....
Breakwater Richmond Island harbor.....	155 78	.....	.....	155 78	+ 155 78	.....
Improvement of the Kennebec river.....	233 72	233 72	233 72

FOR SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Removing obstructions from mouth of Mississippi river	326,000 00	128,500 00	197,500 00
Road from Wabasha to Mendota	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Road from Swan river to Winnebago agency	43 80	.....	.....	43 80	43 80
Road from Teos to Santa Fe .....	.....	.....	461 56	461 56	.....
Bridges between Fort Leavenworth and Republican fork of Kansas river	1,893 42	.....	.....	.....	1,893 42
Road from Great Falls of Missouri river, Nebraska Terri- tory, to the military road from Walla-Walla to Puget's sound	30,000 00	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....
Road from a point on Missouri river opposite Council Bluffs, Nebraska Territory, to New Fort Kearney	18,334 00	.....	.....	17,000 00	1,334 00
Military road from Mendota to Big Sioux river	63 68	.....	21 00	.....	84 68
Road from Fort Ripley, by Crow Wing river, to the main road leading to Red river	9,453 75	.....	1 00	5,943 75	3,511 00
Road from Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, Minne- sota Territory	4,750 00	.....	.....	4,750 00	.....
Military post in Minnesota Territory, near Pembina river..	5,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Military road from Fort Steele, on Puget's Sound, to Fort Walla-Walla	743 39	.....	.....	.....	743 39
Military road from Myrtle creek to Camp Stuart	245 17	.....	.....	.....	245 17
Road from Point Douglas to mouth of St. Louis river	30 00	31,425 50	1 00	28,025 50	3,431 00
Road from Point Douglas to Fort Gaines, now Fort Ripley ..	50 00	4,085 01	.....	4,085 01	50 00
Road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg	24 00	.....	.....	24 00	24 00
Pier and mole at Oswego	160 00	.....	.....	.....	160 00
Act for the relief of Captain Joseph H. Whipple .....	.....	234 59	.....	234 59	.....
Act for the relief of William L. Davidson .....	.....	2,160 00	.....	2,160 00	.....
Act for the relief of William Kendall .....	.....	403 97	.....	403 97	.....
Act for the relief of Susannah F. Lea .....	.....	130 00	.....	130 00	.....
Purchase of additional land for site of Fort Tompkins .....	.....	42,300 00	.....	42,300 00	.....
Fort on site of Fort Tompkins .....	.....	150,000 00	.....	20,500 00	129,500 00
Testing gun metal for heavy cannon .....	.....	25,000 00	.....	15,800 00	9,200 00
Repairs of bridge over Mill creek, at Old Point Comfort ..	.....	800 00	.....	800 00	.....
Pay of eleven regiments of volunteers .....	.....	.....	208 18	208 18	.....
Relief of Mrs. Harriet O'Reed .....	.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	.....
Improvement of the harbor of Sodus Bay, New York .....	.....	.....	15 81	15 81	15 81
Survey of the military road on the western frontier .....	.....	.....	4,446 08	.....	4,446 08

* \$8,349 72 to surplus fund.

† Surplus fund.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on the 1st of July, 1857.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Repayments from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1857-'58.	Amount drawn by requisitions from treasury during the fiscal year 1857-'58.	Balances on the 30th June, 1858.
Repairs of breakwater at Hyannis harbor.....	\$47 24	\$47 24	\$47 24	.....
Survey of breakwater at East Dennis	1,492 43	*1,492 43	1,492 43	.....
Payment of the expenses of Indian war in Oregon com- missioners on, &c.....
Piers at Great Sodus bay.....	\$12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	11,811 41	\$188 59
Harbor of Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York	4 61	4 61	3 53	1 08
Act for the relief of Dempsey Pittman	29 17	29 17	29 17	.....
Act for the relief of James Rumph.....	844 80	.....	844 80	844 80	.....
Act for the relief of Thomas Antieall.....	760 00	.....	760 00	760 00	.....
Fortifications of the entrance of Galveston harbor, defence of.....	274 76	.....	274 76	274 76	.....
Fort Lafayette, New York, repairs of.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00
Artesian well at Fortress Monroe.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Purchase of a site and additional defences, San Francisco..	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Purchase of stores for officers' quarters.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00
Survey of Tamnton river and New Bedford harbor.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Continuing experiments of sinking artesian wells.....	49 79	49 79	49 79	.....
Improvement of the harbor of Mobile.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	39,265 29	10,734 71
Defences of San Francisco.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	.....
Barracks and quarters, Fort Atkinson, Turkey river	13 15	913 15	13 15	.....
Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland.....	3,533 75	3,533 75	3,533 75	.....
Fort Columbus, barracks and quarters at.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00
Tower Dupre, Louisiana, repairs of, and perfecting title to site of.....	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	.....
Breakwater at Burlington, Vermont.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	1,659 00	10,341 00
Port Pictou, Pensacola harbor.....	15,000 00	31 32	15,000 00	31 32
	15,000 00

FOR SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Survey of Trinity river, in Texas.....	1,617 11	1,017 11
Survey of San Antonio river, in Texas.....	44 58	*44 58
Expenses of militia called out in New Mexico, in 1854, by Governor Meservey.....	25,000 00	23,225 41	1,774 59
Permanent platforms for cannon of large calibre, for fortifications of important harbors.....	100,000 00	18,500 00	81,500 00
Repairs and contingencies of harbors, rivers, &c., act of August 30, 1852.....	1,255 48	8 20	1,247 28
Improvement of harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.....	99 60	*99 60	.....
Purchase of ground adjacent to Washington arsenal.....	80,450 10	78,109 77	2,340 33
Improvement of Colorado river, in Texas, August 30, 1852.....	182 86	*182 86	.....
Repairs of bridge over Cañon river.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	3 50
Act for the relief of James Edwards and others.....	4,611 32	4,611 32	.....
Improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers.....	27 90	27 90	.....
Improvement of Rock river and Des Moines rapids.....	72 89	72 89	.....
Harbor of Oswego, New York, Lake Ontario.....	4 59	*4 59	.....
Improvement of the Ohio, including dam.....	10 05	*10 05	.....
Construction and repair of dredge and snag boats.....	62 84	.....	62 84
Preservation of Great Wood's Hole harbor.....	17 24	917 24	.....
Fortifications at Ship Island.....	100,000 00	15,000 00	85,000 00
Fortifications at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.....	250,000 00	70,000 00	180,000 00
Repairs, alterations, &c., of barracks, quarters, and hospitals not occupied.....	19,000 00	3,500 00	15,500 00
Fortifications at the entrance of Kennebec river.....	100,000 00	1,000 00	99,000 00
Fortifications on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine.....	50,000 00	19,000 00	31,000 00
Fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New York.....	150,000 00	126,450 00	23,550 00
Fort at entrance of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts.....	150,000 00	81,500 00	68,500 00
Fortifications for the defence of the inner passes of Mobile bay.....	100,000 00	150 00	99,850 00
Hudson river, improvement of the navigation of.....	59 00	59 00	.....
Machinery for the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina.....	50,350 00	27,000 00	23,350 00
Relief of Jean B. Ferreault and wife.....	19,000 00	24,000 00	.....
Repairs for roads and bridges for armies in the field.....	903 24	903 24	.....
Act for settlement of the account of the State of Maryland.....	275,770 23	275,770 23	.....
Payment of Texas mounted rangers.....	906 39	906 39	906 39
Barracks and quarters at Minnesota river.....	3,496 17	1,939 01	1,497 16

† \$12,000 refunded.

© Surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

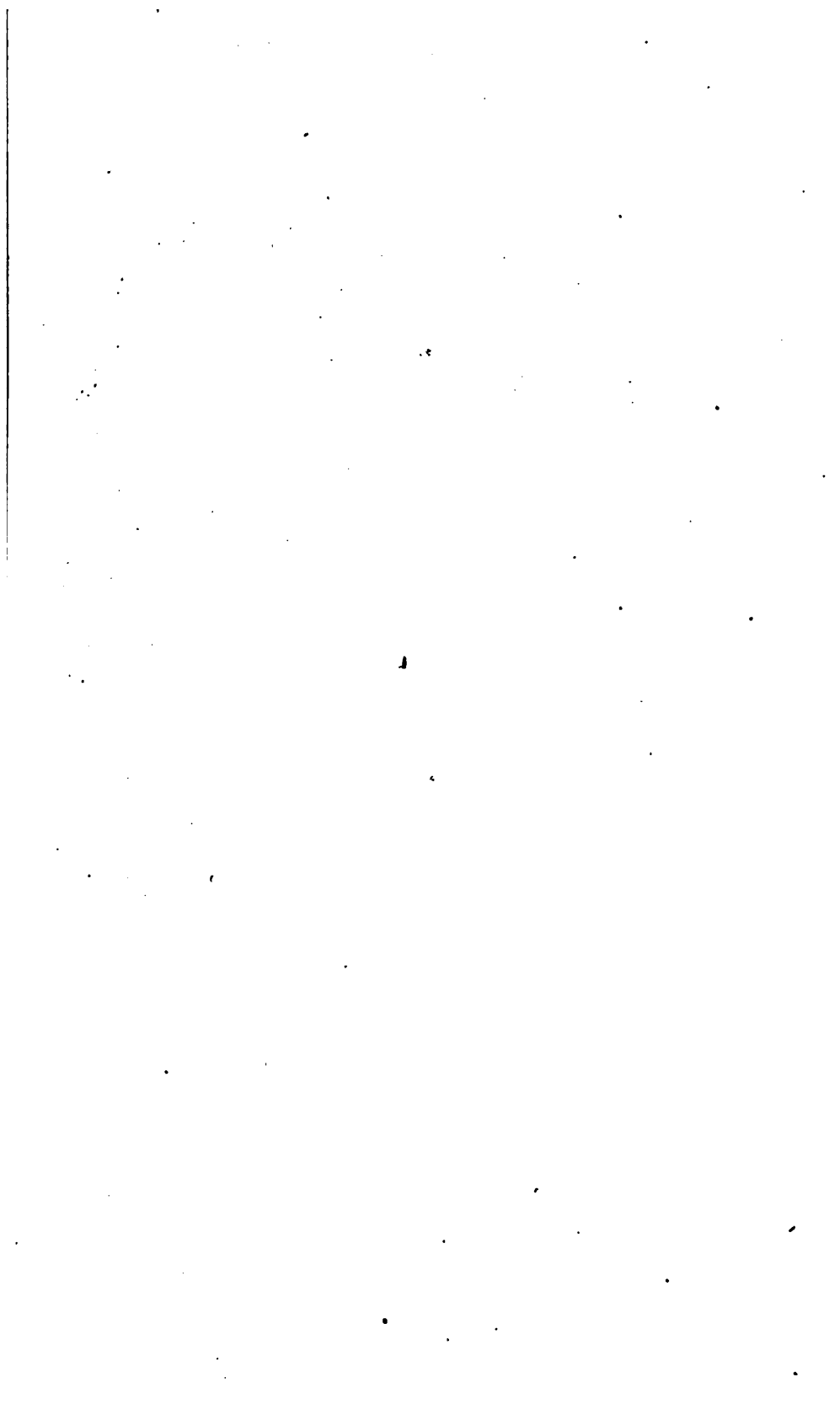
Heads of appropriations.	Balances on the 1st of July, 1867.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1867-'68.	Repayments from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.	Amount applicable to fiscal year 1867-'68.	Amount drawn by requisitions from treasury during the fiscal year 1867-'68.	Balances on the 30th June, 1868.
Survey of the delta of the Mississippi river.....	\$33,960 50	\$33,960 50	.....	.....
Payment to the State of Arkansas to resist the incursions of the Cherokee Indians.	\$1,212 00	.....	1,212 00	.....	\$1,212 00
Surveys for ship canal across the peninsula of Florida.	75 46	75 46	.....	75 46
Relief of Alonzo and Elbridge Colby.....	2,502 11	.....	2,502 11	2,502 11	.....
Relief of Whitemarsh B Seabrook and others.....	18,316 77	52,663 81	70,979 58	70,979 58	.....
Relief of John Tucker.....	145 48	.....	145 48	145 48	.....
Relief of John P. Hatch.....	610 00	.....	610 00	610 00	.....
Payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	3,811 73	46,188 27
Foundation for light-house at Waukegan, Illinois.....	\$10,500 00	.....	.....	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00
Aggregate.....	4,790,691 11	26,883,756 96	2,030,784 21	35,705,232 98	27,796,804 76	7,908,427 52

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1857-'58, as per aggregate of fourth column.....	\$35,705,232 23
From which deduct amount of refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column.....	2,030,784 21
Will show the amount applicable to the above period.....	33,674,448 07
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, as per aggregate of fifth column.....	\$27,796,804 76
From which last sum deduct amount drawn by refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column	2,030,784 21
	25,766,020 55
Will leave the aggregate of sixth column of balances, June 30, 1858.....	7,908,427 52

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office, January 21, 1859.



PUGET SOUND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House calling for plans and estimates for the defence of Puget Sound and the entrance of the Columbia river.

JANUARY 24, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

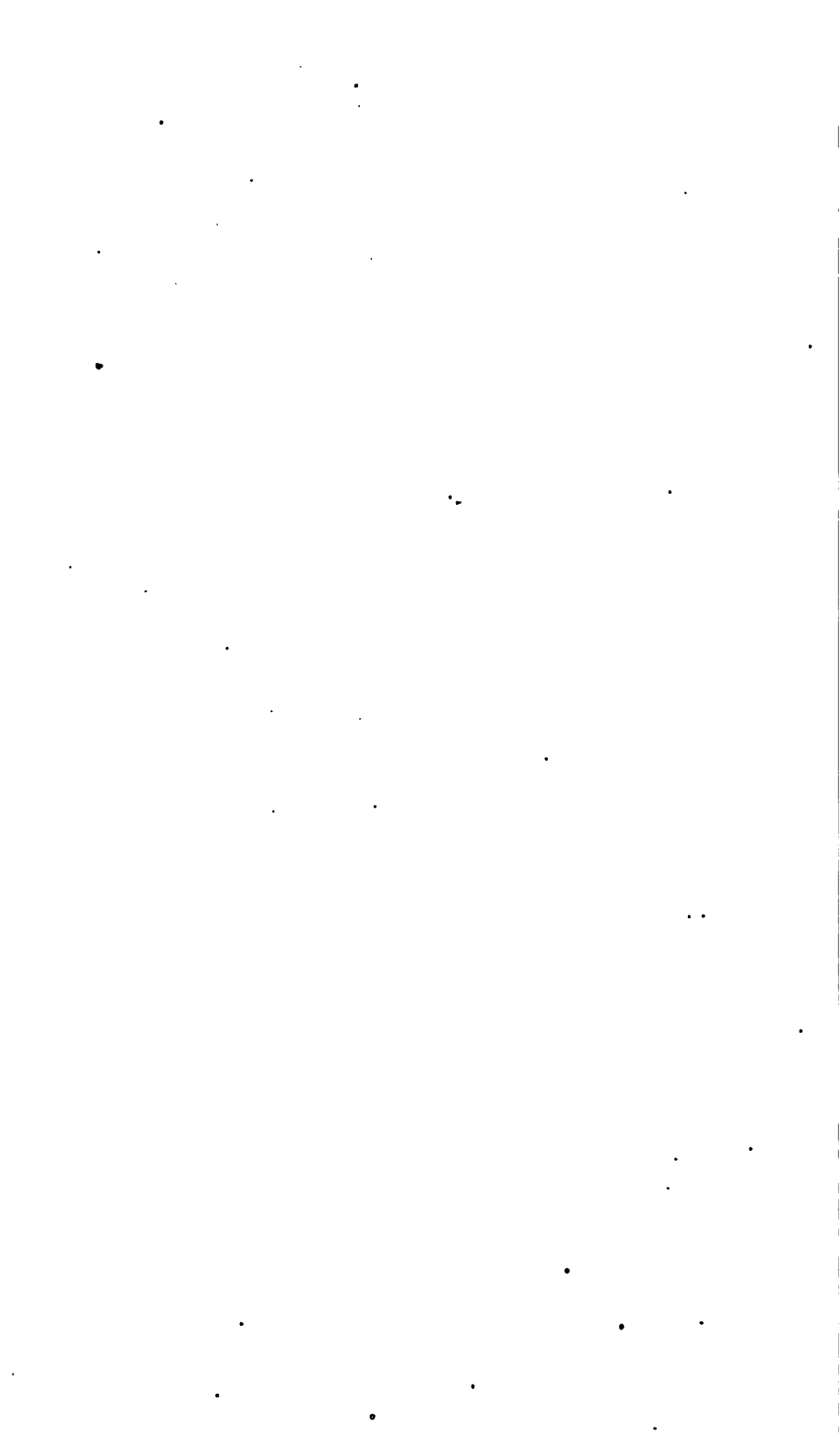
WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1859.*

SIR : I have the honor to state, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of December last, calling for "detailed plans and estimates for the defence of Puget Sound and the entrance of the Columbia river," that there are no plans and estimates such as are desired, and that, in the absence of materials for their preparation, it will be necessary to make surveys and examinations with the view of determining the positions for works of defence. As there are no funds applicable to this object under the control of this department, I recommend that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars be made to defray the expenses of such surveys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



KANSAS—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ASKING

An increase of appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Kansas.

JANUARY 24, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requesting that the ordinary appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Kansas may be increased, and will thank you to give it the proper direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1859.

SIR: You are aware that there is an annual appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Kansas. This is probably enough for the petty charges incident to the ordinary duties of the executive of that Territory in a time of tranquility. Hopes have been entertained that permanent quiet had been restored there. These, however, have unfortunately been frustrated by those riotous proceedings in the southern quarter of the Territory which have recently become notorious. Under these circumstances, Governor Leary has made representations to the department that, for the purpose of quelling the tumults, of preventing disaffection from spread-

ing, of bringing offenders to justice, and generally of a prompt and firm execution of the laws, it is indispensable that he should have at his disposal a small sum of money. I consequently recommend that the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Kansas be increased to six thousand five hundred dollars. Should this be done, such instructions will be given to the governor in regard to the expenditure of and accounting for the money as the public interests may be deemed to require.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS,

*Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

FEEES OF CONSULS GENERAL, CONSULS, COMMERCIAL
AGENTS, AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the fees of the consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents, &c., as required by the 18th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 16, 1856.

JANUARY 27, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress a report, dated the 25th instant, with the accompanying papers, received from the Secretary of State, in compliance with the requirement of the 18th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1859.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1859.

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the 18th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856, requiring "all such consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of the fees which they may collect pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all vice consuls and vice commercial agents appointed to perform the duties of said consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of such fees as aforesaid, shall make returns of all such fees as they or any other persons in their behalf shall so collect, in such manner as the Secretary of State shall prescribe; and all such fees as shall be so collected, accounted for, and reported, shall be reported annually to Congress, with the report of the rates or tariffs of fees required by the 17th section of this act, with a full list of all consular officers," has the

honor to lay before the President a copy of the papers specified in the subjoined list.

LEWIS CASS.

The *PRESIDENT of the United States.*

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State to the President.

1. Fees collected, accounted for, and reported by consular officers of the United States for the year 1857, with the consular offices arranged agreeably to the schedules of the act of the 18th of August, 1856.

2. Fees collected, accounted for, and reported by consular officers of the United States for the year 1857, with a full list of consular officers on the 31st December, 1858, with the consular offices arranged in alphabetical order.

3. Letter from Mr. Cobb to Mr. Cass, with enclosure, April 4, 1858.

4. Two communications from the Fifth Auditor to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an enclosure.

5. Tariff of consular fees.

Report of consular fees collected in the year 1857, with the names of consular offices existing during the same period.

SCHEDULE B.—Principal consular officers named in schedule B are not permitted to transact business.—(See section 5 of the act of August 18, 1856.)

CONSULATES GENERAL.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Montreal	\$4,000 00	\$339 21	Office removed from Quebec to Montreal at the close of the 3d quarter.

Subordinate consular agencies attached to the office of the consulate general at Montreal.

For the compensation of consular agents see section 15 of the act regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, approved August 18, 1856.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Chicoutimi	Fees not reported.
Hamilton	Fees not reported.
Montreal	\$198 00	An agency only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year.
Quebec	An agency only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year. Fees not reported.
St. John	Fees not reported.
Toronto	Fees not reported.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULATES GENERAL—Continued.

BRITISH INDIA.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Calcutta	\$5,000 00	\$4,149 65	

Subordinate consular agencies attached to the office of the consulate general at Calcutta.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Akyab	\$63 38	

EGYPT.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Alexandria	\$3,500 00	\$100 57	

Subordinate consular agency attached to the office of the consulate general at Alexandria.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cairo		Fees not reported.

JAPAN.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Simoda	\$5,000 00	\$10 10	No agency.

CUBA.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Havana	\$6,000 00	\$6,327 34½	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULATES GENERAL—Continued.

TURKEY.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Constantinople	\$3,000 00	\$423 49	No agency.

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.

Consulate general.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Frankfort-on-the-Mayn	\$3,000 00	\$579 70	No agency.

CONSULS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Liverpool	\$7,500 00	\$11,164 91	No agency. Fees received in 4th quarter not reported.
London	7,500 00	4,519 34	
Melbourne.....	4,000 00	972 76	

Subordinate consular agency attached to the consulate at Melbourne.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Freemantle.....	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Hong Kong.....	\$3,500 00	\$659 05	No agency.
Glasgow	3,000 00	2,410 00	No agency.
Mauritius	2,500 00	464 30	

Agency attached to the consulate at Mauritius.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Seychelles	No returns.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Singapore	\$2,500 00	\$1,192 26	No agency.
Belfast	2,000 00	1,594 02	No agency.
Cork	2,000 00	886 13	No agency.

Subordinate consular agencies attached to the consulate at Cork.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Limerick	\$10 40	
Waterford	121 75	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Dundee	\$2,000 00	\$1,132 00	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Dundee.

Agencies.	Fees.	Remarks.
Aberdeen	No returns.
Kirwall	No returns.
Shetland	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Demarara	\$2,000 00	\$278 53	No agency.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Halifax	\$2,000 00	\$1,502 21	

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Halifax.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Annapolis .....	.....	No returns.
Barrington	\$47 46	
Digby .....	.....	No returns.
Liverpool	102 62	
Ragged Islands .....	.....	No returns.
Shelburne .....	.....	No returns.
Windsor .....	.....	No returns.
Yarmouth	27 60	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Kingston, Jamaica	\$2,000 00	\$1,032 84	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Kingston, Jamaica.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Black River	No returns.
Caymans	Do.
Falmouth	Do.
Savannah la Mar	Do.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Leeds	\$2,000 00	\$1,672 00	No agency.
Manchester	2,000 00	313 80	Do.
Nassau, Bahamas	2,000 00	1,151 23	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Nassau.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Exuma .....	.....	No returns.
Harbor Island .....	.....	Do.
Inagua	\$195 62	

CONSULAR FEES.

7

CONSULS—GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Southampton	\$2,000 00	\$342 18	

Agency attached to the consulate at Southampton.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Portsmouth	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Turk's Island.....	\$2,000 00	\$341 08	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Turk's Island.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
East Harbor	\$29 01	
Salt Cay.....	38 23	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Prince Edward's Island	\$1,000 00	.....	First appointment made in 1858.

Agency attached to the consulate at Prince Edward's Island.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Charlottetown	\$112 24	

CONSULAR FEES.
CONSULS—Continued.

FRANCE.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Havre	\$6,000 00	\$6,448 16	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Havre.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Boulogne.....	\$28 47	Attached in 1858 to consulate at Paris.
Brest	8 09	
Calais.....	45 12	Do do.
Cherbourg	10 54	
Dieppe.....	28 87	No fees received.
Dunkirk	115 00	
Rouen	8 00	
St. Malo .....	.....
St. Valery.....	.....

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Paris	\$5,000 00	\$4,148 50	No agency in 1857. Do.
Marseilles	2,500 00	1,528 55	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Marseilles.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cette	No returns. Do.
Toulon	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Bordeaux	\$2,000 00	\$2,157 73	No agency. Do.
Lyons	1,500 00	907 00	

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—FRANCE—Continued.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
La Rochelle	\$1,500 00	\$459 22	

Agencies attached to the consulate at La Rochelle.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Charente and Rochefort	\$50 25	
Cognac	68 50	
Ile d'Oleron		No fees received.
Ile d'Re		Do.
La Tremblade		Do.
Royan		Do.
Sable d'Olonnes		Do.

RUSSIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Moscow	\$2,000 00		No fees received.
Odessa	2,000 00	\$49 84	No agency.
Revel	2,000 00		Vacant in 1857.
St. Petersburg	2,000 00	221 00	

Agency attached to the consulate at St. Petersburg.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cronstadt	\$93 88	

SPAIN.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Matanzas	\$2,500 00	\$1,940 85	

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—SPAIN—Continued.

Agency attached to the consulate at Matanzas.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cardenas	\$2,389 82	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Trinidad de Cuba.....	\$2,500 00	\$381 56	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Trinidad de Cuba.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cienfuegos	\$904 68	No returns.
Sagua la Grande.....	367 06	
San Juan de los Remedios.	45 99	
Zaza .....	.....

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Santiago de Cuba.....	\$2,500 00	\$702 97	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Santiago de Cuba.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Baraça	\$100 00	
Manzanillo	69 23	
Nuevitas	484 80	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
San Juan.....	\$2,000 00	\$205 99	Fees received in 4th quarter not reported.

CONSULS—SPAIN—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at San Juan.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Aquadilla	No returns.
Arecibo	No returns.
Naguabo	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Ponce	\$1,500 00	.....	No returns.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Ponce.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Guaynilla	No returns.
Guayma	No returns.
Mayaguez	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Cadiz	\$1,500 00	\$707 57	No agency.
Malaga	1,500 00	620 85	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Malaga.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Adra	\$9 00	
Almeria	48 70	

AUSTRIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Vienna	\$1,500 00	\$527 00	No agency.
Trieste	2,000 00	525 75	

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—AUSTRIA—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Trieste.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Fiume.....	\$55 77	

PRUSSIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Aix-la-Chapelle	\$2,500 00	\$1,211 90	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Barmen.....	\$1,540 00	No returns.
Coloque.....	222 00	
Crefeld.....	674 00	
Elberfeld.....		

CHINA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Amoy.....	\$3,000 00	\$20 87	
Canton.....	4,000 00	49 50	
Fouchou.....	3,500 00	300 94	
Ningpo.....	3,000 00	2 31	
Shanghai.....	4,000 00	1,562 87	

TURKEY.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Smyrna.....	\$2,000 00	\$547 02	No agency.
Jerusalem.....	1,500 00	22 00	

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—TURKEY—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Jerusalem.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Jaffa.....	No returns.
Beinleh.....	No returns.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Beirut.....	\$2,000 00	\$9 00	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Beirut.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Alexandretta	No fees reported.
Saida.....	No fees reported.
Trablès.....	No fees reported.

NETHERLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Amsterdam.....	\$1,000 00	\$462 42	No agency.
Rotterdam.....	2,000 00	857 16	No agency.

BELGIUM.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Antwerp.....	\$2,500 00	\$1,591 53	No agency.

PORTUGAL.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Funchal.....	\$1,500 00	\$74 50	No agency.
Oporto.....	1,500 00	153 95	

CONSULS—PORTUGAL—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Oporto.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Aveiro.....	No fees received.
Belem.....	No fees received.
Cacilhas.....	No fees received.
Caminha.....	No fees received.
Cesimbas.....	No fees received.
Concelho de Boucas.....	No fees received.
Faro.....	No fees received.
Figueira.....	No fees received.
Lagos.....	No fees received.
Leca.....	No fees received.
Lisbon.....	\$308 73	
Setubal.....	No fees received.
Sines.....	No fees received.
St. Joao da Foy.....	No fees received.
Villa do Conde.....	No fees received.
Villa Nova.....	No fees received.
Vianna.....	No fees received.

DENMARK.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
St. Thomas.....	\$4,000 00	\$1,518 38	No agency.
Elseneur.....	1,500 00	140 15	No agency.

SARDINIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Genoa.....	\$1,500 00	\$854 55	No agency.

SWITZERLAND.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Basle.....	\$2,000 00	\$976 00	No agency.
Geneva.....	1,500 00	228 00	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

15

CONSULS—Continued.

THE TWO SICILIES.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Naples.....	\$1,500 00	\$640 51	No agency.
Messina.....	1,500 00	397 08	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Messina.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Catania.....	\$8 35	No fees received.
Syracuse.....		

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Palermo.....	\$1,500 00	\$538 09	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Palermo.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Gugenti.....	\$21 00	
Licata.....	22 80	
Marsala.....	11 00	
Trapani.....	172 16	

SAXONY.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Leipzig.....	\$1,500 00	\$908 55	No agency.

BAVARIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Munich.....	\$1,000 00	\$85 50	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—Continued.

TUSCANY.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Leghorn	\$1,500 00	\$877 16	No agency.

WURTEMBERG.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Stutgard	\$1,000 00	\$234 00	No agency.

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Bremen	\$2,000 00	\$1,177 27	No agency.
Hamburg	2,000 00	1,525 19	No agency.

BARBARY STATES.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Tangiers	\$3,000 00	-----	No agency and no fees received.
Tunis	3,000 00	-----	No agency and no fees received.
Tripoli	3,000 00	-----	No agency and no fees received.

BRAZIL.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Rio de Janeiro	\$6,000 00	\$3,965 93	No agency.
Pernambuco	2,000 00	723 47	

Agency attached to the consulate at Pernambuco.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Ceara.		

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

MEXICO.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Vera Cruz.	\$3,500 00	\$802 50	No agency.
Acapulco.	2,000 00	652 07	No agency.

PERU.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Callao.	\$3,500 00	\$2,479. 58	No agency.

CHILL

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Valparaiso.	\$3,000 00	\$1,787 07	No agency.

BUENOS AYRES.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Buenos Ayres.	\$2,000 00	\$1,476 28	No agency.

NICARAGUA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
San Juan del Sur.	\$2,000 09	\$169 96	No agency.

NEW GRANADA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Aspinwall.	\$2,500 00	\$1,995 42	No agency.
Panama.	3,500 00	1,132 13	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—Continued.

VENEZUELA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
La Guayra.....	\$1,500 00	\$391 36	No agency.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Honolulu.....	\$4,000 00	\$2,847 97	No agency.
Lahaina.....	3,000 00	919 37	No agency.

NICARAGUA.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
San Juan del Norte...	\$2,000 00	\$397 66	No agency.

ST. DOMINGO, (ISLAND.)

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Port-au-Prince	\$2,000 00	\$492 27	No agency.
St. Domingo (city)....	1,500 00	142 75	

Agency attached to the commercial agency at St. Domingo city.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Porto Plata.....	No returns.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

SCHEDULE C.—Consular officers embraced in Schedule C are permitted to transact business, but the fees received by the consuls are on account of the United States, and are paid into the treasury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Falkland Islands.....	\$1,000 00	\$45 45	No agency.
Cape Town	1,000 00	321 20	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Cape Town.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Buffalo River	\$162 08 14 23	No returns.
Port Elizabeth		
Simonstown		

AUSTRIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Venice	\$750 00	\$120 57	No agency.

PRUSSIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Stettin	\$1,000 00	\$1 00	

Agency attached to the consulate at Stettin.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Konigsberg	Fees not reported.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—Continued.

TURKEY.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Candia	\$1,000 00	\$2 00	No agency. Fees not reported, and compensation not paid.
Cyprus	1,000 00	-----	

NETHERLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Batavia	\$1,000 00	\$218 00	No agency.

PORTUGAL.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Fayal	\$750 00	\$480 13	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Fayal.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Flores	-----	No returns. Do. Do.
St. Michael	-----	
Terceira	-----	

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Santiago, Cape Verde..	\$750 00	\$27 03	No agency.

DENMARK.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Altona.....	-----	-----	No agency.
Santa Cruz	-----	-----	

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

Agency attached to the consulate at Santa Cruz.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Fredericstadt.	\$42 46	

SARDINIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Spezia.	\$1,000 00	\$28 16	No agency.

GREECE.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Athens.	\$1,000 00	\$23 00	No agency in 1857.

ZANZIBAR.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Zanzibar.	\$1,000 00	\$164 67	No agency.

BRAZIL.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Bahia.	\$1,000 00	\$338 32	No agency.
Maranhão Island.	1,000 00	183 85	No agency.
Para.	1,000 00	240 43	No agency.
Rio Grande.	1,000 00	778 90	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Rio Grande.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
San José do Norte.	No returns.
Porto Alegre.	No returns.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—Continued.

MEXICO.

Consulate.	Compensation	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Matamoras	\$1,000 00	\$271 00	
Mexico (city)	1,000 00	615 00	No agency.
Tampico	1,000 00	376 32	No agency.
Paso del Norte	500 00	153 92	No agency.
Tabasco	500 00	-----	No agency.

Agency attached to the consulate at Matamoras.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Mier	-----	No returns.

PERU.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Paita	\$500 00	\$425 73	No agency.
Tumbez	500 00	318 15	No agency.

CHILE.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Talcahuano	\$1,000 00	\$791 86	No agency.

NEW GRANADA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Cartagena	\$500 00	\$307 07	No agency.
	500 00	8 00	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

HONDURAS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Omoa.	\$1,000 00	\$51 13	

Agency attached to the consulate at Omoa.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Truxillo.	\$54 12	

ECUADOR.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Guyaquil.	\$750 00	\$91 73	No agency.

BOLIVIA.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Cobija.	\$500 00	.....	No agency, and vacated in 1857

URUGUAY.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Montevideo.	\$1,000 00	\$1,212 64	No agency.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Tahiti.	\$1,000 00	\$443 62	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—Continued.

NEW ZEALAND.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Bay of Islands	\$1,000 00	\$373 68	No agency.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Apia.	\$1,000 00	\$80 52	No agency.

FEJEE ISLANDS.

Consulate.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Lanthala	\$1,000 00	\$0 75	No agency.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

PORTUGAL.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
St. Paul de Loanda ...	\$1,000 00	\$105 04	No agency.

LIBERIA.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Monrovia	\$1,000 00	\$137 56	No agency.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Gaboon	\$1,000 00	No returns and no agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

ST. DOMINGO ISLAND.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Cape Haytien	\$1,000 00	\$175 46	
Aux Cayes.....	500 00	467 99	

Agency attached to the commercial agency at Cape Haytien.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Gonaives	\$261 63	

Agency attached to the commercial agency at Aux Cayes.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Jeremie	\$276 00	

AMOOH RIVER.

Commercial agency.	Compensation.	Fees paid into treasury.	Remarks.
Amoor river	\$1,000 00	\$7 00	No agency.

Consulates and commercial agencies not embraced in Schedules B and C.

Consular officers not embraced in Schedules B and C are entitled to receive, as compensation for their services, such fees as they may respectively collect in pursuance of the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

ENGLAND.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Newcastle	\$1,122 39	No agency.
Falmouth	144 45	No agency.
Plymouth	56 85	

CONSULAR FEES.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

Agencies attached to the consulate at Plymouth.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Darmouth	No returns.
Guernsey	No returns.
Torbay	No returns.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Bristol	\$1,014 51	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Bristol.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cardiff	\$1,214 64	Fees not reported.
Gloucester	193 67	
Milford Haven .....	.....
Newport	404 69	
Swansea	119 62	

SCOTLAND.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Leith	\$669 99	No agency.

IRELAND.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Galway	\$14 00	No agency.
Londonderry	267 63	No agency.
Dublin	258 60	

Agency attached to the consulate at Dublin.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Dundalk	\$115 00	

CONSULAR FEES.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

EAST INDIES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Bombay -----	-----	No returns, and no agency.
Commercial agency:		
Ceylon -----	\$27 72	No agency.

AUSTRALIA

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Sydney -----	\$984 58	No agency in 1857.

TASMANIA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Hobart Town -----	\$76 60	No agency.

IN AND NEAR EUROPE.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Gibraltar -----	\$194 69	No agency.
Malta -----	334 19	No agency.

NEAR AFRICA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
St. Helena -----	\$1,320 89	No agency.

IONIAN ISLES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Zante -----	\$9 51	

CONSULAR FEES.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

Agency attached to the consulate at Zante.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Corfu	-----	No returns.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Gaspe Basin	\$5 54	No agency.
St. John, N. B.	1,969 15	No agency.
St. John, N. F.	721 68	No agency.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Pictou	\$1,603 92	

Agencies attached to the consulate at Pictou.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cascumpee	-----	No returns.
Guysborough	-----	No returns.
Lingan	\$122 26	
Londonderry	-----	Fees not reported.
Plastercove	94 57	
Prigwash	4 44	
Sydney	252 00	

WEST INDIES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Barbadoes	\$397 44	No agency.
Trinidad	797 54	No agency.
Commercial agency:		
Antigua	211 74	No agency.
St. Christopher	84 64	No agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

RUSSIA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Archangel	No returns.
Helsingfors	
Riga	

FRANCE.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Bayonne .....	.....	No returns and no agency.
Napoleon Vendee .....	.....	No returns and no agency.
Nantes	\$279 20	

Agency attached to the consulate at Nantes.

Agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
St. Nazaire	No returns.

WEST INDIES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Guadaloupe	\$153 94	No agency in 1857.
Martinique	192 92	No agency in 1857.

AFRICA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Algiers	\$13 00	No agency.

GUIANA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Cayenne	No returns.

CONSULAR FEES.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

MIQUELON.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
St. Pierre	\$187 98	No agency.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Alicante	\$69 08	No agency.
Barcelona	478 10	No agency.
Bilbao	-----	Fees not reported, and no agency.
Denia	19 10	No agency.
Port Mahon	55 09	No agency.
Valencia	45 87	No agency.
Vigo	80 70	No agency.
Teneriffe	-----	Fees not reported, and no agency.
Manila	460 75	No agency.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Mozambique	-----	Vacant in 1857.
Macao	\$592 33	No agency.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Padang	\$22 26	No agency.
Paramaribo	16 25	No agency.
Commercial agency:		
Curaçoa	531 95	No agency.
St. Martin	114 46	No agency.

DENMARK.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Altona	\$40 00	No agency.
Copenhagen	-----	Fees not reported, and no agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

SWEDEN.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Gottenburg	\$6 50	No agency.
Stockholm.....	84 16	No agency.

NORWAY.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Bergen.....	Vacant in 1857.
Porsgund	Vacant in 1857.

SAXONY.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Dresden.....	Vacant in 1857, and no agency.

SAXE MEININGEN HILBURGHAUSEN.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Sonneberg.....	\$6 00	No agency.

BAVARIA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Augsburg	\$6 00	No agency.
Nuremberg	76 00	No agency.

GERMANY.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Brunswick.....	.....	No agency.
Carlsruhe	\$196 00	No agency.
Hanover	10 00	No agency.
Hesse Cassel	58 00	No agency.
Hesse Homburg.....	36 00	No agency.
Hesse Darmstadt	290 00	No agency.
Nassau	44 00	
Oldenburg.....	10 00	
Schweren .....	.....	Vacant in 1857, and no agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Continued.

SWITZERLAND.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Zurich	\$1,628 00	No agency.

SARDINIA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Nice	\$53 00	No agency.

TUSCANY.

Commercial agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Florence	Vacant in 1857.

PONTIFICAL STATES.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Ancona	Vacant in 1857, and no agency. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.
Carrara	
Ravenna	
Rome	

MOLDAVIA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Galatza	Vacant in 1857.

MOROCCO.

Commercial agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Tetuán	No returns, and no agency.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

MUSCAT.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Muscat.....	No returns, and no agency.

BORNEO.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Brni	Vacant in 1857.

JAPAN.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Hakodadi	No fees reported.

SIAM.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Bangkok	\$392 99	

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Hilo	\$306 99	No agency.

MEXICO.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Monterey	\$4 75	No agency.
Campeachy .....	.....	No agency; vacant in 1857.
Mazatlan	76 09	No agency; vacant 4th quarter.
San Blas .....	.....	No agency; vacant in 1857.
Guyamas .....	.....	Do. do.
Merida and Sisal .....	.....	No agency; fees not reported.
Tehuantepec	50 09	No agency.
Minatitlan	282 70	Do.
Laguna .....	.....	No agency; vacant in 1857.
Chihuahua .....	.....	Do. do.
Manzanilla .....	.....	No agency; fees not reported.
Aguas Calientes .....	.....	No agency; vacant in 1857.

CONSULAR FEES.

CONSULS—MEXICO—Continued.

Commercial agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
La Paz.....	-----	No agency; fees not reported.

GUATEMALA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Guatemala.....	-----	No agency; vacant in 1857.

COSTA RICA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
San José.....	\$103 00	No agency.

SAN SALVADOR.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
La Union.....	-----	No agency; vacant in 1857.

HONDURAS.

Commercial agency.	Fees.	Remarks.
Comayagua and Tegusigalpa.	-----	No agency; vacant in 1857.

NEW GRANADA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Santa Martha.....	-----	No agency; vacant in 1857.
Bogota.....	-----	Do, do.
Turbo.....	-----	No agency; fees not reported.

CONSULAR FEES.

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CONSULS—Continued.

VENEZUELA.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Maracaibo	\$925 78	No agency.
Puerto Cabello	411 14	Do.
Ciudad Bolivar	666 00	Do.

BRAZIL.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Santos	No agency ; vacant in 1857.
St. Catharines	No agency ; fees not reported.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Rio Negro	No agency.

PARAGUAY.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Asuncion	No agency ; fees not reported.

CHILE.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Coquimbo	No agency ; fees not reported.

PERU.

Consulate.	Fees.	Remarks.
Arica	\$18 51	No agency.

NOTE.

The following additional consular agencies were established in 1858 and attached to the several consulates herein named.

Agency.	To what consulate attached.
Whampoa.....	Hongkong.
Buffalo river.....	Capetown.
Belleville.....	Montreal.
Clifton.....	Do.
Cobourg.....	Do.
Coaticook.....	Do.
Dundee.....	Do.
Dunville.....	Do.
Fort Erie.....	Do.
Godenck.....	Do.
Hemmingford.....	Do.
Huntington.....	Do.
Kingston.....	Do.
Lacolle.....	Do.
Longueuil.....	Do.
St. Lambert.....	Do.
Point St. Charles.....	Do.
Port Bruce.....	Do.
Port Burwell.....	Do.
Port Colbourne.....	Do.
Port Dover.....	Do.
Port Rowan.....	Do.
Port Sarnia.....	Do.
Port Stanley.....	Do.
Prescott.....	Do.
Stanstead.....	Do.
St. Catharine.....	Do.
Windsor.....	Do.
Adelaide.....	Sydney, N. S. W.
Dunkirk.....	Havre.
Rochefort.....	La Rochelle.
Bassee Terre.....	Guadaloupe.
Gibara.....	Santiago de Cuba.
Espinho.....	Oporto.
Wyburg.....	Helsingfors.
Syra.....	Athens.
Alexandretta.....	Beirut.
Sarda.....	Do.
Trableis.....	Do.
Jaffa.....	Jerusalem.
Remleh.....	Do.

Report of fees "collected, accounted for, and reported" by the consular officers of the United States for the year 1857, together "with a full list of all consular officers," and the places of their official residence.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Acapulco, Mexico.....	Isaac S. McMicken.....	Consul.....	\$652 07	
Adra, Spain.....	G. Langdon.....	Consular agent.....	9 00	
Agua Calientes, Mexico.....				Fees not reported. Vacant since Oct., 1857.
Aix la Chapelle, Prussia.....	A. French.....	Consul.....	1,211 90	
Akyab, Bengal.....	J. C. Harper.....	Consular agent.....	63 38	
Alexandria, Egypt.....	E. De Leon.....	Consul general.....	100 57	
Algiers, Africa.....	Vacant.....	Consul.....	13 00	Vacant since October, 1858.
Alicante, Spain.....	W. L. Giro.....	.....do.....	69 08	
Altona, Denmark.....	D. Kohlsaat.....	.....do.....	40 00	
Almeria, Spain.....	F. P. Roman.....	Consular agent.....	48 70	
Amoor river, Asia.....	P. McD. Collins.....	Commercial agent.....	7 09	Office newly created.
Amoy, China.....	T. H. Hyatt.....	Consul.....	20 87	
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	R. G. Barnwell.....	.....do.....	462 42	
Ancona, Italy.....	Vacant.....			Fees not reported.
Annapolis, Nova Scotia.....	G. Grasse.....	Consular agent.....		
Antigua, West Indies.....	R. S. Higinbotham.....	Commercial agent.....	211 74	
Antwerp, Belgium.....	A. D. Gall.....	Consul.....	1,591 53	
Apla, Navigator's islands.....	James C. Dirickson.....	Commercial agent.....	80 52	
Archangel, Russia.....	E. Brandt.....	Consul.....		
Arica, Peru.....	John T. Lansing.....	.....do.....	18 51	Vacant 1st quarter and no fees received 3d quarter.
Aspinwall, New Granada.....	Charles J. Fox.....	.....do.....	1,985 42	
Asuncion, Paraguay.....	Louis Bamberger.....	.....do.....		Fees not reported.
Athens, Greece.....	J. D. Diomatari.....	Vice consul.....	23 00	
Aux Cayes, Hayti.....	Richmond Loring.....	Commercial agent.....	467 99	
Augsburg, Bavaria.....	C. Obermeyer.....	Consul.....	6 00	
Aveiro, Portugal.....	H. L. Feuerheed.....	Consular agent.....		
Bahia, Brazil.....	J. S. Gillmer.....	Consul.....	338 32	
Bangkok, Siam.....	S. Mattoon.....	Vice consul.....	392 99	

CONSULAR FEES.

REPORT—Continued.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Barbadoes	N. Townor	Consul	\$397 44	
Baracos, Cuba	F. Sollet	Consular agent	100 00	
Barcelona, Spain	E. Volger	Consul	478 10	
Barren, Russia	J. H. Albers	Consular agent	1,540 00	
Barrington, Nova Scotia	J. Robertson	do	47 75	
Basle, Switzerland	J. Endlich	Consul	976 00	
Base Terre, Guadalupe	A. Lacour	Consular agent		Established in 1868.
Batavia, Java	H. Anthon, jr.	Vice consul	218 91	
Bay of Islands, New Zealand	G. R. West	Consul	373 68	
Bayonne, France	B. D'Arcangues	Vice consul		Fees not reported
Beirut, Syria	J. A. Johnson	Consul	9 00	
Belem, Portugal	T. M. Besoney	Consular agent		
Belfast, Ireland	T. Frean	Consul	1,594 02	
Belleville, Canada	J. McNeider	Consular agent		Established in 1858.
Bergen, Norway	Vacant	do		
Bermuda, West Indies	H. B. Brown	Consul	441 09	
Bilbao, Spain	Maximo du Aguirre.	Vice consul		Fees not reported.
Black river	J. B. Wells	Consular agent		Do.
Bogota, New Granada	Vacant	do		Vacant since May 23, 1858.
Bombay, Bengal	L. H. Hatfield	Consul		Appointed May 17, 1858. Fees not reported in consequence of the death of his predecessor January 18, 1858.
Bordeaux, France	G. G. Fleuret	do	2,167 73	
Boulogne, France	L. Fontaine	Consular agent	28 47	
Brake, Oldenburg	J. Muller	do		
Bremen	J. R. Diller	Consul	1,177 27	
Bremerhaven	F. Specht	Consular agent		See Bremen.
Brest, France	J. M. Kerros	do	8 09	
Bristol, England	S. Ward	Consul	1,014 51	
Brusl	Vacant	do		
Brunswick Germany	S. Ricker	Vice consul		

CONSULAR FEES.

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Buenos Ayres	William H. Hudson	Consul	1, 476 28	
Cacilhas, Portugal	D. Afonso	Consular agent	
Cádiz, Spain	T. T. Tunstall	Consul	707 57	Fees not reported.
Calvo, Egypt	G. Abbot	Consular agent .....	.....
Calcutta, Bengal	C. Hufnagle	Consul general	4, 149 65	
Calais, France	J. P. Vendroux	Consular agent	44 12	
Callao, Peru	William Miles	Consul	2, 479 58	Vacant in 1857.
Campeche, Mexico	Rafael Preciat .....	.....do.....	.....
Caminho, Portugal	A. M. Rua	Consular agent .....	.....
Candia	A. Canfield	Consul	2 00	
Canton, China	O. H. Perry .....	.....do.....	49 50	
Cape Haytien, Hayti	G. Eustis Hubbard	Commercial agent	176 46	
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	G. S. Holmes	Consul	321 20	
Cardenas, Cuba	C. F. Goodwyn	Consular agent	2, 389 82	
Cardiff, Wales	D. Brown .....	.....do.....	1, 214 64	
Carlsruhe, Baden	C. Bodmann	Consul	196 00	
Carrara, Italy	Vacant .....	.....do.....	.....
Cartagena, New Granada .....	.....do.....	Consul	307 07	
Cascumpes, Nova Scotia	G. M. Ryder	Consular agent .....	.....
Catania, Sicily	J. B. Scavo .....	.....do.....	8 35	Fees not reported.
Cayeune	S. E. Fabens	Consul .....	.....	Do.
Caymans, Jamaica	W. Eden	Consular agent .....	.....
Cesimbra, Portugal	F. J. Lopes .....	.....do.....	.....
Cette, France	L. S. Nahmens .....	.....do.....	32 80	
Ceylon	J. Black	Commercial agent	27 72	
Charente, France	D'Abbadie	Consular agent	50 25	
Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island	G. Catlin	Consul	112 21	
Cherbourg, France	E. Liais .....	.....do.....	14 16	
Chicoutimi, Canada	D. E. Price .....	.....do.....	.....	Do.
Chihuahua, Mexico	Geo. L. Macmanus	Consular agent .....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Christiana, Norway	J. N. Anderson .....	.....do.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Cienfuegos, Cuba	C. D. Fowler .....	.....do.....	904 63	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	John Wulff	Vice consul	666 00	
Clifton, Canada	J. Babson	Consular agent .....	.....	Established in 1858.
Coaticook, Canada	J. B. Thompson .....	.....do.....	.....	Do.
Cobija, Bolivia	Lewis Joel	Consul .....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Cobourg, Canada	G. Perry	Consular agent .....	.....	Established in 1858.
Cognac, France	L. H. Pinet .....	.....do.....	68 60	
Cologne, Prussia	F. D. Leiden .....	.....do.....	289 00	

REPORT—Continued.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, Honduras.	Vacant.	Commercial agent.	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Concelho de Boucas.	A. F. A. Guimaraes.	Consular agent.	.....
Constantinople, Turkey.	James McDowell.	Consul general.	\$123 49	
Copenhagen, Denmark.	C. F. Ryan.	Vice consul.	.....	Fees not reported.
Corfu, Ionian Isles.	W. Taylor.	Consular agent.	.....	Do.
Cork, Ireland.	H. Keenan.	Consul.	886 13	
Coquimbo, Chili.	Sam'l F. Haviland.	.....do.	.....	Do.
Crefeld, Prussia.	P. Von Winkelman.	Consular agent.	674 00	
Gronstadt, Russia.	A. Wilkins.	.....do.	93 88	
Curacao, West Indies.	M. Jesurun.	Commercial agent.	531 95	
Cyprus.	M. D. Matthey.	Consul.	.....	Do.
Demarara, British Guiana.	A. V. Colvin.	.....do.	278 53	
Denia, Spain.	J. Morand.	.....do.	19 10	
Dieppe, France.	A. L. Bourgeois.	Consular agent.	28 87	Do.
Digby, Nova Scotia.	J. C. Wade.	.....do.	.....
Dresden, Saxony.	Vacant.	.....	.....
Dublin, Ireland.	J. Arrot.	Consul.	258 60	
Dundee, Scotland.	J. B. Holderby.	.....do.	1, 132 00	
Dundee, Canada.	S. V. R. Tuttle.	Consular agent.	.....	Established in 1858.
Dundalk, Ireland.	J. Carragher.	.....do.	115 00	
Dunkirk, France.	J. B. Morel.	.....do.	.....	Do.
Dunerville, Canada.	J. E. Kirkpatrick.	.....do.	.....	Do.
East Harbor, Turk's Island.	E. Jones.	.....do.	29 01	
Elaineur, Denmark.	J. P. M. Epping.	Consul.	140 15	
Espinbo, Portugal.	J. F. Reis.	Consular agent.	.....	Do.
Exuma, Bahamas.	J. M. Conner.	.....do.	.....	Fees not reported.
Falkland Islands.	W. H. Smiley.	Commercial agent.	45 45	
Falmouth, England.	A. Fox.	Vice consul.	144 45	
Falmouth, Jamaica.	M. Salmon.	Consular agent.	.....	Do.
Faro, Portugal.	L. Doglione.	.....do.	.....

Fayal, Azores.....	C. W. Dabney.....	Consul.....	480 13	
Figueira, Portugal.....	C. Laidley.....	Consular agent.....	55 77	Vacant in 1857.
Fiume, Italy.....	L. Francovich.....	.....do.....	.....	Established in 1858.
Florence, Tuscany.....	E. J. Mallet.....	Commercial agent.....	.....
Flores, Azores.....	F. J. M. Henriques.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Fort Erie, Canada.....	J. Douglas.....	.....do.....	.....
Fou Chou, China.....	Caleb Jones.....	Consul.....	300 94	
Frankfort on the Main.....	S. Ricker.....	Consul general.....	518 00	
Frederickstadt, Santa Cruz.....	W. Moore.....	Consular agent.....	42 46	Fees not reported.
Fremantle, Australia.....	T. Pope.....	.....do.....	.....
Funchal, Madeira.....	C. W. March.....	Consul.....	74 50	Do.
Gaboon, Africa.....	W. Walker.....	Vice commercial agent.....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Galatz, Moldavia.....	H. T. Romertze.....	Consul.....	14 00	
Galway, Ireland.....	S. W. Talbot.....	.....do.....	5 54	Fees not reported.
Gaape Basin, Canada.....	Vacant.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Gefle, Sweden.....	R. Rettig.....	Consul.....	228 00	
Geneva, Switzerland.....	W. F. Giles, jr.....	Consul.....	854 55	Established in 1858.
Genoa, Sardinia.....	M. Gueifi.....	Vice consul.....	.....
Gibara, Cuba.....	J. Leal, jr.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Gibraltar, Spain.....	H. J. Sprague.....	Consul.....	194 69	
Girgento, Sicily.....	P. Gottheil.....	Consular agent.....	21 00	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	G. Vail.....	Consul.....	2, 410 00	
Gloucester, England.....	J. Jones.....	Consular agent.....	193 67	Do.
Goderich, Canada.....	C. Widder.....	.....do.....	.....	do.
Gottenburg, Sweden.....	F. Cyrus.....	Consul.....	6 50	
Gonaives, Hayti.....	S. J. Brooks.....	Agent of commercial ag't.....	261 63	
Guadalupe.....	Charles W. Kimball.....	Consul.....	153 94	Vacant in 1857.
Guatemala.....	Vacant.....	.....do.....	.....
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	91 73	
Guaymas, Mexico.....	Robert Rose.....	.....do.....	.....	Do.
Guayma, Porto Rico.....	F. W. Preston.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Guernsey, Great Britain.....	A. Carley.....	.....do.....	.....	Do.
Guyborough, Nova Scotia.....	C. H. Francheville.....	.....do.....	.....	Do.
Hakodadi, Japan.....	E. E. Rice.....	Commercial agent.....	.....
Hamburg.....	J. B. Miller.....	Consul.....	1, 525 19	
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	A. Pillsbury.....	.....do.....	1, 502 21	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	H. B. Browne.....	.....do.....	341 06	
Hamilton, Canada.....	C. Freeland.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Do.
Hanover.....	S. Ricker.....	Vice consul.....	10 00	

CONSULAR FEES.

REPORT—Continued.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Harbor island, Bahamas.....	G. H. Sears.....	Consular agent.....	Fees not reported.
Havana, Cuba.....	C. J. Helm.....	Consul general.....	\$6,327 34½	
Havre, France.....	W. H. Vesey.....	Consul.....	6,448 16	
Helsingfors, Finland.....	R. Freuchell.....do.....	Established in 1858.
Hemmingford, Canada.....	G. L. Burdick.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Hesse Cassel.....	S. Ricker.....	Consul.....	58 00	
Hesse Darmstadt.....do.....do.....	230 00	Do.
Hesse Hambourg.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	36 00
Hilo, Hawaiian islands.....	Thomas Miller.....	.....do.....	306 99
Hobart Town, Tasmania.....	D. McPherson.....	Vice consul.....	76 60	Do.
Hong Kong, China.....	J. Keenan.....	Consul.....	3,015 54	
Honolulu, Hawaiian islands.....	Abner Pratt.....	.....do.....	2,847 97
Huntington, Canada.....	J. A. Sabine.....	Consular agent.....	Do.
Inagua, Bahamas.....	D. Sargent.....	.....do.....	195 62
Ile de Re, France.....	M. Compere.....	.....do.....	.....
Ile de Re, France.....	M. Baudin.....do.....	Fees not reported. Established in 1858.
Jeremie, Hayti.....	Eugene Wirner.....	Agent of commercial agent.....	276 43	
Jerusalem.....	J. W. Gorham.....	Consul.....	22 00	
Kingston, Jamaica.....	R. A. Harrison.....	Vice consul.....	1,032 84	Fees not reported. Established in 1858.
Kingston, Canada.....	T. J. Angel.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Koenigsberg, Prussia.....	O. Schoenberg.....	.....do.....	.....
Lacolle, Canada.....	M. F. Chase.....do.....	Vacant in 1857.
Lagos, Portugal.....	J. M. M. de Mello.....	.....do.....	.....
Laguayra, Venezuela.....	Andrew J. Smith.....	Consul.....	391 36	
Laguna, Mexico.....	Vacant.....	Fees not reported.
Lahaina, Hawaiian islands.....	Anson G. Chandler.....	Consul.....	919 37	
Launabala, Feejee islands.....	John B. Williams.....	Commercial agent.....	75	
La Paz, San José and Cape St. Lucas.....	Thomas Sprague.....do.....	Vacant in 1857.
La Tremblade, France.....	M. Robineau.....	Consular agent.....	.....
La Rochelle, France.....	T. W. Rountree.....	Consul.....	459 23	
La Union, San Salvador.....	Vacant.....	

CONSULAR FEES.

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Leoa, Portugal.....	J. de C. T. Guimaraes.....	Consular agent.....
Leeds, England.....	A. Davy.....	Consul.....	1, 673 00
Leighorn, Tuscony.....	J. A. Binda.....	..... do.....	877 16
Leith, Scotland.....	J. McDowell.....	..... do.....	669 99
Leipsic, Saxony.....	P. A. Stockton.....	..... do.....	908 55
Licata, Sicily.....	J. Mastrovenc.....	Consular agent.....	23 80
Limerick, Ireland.....	M. R. Ryan.....	..... do.....	10 40
Lingan, Nova Scotia.....	E. M. Dodd.....	..... do.....	122 26
Lisbon, Portugal.....	C. A. Munro.....	..... do.....	308 73
Liverpool, England.....	B. Tucker.....	Consul.....	11, 164 91
Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	J. D. Davis.....	Consular agent.....	102 62
London, England.....	R. B. Campbell.....	Consul.....	4, 519 34
Londonderry, Ireland.....	A. Henderson.....	..... do.....	267 63
Longueil and St. Lambert.....	W. S. Heath.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Lyons, France.....	J. W. White.....	Consul.....	907 00
Macao, China.....	G. Nye.....	Vice consul.....	593 33
Malaga, Spain.....	J. S. Smith.....	Consul.....	620 85
Malta.....	W. Winthrop.....	..... do.....	334 19
Manchester, England.....	C. G. Baylor.....	..... do.....	313 80
Manila, Philippines.....	C. Griswold.....	..... do.....	460 75
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	F. Richard.....	Consular agent.....	69 23
Manzanilla, Mexico.....	W. Foster.....	Consul.....	.....
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	R. H. Swift.....	..... do.....	925 78
Maranham, Brazil.....	W. H. McGrath.....	..... do.....	183 85
Marsala, Sicily.....	J. Barlow.....	Consular agent.....	11 00
Marseilles, France.....	Alexander Derbes.....	Consul.....	1, 528 55
Martinique, West Indies.....	A. Campbell.....	..... do.....	192 93
Matamoros, Mexico.....	Richard Fitzpatrick.....	..... do.....	271 00
Matanzas, Cuba.....	J. P. Garesche.....	..... do.....	1, 940 85
Mauritius.....	G. H. Fairfield.....	..... do.....	464 30
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.....	T. Turull.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Mexican, Mexico.....	Edward Connor.....	Consul.....	76 09
Melbourne, Australia.....	J. F. Maguire.....	..... do.....	972 76
Merida and Sital.....	R. J. G. Patullo.....	..... do.....	.....
Messina, Sicily.....	F. W. Behn.....	..... do.....	397 08
Mexico, city of.....	John Black.....	..... do.....	615 00
Milford Haven, England.....	A. B. Harris.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Minatitlan, Mexico.....	A. C. Allen.....	Consul.....	282 70

Fees not reported for 4th quarter of 1867.

Established in 1868.

Fees not reported.

Do.
Fees of 4th quarter not reported; consul re-
signed.

Fees not reported.

Do.

CONSULAR FEES.

REPORT—Continued.

Consular office.	Consular officers, Decem- ber, 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Monrovia, Africa.....	J. Z. Forney.....	Commercial agent.....	\$137 56	
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	Richard H. Gayle.....	Consul.....	1, 212 64	
Monterey, Mexico.....	Joseph Walsh.....	.....do.....	4 75	
Montreal, Canada.....	W. B. S. Moore.....	Consul general.....	273 32	Fees not reported.
Montaix, France.....	M. Alexandre.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Moscow, Russia.....	F. S. Claxton.....	Consul.....	.....
Mozambique.....	Vacant.....	.....	.....
Munich, Bavaria.....	A. Ten Brook.....	Consul.....	85 50	
Muecat.....	Vacant.....	.....	.....
Nantes, France.....	H. Roques.....	Consul.....	279 20	
Naples, Sicily.....	A. Hammett.....	.....do.....	640 51	
Napoleon, Vendée, France.....	Charles Andouy.....	.....do.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Nassau, Europe.....	S. Ricker.....	.....do.....	.....
Nassau, West Indies.....	I. J. Merritt.....	.....do.....	44 00	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	H. Davy.....	Vice consul.....	1, 151 23	
New Castle, New South Wales.....	G. Mitchell.....	Consular agent.....	1, 122 39	
Newport, England.....	J. N. Knapp.....	.....do.....	404 69	Established in 1858.
Nigara Falls, Canada.....	J. Babson.....	.....do.....	.....
Nice, Sardinia.....	J. B. Willbor.....	Vice consul.....	53 00	
Ningpo, China.....	C. W. Bradley.....	Consul.....	2 31	
Nuremberg, Bavaria.....	P. Geisse.....	.....do.....	76 00	
Neuvas, Cuba.....	R. Gibbs.....	Consular agent.....	484 00	
Odessa, Russia.....	J. Balli.....	Consul.....	49 84	
Oldenburg.....	C. A. Doering.....	Vice consul.....	10 09	
Omoa, Honduras.....	A. Follin.....	Consul.....	51 13	
Oporto, Portugal.....	J. F. Porteous.....	.....do.....	163 95	
Orar, Portugal.....	J. A. D'Almeida.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Padang, Sumatra.....	L. W. Hooglandt.....	Vice commercial agent.....	23 96	Fees not reported.
Palta, Peru.....	Fayette M. Ringgold.....	Consul.....	425 73	
Palermo, Sicily.....	H. H. Barslow.....	.....do.....	538 09	
Panama, New Granada.....	Amos H. Corwine.....	.....do.....	1, 133 13	

CONSULAR FEES.

45

Para, Brazil.....	Eben P. Bailey	do.....	240 43	Vacant three quarters.
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	Henry Sawyer	do.....	16 25	
Paris, France.....	H. W. Spencer.....	do.....	4, 148 50	
Paso del Norte, Mexico.....	David R. Diffenderfer	do.....	153 92	
Penang, Malacca.....	C. C. Currier	Vice commercial agent.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Pernambuco, Brazil	Walter W. Scapp	Consul.....	723 47	
Peso da Regra, Portugal.....	F. F. da S. Fragateiro	Consular agent.....	.....
Pictou, Nova Scotia	B. H. Norton	Consul.....	1, 603 92	
Plaiter Cove, Nova Scotia.....	J. G. McKean.....	Consular agent.....	94 57	
Plymouth, England.....	T. W. Fox.....	Consul.....	56 86	
Ponoe, Porto Rico	J. C. Gallaher	do.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Forgrund, Norway.....	Vacant .....	.....	.....
Port Bruce, Canada.....	C. Yerrington.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Established in 1858.
Port Rurwell, Canada.....	R. O. W. B. Lake	do.....	.....	Do.
Port Colbourne, Canada.....	J. Fortier	do.....	.....	Do.
Port Dover, Canada.....	J. F. Hescock	do.....	.....	Do.
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.....	J. Patterson.....	do.....	162 08	
Port Hope, Canada.....	J. Albro	do.....	.....	Do.
Port Mahon, Minorca.....	S. Ladico	Consul.....	55 09	
Port Natal, Africa.....	G. C. Cato.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Port au Prince, Hayti	Joseph N. Lewis	Commercial agent.....	492 27	
Port Rowan, Canada.....	W. H. Stevenson	Consular agent.....	.....	Established in 1858.
Port Sarnia, Canada.....	R. C. McMullen	do.....	.....	Do.
Port Stanley	J. R. Bostwick	do.....	.....	Do.
Portsmouth, England.....	S. W. Garratt	do.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Prescott, Canada.....	J. S. Hawley	do.....	.....	Established in 1858.
Prince Edward's Island, Canada	A. G. Catlin	Consul.....	411 14	Do.
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	William Bliss	do.....	4 44	
Pugwash, Nova Scotia.....	H. G. Pines.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Fees not reported. (See San Juan del Norte.)
Punta Arenas	B. Squire Cottrell	Commercial agent.....	.....
Quebec, Canada.....	G. Pemberton	Consular agent.....	263 89	Fees not reported.
Ragged Islands	J. Locke	do.....	.....
Ravenna, Italy.....	Vacant	Consular agent.....	45 99	
Remedios, Cuba	J. Stone	Consular agent.....	.....
Ravel, Russia.....	Vacant .....	.....	.....
Riga, Russia.....	A. Schwartz	Vice consul.....	.....	Do.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	Robert G. Scott, jr.....	Consul.....	3, 965 93	
Rio Grande, Brazil.....	George F. Upton.....	do.....	778 90	
Rio Negro, Argentine Confederation.....	Wm. H. Smiley	do.....	.....	Do.

CONSULAR FEES.

REPORT—Continued.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1858.	Rank.	Fees 1857.	Remarks.
Rochefort, France.....	A. G. Brillouin.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Established in 1858.
Rome, Italy.....	H. de V. Glentworth.....	Consul.....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Rosario, Argentine Confederation.....	Benjamin Upton.....	Commercial agent.....	.....	Appointed in 1858. Vacant in 1857.
Rotterdam, Netherlands.....	W. E. Campbell.....	Consul.....	\$357 16	
Rouen, France.....	C. W. Martin.....	Consul.....	8 00	
Royan, France.....	M. Gormley.....	do.....	.....	Fees not reported
Sabadilla, New Granada.....	W. B. Storm.....	Vice consul.....	8 00	Vacant 1st and 2d quarters, 1857.
Sable d'Olonnes, France.....	M. Ragonet.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	J. W. Vanderkelft.....	do.....	367 06	
Salt Cay, Turk's Island.....	P. Stamers.....	do.....	38 23	
San Blas, Mexico.....	Vacant.....	Consul.....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
San José, Costa Rica.....	Marquis L. Hine.....	do.....	103 00	
San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.....	B. Squire Cotrell.....	Commercial agent.....	397 66	
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....	John Priest.....	do.....	169 96	
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	G. Latimer.....	Consul.....	205 89	
San Louis Potosi.....	J. A. Piernas.....	Vice consul.....	.....	Fees received 4th quarter. Not reported.
Santa Cruz, West Indies.....	R. A. Finlay.....	Consul.....	87 20	Vacant in 1857.
Santa Martha, New Granada.....	Vacant.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santiago de Cuba.....	S. Cochran.....	Consul.....	702 97	
Santos, Brazil.....	Vacant.....	.....	.....	Vacant in 1857.
Savannah la Mar, Jamaica.....	J. A. Frazer.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Fees not reported.
Schwerin.....	Vacant.....	Consul.....	.....
Sedan, France.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do.
Setubal, Portugal.....	C. T. O'Neil.....	Consular agent.....	.....	Do.
Sezchelles.....	J. M. A. Mouline.....	do.....	.....
Shanghai.....	W. L. G. Smith.....	Consul.....	1,563 87	
Shelburne.....	C. White.....	Consular agent.....	.....
Simoda, Japan.....	T. Harris.....	Consul general.....	10 10	
Simons-town, Africa.....	P. D. Martin.....	Consular agent.....	14 23	
Sines, Portugal.....	J. P. DeM. Falcão.....	do.....	.....
Singapore.....	J. P. O'Sullivan.....	Consul.....	1,193 26	

Smyrna, Turkey	E. S. Offley	do	547 02	Fees not reported.
Sonneberg	L. Linder	do	6 00	
Souria, Nira Scotia	T. L. McDonald	Consular agent	343 18	
Southampton, England	Wm. Thomson	Consul	28 86	
Spezzia, Sardinia	R. H. Leese	do		
St. Andrew	T. Jones	Consular agent		Do.
St. Catharine, Canada	D. C. Haynes	do		Established in 1858.
St. Catherine's Island, Brazil	R. S. Cachart	Consul	84 64	Fees not reported.
St. Christopher	J. R. Thurston	Commercial agent	143 75	
St. Domingo city	Jonathan Elliott	do	1,320 89	
St. Helena	G. W. Kimball	Consul	27 03	Do.
St. Jago, Cape Verd	W. H. Morse	do		
St. John, Canada	W. Biset	Consular agent		
St. John, N. F.	W. S. E. Newman	Consul	721 68	
St. John, N. B.	C. Whitaker	Vice-consul	1,969 15	
St. Joes da Foz, Portugal	J. S. de Vasconcelles	Consular agent		Established in 1858.
St. Lambert, Canada	W. S. Heath	do		Fees not reported.
St. Malo, France	J. Michel	do		
St. Martin	C. Rey	Commercial agent	114 46	Do
St. Michael, Azores	T. Hickling	Consular agent		Do.
St. Nazaire, France	G. Boucard	do		
St. Paul de Loando	J. G. Willis	Commercial agent	105 04	
St. Pierre, Martinique	A. Campbell	Consul	192 92	
St. Pierre, Miguelon	G. Hughes	do	187 95	
St. Petersburg, Russia	C. Crowell	do	221 00	
St. Stevens	Z. Chipman	Consular agent		Do.
St. Thomas	J. W. Torbert	Consul	1,518 38	
St. Valery, France	D. Nicolle	Consular agent		
Stanstead, Canada	L. R. Robinson	do		Established in 1858.
Stettin, Prussia	R. F. Schillow	Consul	1 00	
Stockholm, Sweden	A. W. Frestadius	do	84 16	
Stuttgart, Wurtemberg	Tapley W. Young	do	224 00	
Swansea, England	H. Morice	Consular agent	119 02	
Sydney, N. S. W.	R. D. Merrill	Consul	984 58	
Sydney, Cape Breton	T. D. Archibald	Consular agent	252 00	
Syra, Greece	F. Salvago	do		Fees not reported.
Syracuse, Sicily	N. Stelle	do		Do.
Tabasco, Mexico	E. P. Johnson	Consul		Do.
Tahiti, Society Islands	Vicentius Turner	do	443 62	

REPORT—Continued.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1858.	Rank.	Fees, 1857.	Remarks.
Talcahuano, Chile.....	Albert G. Blakey.....	Consul.....	\$791 86	
Tampico, Mexico.....	Franklin Chase.....	do.....	376 32	
Tangiers.....	George V. Brown.....	do.....		
Tarragona, Spain.....	W. A. Opiso.....	Consular agent.....	32 71	
Tehuantepec, Mexico.....	Charles R. Webster.....	Consul.....	50 09	
Teneriffe.....	F. Bodmann.....	do.....		Fees not reported.
Terceira, Azores.....	G. P. Dart.....	Consular agent.....		Do.
Tetuan, Africa.....	J. S. Levy.....	Commercial agent.....		Do.
Toronto, Canada.....	T. McL. Clarke.....	Consular agent.....		Do.
Toulon, France.....	A. Schenking.....	do.....		Do.
Trapani, Sicily.....	O. Turbino.....	do.....	172 16	
Trieste, Austria.....	S. S. Remak.....	Consul.....	525 75	
Trinidad de Cuba.....	J. R. Koonen.....	do.....	81 56	
Trinidad (island).....	E. B. Marache.....	do.....	777 54	
Tripoli.....	Marcus J. Gaines.....	do.....		
Truxillo, Honduras.....	Edward Prudot.....	Consular agent.....	54 12	
Tumbes, Peru.....	Leonard J. Sanford.....	Consul.....	318 15	
Tunis.....	John Merritt.....	do.....	1 00	
Turbo, New Granada.....	John Capela, jr.....	do.....		Do.
Turk's island.....	J. B. Hayne.....	do.....	341 08	
Valencia.....	F. Trenor.....	Vice-consul.....	45 87	
Valparaiso, Chili.....	Wm. Trevitt.....	Consul.....	1,787 07	
Venice.....	F. L. Sarmiento.....	do.....	120 57	
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	R. B. J. Twyman.....	do.....	802 50	
Viana, Portugal.....	J. L. Afonso.....	Consular agent.....	527 00	
Vienna, Austria.....	E. C. Stiles.....	Consul.....	80 70	
Vigo, Spain.....	M. Barcena.....	do.....		
Villa do Conde, Portugal.....	J. A. de Sousa.....	Consular agent.....		
Villa Nova, Portugal.....	C. J. G. Parada.....	do.....		
Waterford, Ireland.....	J. Williams.....	do.....	121 15	
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	D. E. Geldert.....	do.....		Do.

Established in 1858.	Do.	Do.
Windsor, Canada .....	.....	.....
Wampoa, China .....	.....	.....
Wyburg, Finland .....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....	.....	27 50
Zanzibar .....	.....	164 67
Zante, Ionian Isles .....	.....	9 51
Zurich, Switzerland .....	.....	1, 628 00
D. Munger	do .....	.....
H. P. Blanchard	do .....	.....
J. Sparrow	do .....	.....
L. S. Balham	do .....	.....
D. H. Mansfield	Consul .....	.....
A. S. Yorke	do .....	.....
G. H. Goundie	do .....	.....



Subordinate consular officers whose names are not included in the foregoing list.

Name.	Office.	Residence.
A. H. Rhodes, jr.	Vice-consul general	Calcutta
C. Dorwin	Deputy consul general	Montreal
T. Savage	do	Havana
T. Biddle	Vice-consul	Singapore
E. Brent	do	Hanover
E. Doty	do	Amoy
F. Dunn	do	Foo Choo
O. E. Roberts	do	Hong Kong
R. Q. Way	do	Ningpo
W. Carroll	Deputy consul	St. Helena
J. P. Dabney	do	Fayal
S. W. Dabney	do	do
L. Ferro	do	Naples
E. G. Fuller	do	Halifax
S. Ralli	do	Odesa
R. S. Cushing	Vice-consul, agent	Amoor river
J. A. DeSilver	Deputy consul	Oporto
E. Flugel	do	Leipsic
E. L. Ropes	Vice-consul	Zanzibar
H. Dahmeus	do	Aix-la-Chapelle

Mr. Cobb to Mr. Cass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting certain statistics of receipts of fees by, and the expenditures on account of salaries of, consuls of the United States; and having referred the same to the Register of the Treasury, enclose herewith a copy of his report giving the desired information.

I am, &c.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 14, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the letter of the honorable Secretary of State, of 12th instant, referred to this office, I have the honor to state that the total amount paid for salaries of consular officers of the United States from July 1, 1855, to December 31, 1856, was \$236,672 80; the total amount of fees received from such officers during said period was \$115,309 72; the total amount paid for the salaries of said officers during the year ending December 31, 1857, was \$276,736 26; and the

total amount of fees received from salaried consular officers during same time, was \$172,490 28.

I am, &c.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fifth Auditor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, June 24, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the communication from the Secretary of State, of the 26th of May last, referred by you to this office, acknowledging the receipt of a report of all fees received by the legations, consuls, &c., and calling the attention of the department to the apparent discrepancy between the aggregate amount of fees reported by the Fifth Auditor and the Register of the Treasury, I have to inform you that the aggregate amount of fees contained in said report, and transmitted with my letter of the 21st ultimo, amounting to \$101,057 45, embraces all the fees collected, accounted for, and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1857, and as registered in this office at the time of the examination and adjustment of the accounts of the consular officers, for salary and fees during that period.

The registering of fees received by the salaried consular officers begun in this office after the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems," went into operation, namely, on the first day of January, 1857; and fees received under the act of March 1, 1855, are not included therein, which will account for the apparent discrepancy between the aggregate amount of fees reported by this office and the Register of the Treasury.

In the cases of the United States consulates at Moscow, Tangiers, and Tripoli, and referred to in said communication, the Department of State has misapprehended the report in supposing that no returns of fees have been made. The returns made report that no fees were received at those consulates, respectively, in 1857, as stated in said report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. McCONNEL, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fifth Auditor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 8th instant, that during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last there were adjusted at this office and

transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury twelve hundred and twenty-three accounts, and that two thousand two hundred and eighty-six letters were written in relation to the examination and adjustment of the same.

Ministers, ministers resident and commissioners, and *chargés d'affaires* to foreign courts and governments, and their secretaries; consuls-general and all salaried consular officers, the bankers at London, and the disbursing clerks of the departments at home, transmit their accounts quarter-yearly, and where found correct in their preparation and conformable to the instructions and regulations have been promptly adjusted, and the parties advised thereof.

Accounts of the consular officers for disbursements on account of relief and protection afforded to the commercial seamen of the United States in foreign ports are likewise transmitted quarter-yearly, and are in like manner promptly adjusted and settled.

Accounts of masters and owners of vessels or their assigns for the passage of destitute seamen sent home to the United States by the consular officers, forming quite a numerous class of accounts, are adjusted and paid upon presentation.

The just rule which has been established by the Treasury Department to pay the salaries of the foreign officers of the government in the gold coinage of the United States, or its equivalent in gold or silver currency of foreign moneys, together with the adoption of uniform standards of value for the various foreign coins, compared with our gold coinage, will tend to remove in a great measure the difficulty heretofore existing upon the subject of loss by exchange upon the drafts of those officers, and will also facilitate the adjustment of their accounts.

In my last report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, I had the honor to state that under the special directions of the Secretary of State the books and forms necessary to the organization and perfection of the present consular system, prescribed by the President in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," were in course of preparation; that the detail of this system, it was expected, would be perfected and matured on or before the termination of the quarter ending March 31, 1858, when the results would be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have now to report for the information of the department, that the system has been so far perfected as to enable the consular officers to comply with its requirements, and it gives me great pleasure to state that, with very few exceptions, they have been careful to render their accounts and returns of fees received for *official services* with promptness, which has enabled this office to register the same simultaneously with the adjustment of their accounts for salary and fees, and at a moment's notice to give information as to the condition of the same, the amount of salary, fees received, and the balance due to the consular officer, or by him to the United States.

For the year ending December 31, 1857, there were adjusted and settled under the act aforesaid five hundred and forty-three accounts of the principal and subordinate *salaried* consular officers, who re-

turned fees for the said period amounting to the sum of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and two dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$110,802 89,) which amount of fees was applied towards the liquidation of their salaries, amounting for the same time in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$251,544 94,) as per statement for that year herewith, marked A, taken from the register of salaries and fees at this office.

By this statement the department will perceive that under the present consular system one hundred and thirty-three principal consular officers are maintained in all the principal parts of the world for the protection of American citizens, the relief of destitute seamen, and for the protection of commerce and trade, by the inconsiderable expenditure for salaries of only one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and five cents, (\$140,742 05.)

The nature of the services rendered by this intelligent and careful class of public officers can be inferred in part from an examination of the published commercial reports transmitted to Congress annually by the Department of State, and the mass of manuscript despatches on file in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. McCONNEL, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Statement of the amount of salaries paid to, and fees received from, the consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1857.

Consulates, where located	1857.	1857.
	Salaries.	Fees.
A.		
1. Aspinwall.....	\$2,724 17	\$1,995 42
2. Athens.....	921 20	23 00
3. Acapulco.....	2,000 00	652 07
4. Amsterdam.....	1,000 00	426 42
5. Antwerp.....	2,500 00	1,591 53
6. Aix-la-Chapelle.....	2,500 00	1,211 90
7. Amoy.....	3,000 00	20 57
8. Alexandria.....	3,500 00	100 57
9. Apia.....	581 52	80 52
10. Amoor river.....	1,000 00	7 00
11. Aux Cayes.....	500 00	467 98

STATEMENT—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	1857.	1857.
	Salaries.	Fees.
B.		
12. Belfast	\$2,000 00	\$1,594 02
13. Bremen	2,184 96	1,177 27
14. Beirut *	521 98	9 00
15. Bahia	1,000 00	338 32
16. Basle	2,369 56	976 00
17. Bordeaux	2,170 32	2,157 73
18. Bay of Islands	1,386 93	373 68
19. Batavia, Java	1,000 00	290 36
20. Buenos Ayres	2,000 00	1,931 70
21. British North American Provinces.....	4,326 08	339 21
C.		
22. Candia	1,000 00	2 00
23. Cork	2,000 00	886 63
24. Callao	3,500 00	2,479 58
25. Cartagena	500 00	307 07
26. Cape Haytien.....	909 34	175 46
27. Calcutta*.....	4,162 09	3,519 84
28. Cadiz	1,500 00	707 57
29. Canton	4,000 00	49 50
30. Capetown	1,000 00	321 20
31. Constantinople	3,000 00	423 49
32. Cobija†.....		
33. Cyprus†.....		
D.		
34. Dundee	2,000 00	1,132 00
35. Demarara	2,000 00	278 53
E.		
36. Elsinore†.....		
F.		
37. Frankfort-on-the-Main	3,000 00	518 00
38. Fayal, Azores.....	750 00	480 13
39. Foo-chow-foo	3,500 00	300 94
40. Funchal	1,500 00	74 51
G.		
41. Geneva.....	1,500 00	228 00
42. Guayaquil	750 00	91 73
43. Glasgow	3,000 00	2,410 00
44. Genoa	1,500 00	854 55
45. Gaboon†.....		
H.		
46. Hamburg.....	2,172 22	1,535 17
47. Halifax, N. S.	2,000 00	1,502 21

CONSULAR FEES.

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STATEMENT—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	1857.	1857.
	Salaries.	Fees.
48. Honolulu	\$4,331 82	\$2,847 97
49. Hong Kong	3,500 00	4,509 96
50. Havre	6,000 00	6,448 16
51. Havana	6,000 00	6,327 34
J.		
52. Jerusalem	1,445 83	22 00
K.		
53. Kingston, Jamaica	2,000 00	1,032 84
L.		
54. Leipsic	1,722 10	908 55
55. La Rochelle	1,500 00	459 22
56. Leeds	2,000 00	1,672 00
57. Lahaina	3,000 00	919 37
58. La Guayra	1,500 00	391 36
59. Lanthala	1,000 00	16 07
60. Lyons	1,698 16	907 00
61. London		
62. Liverpool	6,929 34	11,169 71
63. Leghorn	1,500 00	877 16
M.		
64. Munich	1,217 41	85 50
65. Messina	1,500 00	397 08
66. Malaga	1,500 00	620 86
67. Marseilles	2,500 00	1,528 55
68. Matanzas	2,500 00	1,940 85
69. Matamoras	1,008 79	271 00
70. Monrovia	1,000 00	137 56
71. Moscow	1,933 63	
72. Manchester	1,588 89	313 80
73. Montevideo	1,000 00	1,597 99
74. Melbourne	4,000 00	972 76
75. Mexico	1,000 00	615 00
76. Maranhão		
N.		
77. Nassau, N. P.	1,955 55	1,151 23
78. Naples	1,500 00	640 51
79. Ningpo	2,550 00	2 31
O.		
80. Omoa and Truxillo	1,000 00	51 13
81. Oporto	1,826 07	153 95
82. Odessa		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	1857.	1857.
	Salaries.	Fees.
P.		
83. Paris.....	\$6,092 16	\$4,148 50
84. Panama.....	3,500 00	1,132 13
85. Pernambuco.....	2,000 00	723 47
86. Pará.....	1,417 12	240 43
87. Palermo.....	1,500 00	538 09
88. Port au Prince.....	2,000 00	492 27
89. Paso del Norte.....	500 00	153 92
90. Païta.....	500 00	425 73
91. Ponce, Porto Rico.....		
92. Port Stanley.....	1,000 00	45 45
93. Prince Edward's Island†.....		
94. Port Louis, Mauritius.....	2,500 00	464 30
R.		
95. Rotterdam.....	2,000 00	857 16
96. Rio de Janeiro.....	6,000 00	3,965 93
97. Rio Grande.....	1,232 84	778 90
98. Revel†.....		
S.		
99. Stettin.....	331 52	
100. Simoda*.....	1,250 00	10 10
101. Sabanillo.....	500 00	8 00
102. Singapore.....	2,500 00	1,192 26
103. Southampton*.....	1,050 64	342 18
104. St. Petersburg.....	2,377 78	221 00
105. St. Croix.....	750 00	87 20
106. St. Jago de Cuba.....	2,500 00	702 97
107. St. John's, P. R.....	1,844 60	264 96
108. St. Paul de Loanda.....	1,000 00	105 04
109. St. Thomas.....	4,000 00	1,518 38
110. Stuttgart.....	1,000 00	224 00
111. Spezia.....	1,000 00	28 86
112. Smyrna.....	2,000 00	547 02
113. Shanghai.....	5,000 00	1,562 57
114. St. Jago, Cape de Verds.....	750 00	27 03
115. St. Domingo.....	1,500 00	142 75
116. San Juan del Norte.....	2,000 00	397 66
117. San Juan del Sur.....	2,000 00	169 96
T.		
118. Turk's Island.....	2,144 02	341 08
119. Trinidad de Cuba.....	2,604 17	381 56
120. Trieste.....	2,000 00	525 75
121. Tampico.....	1,000 00	376 32
122. Talcahuano.....	1,000 00	791 86
123. Tumbes†.....		
124. Tabasco†.....		
125. Tangiers.....	3,000 00	
126. Tripoli.....	3,000 00	
127. Tunis.....	3,000 00	1 00
128. Tahiti.....	1,008 15	443 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	1857.	1857.
	Salaries.	Fees.
V.		
129. Vienna.....	\$1,500 00	\$527 00
130. Venice.....	666 44	120 57
131. Vera Cruz.....	3,500 00	802 50
132. Valparaiso	4,380 54	1,767 07
Z.		
133. Zanzibar	1,000 00	164 67
Total amount of salary paid to 133 principal consular officers	251,544 94	.....
Total amount of fees returned by them.....	.....	110,802 89
Amount paid by treasurer of the United States.....	.....	140,742 05
	251,544 94	251,544 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, November 12, 1858.

* Returns for the year incomplete.

† Vacant.

‡ Returns not made.

§ Accounts unadjusted. Incumbent not a citizen of the United States, and by 21st section of act of August 18, aforesaid, not entitled to salary.

Consular fees prescribed by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 18, 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

The following is the rate or tariff of fees prescribed by the President to be charged by all consular officers for the services herein specified, which "shall be regarded as official services," and the fees therefor collected in American or Spanish silver dollars, or their equivalent.

At the expiration of each quarter, the statement of fees must be rendered pursuant to forms Nos. 8, 33, 44, and 45 of the printed instructions by all consular officers entitled to salaries residing at seaports, and pursuant to forms Nos. 9 and 33, at inland places, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount thereof held subject to his draft or other directions. If the consular officers are not entitled to salaries, the returns must be made to the Secretary of State.

Receiving and delivering ship's papers.

1. For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, including consular certificates, as prescribed in forms Nos. 38 and 39, half a cent on every ton, registered measurement of the vessel, for which the service is performed.

Discharging or shipping seamen or mariners.

2. For every seaman, from one to ten, who may be discharged or shipped, including the certificates therefor attached to crew list and shipping articles, to be paid by the master of the vessel, fifty cents; but no additional charge shall be made for any number of seamen exceeding ten, who may be discharged from or shipped between the date of the arrival and departure of the vessel.

Protests, passports, &c.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 3. For noting marine protest..... | \$1 00 |
| 4. For extending marine protest..... | 2 00 |
| And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional
hundred words..... | 1 00 |
| 5. For issuing warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo,
provisions, and stores, or either..... | 1 00 |
| 6. For a passport, including seal..... | 1 00 |
| 7. For viséing a passport..... | 1 00 |
| 8. For preparing agreement of master to give increased
wages to seamen, attested under seal..... | 1 00 |
| 9. For preparing any other official document or instrument
of writing not herein named or enumerated, if under
one hundred words..... | 1 00 |
| If exceeding one hundred words, for every additional
hundred words..... | 50 |

For the following certificates, viz :

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 10. Of the deposit of a ship's register and papers when re-
quired by custom-house authorities..... | 25 |
| 11. In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage..... | 50 |
| 12. When ship's register is retained <i>entire</i> in the consulate. | 25 |
| 13. For master to take home destitute American seamen.... | no fee. |
| 14. Of conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty
and in cases of imprisonment, &c..... | 25 |
| 15. Given to master at his own request, (for example, see
form No. 48)..... | 50 |
| 16. To a seaman, of his discharge..... | no fee. |
| 17. Of appointment of new master, including oath of master | 1 00 |
| 18. Of the ownership of a vessel..... | 50 |

CONSULAR FEES.

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19. Of decision and award, in cases of protests against masters, passengers, or crew, (for example, see form No. 49).....	\$2 00
20. Of roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port.....	50
21. To bill of health.....	50
22. To shipping articles.....	50
23. Of cancelling ship's register.....	50
24. To debenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate.....	1 25
25. To invoice, including oath.....	2 00
26. To currency.....	50
27. Of sea letter.....	2 00
28. Of endorsement of bottomry on ship's register.....	50
29. Of ditto on payment of bottomry on ship's register.....	50
30. Of ditto of new ownership on ship's register.....	50

Acknowledgments.

31. Of the master to bottomry bond.....	1 00
32. Of the merchant to assignment of bottomry bond.....	1 00
33. Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel.....	1 00
34. Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel.....	1 00
35. Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages or voyages, at home, including making up order, if required.....	50
36. Of one or more persons to a deed or instrument of writing.....	2 00
37. Of one or more persons to a power of attorney.....	2 00

Declarations and oaths.

38. Of declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each.....	50
39. To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each.....	50
40. To not being able to procure two-thirds of a crew of protected American seamen.....	50
41. To ship's inventories or stores.....	50
42. To the correctness of log book.....	50
43. To ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs.....	50

Authenticating copies of papers.

44. Of marine note of protest.....	1 00
45. Of extended protest.....	2 00
46. Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, (for example, see form No. 50).....	1 00

47. Of inventories and letters, or either, of masters.....	\$1 00
48. Of account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either.....	1 00
49. Of advertisement for funds on bottomry.....	1 00
50. Of advertisement of sale of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores.....	1 00

Authenticating signatures.

51. To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions or stores.....	1 00
52. To estimate of repairs of vessel.....	1 00
53. To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, pro- visions or stores.....	1 00
54. To average bonds.....	2 00
55. Of governors, judges, notaries public, custom-house and other officers.....	2 00
56. Of merchants and individuals.....	2 00
57. For any other consular certificates or services of like character not herein named or enumerated.....	50

Consuls' orders and letters.

58. To send seamen to hospital..	no fee.
59. To send seamen to prison.....	50
60. To release seamen from prison.....	50
61. To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels, (for example, see form No. 51.).....	50
62. Requesting the arrest of seamen.....	50
63. For any other letter or order of like character.....	50

Filing documents in consulate.

64. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargoes, provisions and stores, or either.....	25
65. Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provi- sions and stores, or either.....	25
66. Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions and stores, or either.....	25
67. Estimate of repairs of vessel.....	25
68. Consul's certificate to advertisement for funds on bottomry	25
69. To advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either.....	25
70. Inventories of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	25
71. Letter of master notifying consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either.....	25
72. Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	25
73. Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	25

74. For filing any other document prepared in or out of the consulate..... \$0 25

Recording documents.

75. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions and stores, or either; warrants and reports of ditto, ditto; estimates of repairs; certificates of consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and sale of vessel; inventories of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores; letter of master to consul notifying sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either; for every 100 words 20

(As the original documents are required to be filed in the consulate it will not be necessary to record them. Should it ever become necessary however, to deliver up the originals, they must be recorded before delivery, the party receiving the same paying the record fee as above mentioned.)

76. Order and consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages or voyages, at home..... \$0 25
77. Certificate given to master at his own request, when required 25
78. Appointment of new master..... 25
79. Application of a citizen of the United States for a sea letter 25
80. Sea letter, for every one hundred words..... 20
81. Bill of sale, when required, for every one hundred words 20
82. Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in cases of sinking vessels..... 25
83. Consuls' certificates to masters taking home destitute American seamen..... no fee.
84. Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every one hundred words..... 20
85. Average bonds, when required, for every one hundred words 20
86. Power of attorney, when required, for every one hundred words 20
87. Any other document or instrument of writing not herein named or enumerated, prepared in or out of the consulate, and required to be recorded, for every one hundred words..... 20

Estates of deceased American citizens.

88. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, five per cent. on the gross amount of such

estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, two and one-half per cent. to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and five per cent. on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, two and one-half per cent. on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals, when required by the person or persons referred to in section 29 of the act of August 18, 1856.

Miscellaneous services.

89. For consul's seal and signature to clearance from custom-house authorities.....	\$0 50
90. For administering oaths, not herein before provided for, each.....	25
91. For consul's attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above travelling expenses, a per diem of four dollars, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested.....	4 00
92. For attending an appraisement, where the goods or effects are under one thousand dollars in value.....	3 00
93. For attending valuation of goods of one thousand dollars and upwards in value, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues.....	5 00
94. For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money be under one thousand dollars.....	3 00
95. For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money is one thousand dollars and upwards, for every day during which the sale continues.....	5 00
96. For attending sale of vessel, when required.....	2 00

Fees for unofficial services, perquisites of the consular officers.

As the unofficial acts of a consular officer may be performed by a notary public, and as the compensation charged therefor is regarded as a perquisite of his office, the rate of such compensation may be determined either by agreement or the custom of the place, subject, however, to future instructions.

COMPENSATION TO CONSULAR OFFICERS AND APPOINT-
MENT OF CONSULAR CLERKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

Correspondence relative to the inadequacy of the compensation of consular officers, and asking for authority to appoint a limited number of consular clerks.

JANUARY 27, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, with enclosures accompanying it, addressed to Hon. G. W. Hopkins, chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs, touching the inadequacy, in some cases, of the compensation allowed to consular officers; suggesting some further legislation for their relief; recommending that authority be granted to the President to appoint a limited number of consular clerks; also recommending an amendment of the "Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte; giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries," approved August 11, 1848; and appropriations for the salaries of six marshals, and for the rent of prisons to be attached to several of the United States consular courts in China, Turkey, and Siam.

I will thank you to give the communication the proper direction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest for the consideration of the committee of which you are chairman, and with a view to further legislation upon the subject, certain modifications and amendments of the act entitled "An act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China, and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries," approved August 11, 1848; and also the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856.

Under the provisions of the treaties concluded between the United States and the countries above named, and also more recently with Siam, American citizens charged with the commission of criminal offences are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of those countries, respectively, and are subject to be tried and punished only by the consular officer or other authorized public functionary of the United States. In like manner, all litigated questions arising between American citizens involving the rights of persons or of property are subject to the jurisdiction and regulation of the authorities of their own government, and controversies occurring in those countries between American citizens and the subjects of other governments are regulated by existing treaties without interference on the part of the local authorities. These are very important concessions to American citizens, and, taken in connexion with the act first mentioned, they impose weighty duties and responsibilities, not only upon the consular officers, who, in certain contingencies, discharge the functions of judicial officers, but upon the government of the United States, to provide the means requisite to enable the consular courts to carry into execution their own decisions. Hitherto, in China and Turkey, the consular officers have been dependent upon the courtesy of the English consuls for the use of their jails for the confinement of prisoners either awaiting trial or under sentence of the courts. The United States consuls have repeatedly been informed that the exigencies of the English consular service will not permit the continuance of this privilege, in consequence of which not unfrequently individuals guilty of criminal offences have either not been apprehended, or, after trial and conviction, have been turned loose upon society, in violation of the implied duties of the United States towards the countries with which they have entered into treaty stipulations for the government of American citizens.

It is accordingly recommended that the President be authorized, whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason therefor, to allow consular officers who are clothed with judicial functions in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, China, and Siam, the actual expenses of rent of jails for the safekeeping and care of offenders; and, for this purpose, an appropriation of three thousand dollars is requested.

No provision has heretofore been made for marshals of the consular courts, and they have been paid either by the consuls from their

own limited salaries, or by special appropriation by Congress; the fines which have been imposed and the fees paid for judicial services having been found entirely inadequate to defray the necessary expenses of the consular courts. These officers are indispensable, and it is accordingly recommended that the President be authorized, whenever he shall consider it expedient, to appoint marshals to the consular courts in Turkey, China, and Siam, not to exceed six in all in number, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such marshals, from time to time, to such consulates in said countries, with such duties and instructions as he may think proper, and for this object an appropriation of six thousand dollars is recommended.

The attention of the committee is also invited to the suggestion of the United States minister in China, an extract from whose communication on the subject is hereto appended, on the subject of a modification of the act of August 11, 1848, so as to confer upon the United States minister in China jurisdiction in certain cases, and also to the despatch of the United States minister in Turkey, recommending an extension of the judicial powers of the minister and consuls in that country, so as to give them jurisdiction in civil cases in which American citizens are concerned.

I beg leave also to renew the recommendation, heretofore made by my predecessor and myself, for authority to appoint consular pupils, or clerks, at certain of the most important consulates, and to refer to the communications upon the subject which have heretofore been made to Congress, copies of which are hereto annexed.

It will be remembered that when the bill regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States was under consideration provision was made for the appointment of such officers; and, at certain consulates to which clerks were to be assigned, salaries were recommended by the department at a corresponding lower rate. In consequence of the repeal of the seventh section of the said act, consular clerks are paid by the consuls from their own limited compensation. It not unfrequently happens that the duties of the most important consulates devolve upon the chief clerks of such consulates, and it is very desirable that such clerks should be American citizens possessing experience in the discharge of the consular duties, and the qualities requisite for the faithful discharge of them.

I beg leave, therefore, urgently to recommend that the President be authorized to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding twenty in number, with authority to assign them to such consulates, and with such instructions, as he may think proper, and at a rate of compensation, to be fixed by the President, not to exceed in any case one thousand dollars, which shall be paid entirely from the consular fees received at the consulates to which such clerks shall be respectively assigned. Should the authority be granted to make such appointments no appropriation will be required.

The experience of two years, during which the consular system has been in operation under the provisions of the act of August 18,

1856, has shown to the satisfaction of the department that, in many cases, the salaries established by that act are inadequate for the support of consular officers, and do not afford, especially in view of the expenses to which they are necessarily subjected in consequence of their official position, an adequate remuneration for their laborious services, or the responsible duties which they are required to discharge.

I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to the several communications, copies of which are hereto appended, and also to the despatches of the consuls at Calcutta, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, Liverpool, St. Martin, and Havre, and the commercial agent at the Amoor river, heretofore transmitted, received from consular officers respecting the inadequacy of consular compensation. These despatches are by no means all which have been received relating to this subject, but are sufficient, as it is believed, to furnish the necessary information upon the subject.

It is also proper to state that new consulates might with advantage be established for the protection of seamen, the care of American interests, and for the development of an increasing commercial intercourse between the United States and the districts and countries in which the following places are situated, viz: Taiwhau, in Formosa; Swatou, in China; Harburg, in Hanover; Ghent, in Belgium; and a commercial agency at Lagos, in Africa.

No provision was made by the act regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, approved August 18, 1856, for salaries at forty-three consulates and commercial agencies, at which, at the suggestion of the department, small salaries from \$500 to \$1,000 each had been previously allowed, which were barely sufficient to reimburse the consular officers at these places for the additional expenses to which they were necessarily subjected in consequence of their official position. The total amount of these salaries was \$36,250, more than half of which was returned into the treasury from the consular fees collected at these consulates. At some of these places, where important commercial interests require the presence of consular officers, as at Malta, Gibraltar, Arica, and a few others, some relief might be given by restoring the salary formerly allowed, or by appropriating a larger amount for the same purpose, and permitting the consular officers at these places to transact business.

I have also to recommend that the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, hereinbefore mentioned, with such modifications as may be thought expedient, be made applicable to Siam, under the treaty concluded May 29, 1856; and to Persia, under the treaty concluded December 13, of the same year, so far as the several provisions of the said treaties may permit.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. GEORGE W. HOPKINS,
*Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

*Mr. Cass to Messrs. Sickles and Barksdale.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 11, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th March, inviting any suggestions which the department may think it proper to make with reference to our diplomatic and consular system, has been received.

There are some changes in the present law upon this subject which could doubtless be made with advantage, and this is especially the case in reference to the salaries of our consuls and secretaries of legation. In the present state of the treasury, however, and in consequence of the near approach of the end of the session, I think it better to defer a full reply to your letter until the next session of Congress.

But there is one point to which I wish to call your attention now. On the 27th of March, 1856, a resolution of the House of Representatives was referred to this department, with the request to communicate the views entertained by it upon the expediency of modifying the diplomatic and consular service of the United States.

The views of the department were embodied in the form of drafts of two bills amending the act of March 1, 1855, remodeling the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, and preserving them entirely distinct from each other. These drafts were transmitted to Hon. A. M. C. Pennington, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, accompanied by communications from my predecessor, dated respectively May 23 and June 26, in explanation of the provisions of the bills.

By the eighth section of the draft of the consular bill it was proposed that "the President be authorized to appoint consular pupils, who shall be citizens of the United States, and to assign the same for service under the consuls general, and the consuls prohibited from trading as merchants whenever, in his opinion, such pupils may be needed for the transaction of the consular business; and each of said pupils shall receive a salary not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, the actual amount received in each case to be determined by the President. Before such appointment, however, proof of his qualification and fitness for the office, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President." The term "consular pupil" was here used as nearly synonymous with consular clerk, and agreeably to the phraseology introduced into the consular convention on the 23d of February, 1853, between the United States and France, by which important rights and privileges were granted to this class of consular officers.

A certain grade of salary was assigned to the principal consulates, varying with their relative importance and the amount of business

* Reference is made to this communication in the preceding letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

transacted at each of them. These salaries, which were subsequently established by Congress without essential change, were fixed with reference to the section above quoted, by which it was expected that such clerical assistance as might be required at the most important consulates would be rendered by the consular pupils, under the instructions of the President, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, without expense to the consuls. Congress, at its last session, having repealed the seventh section of the act of August 18, 1856, which authorizes the appointment of consular pupils, and made no corresponding increase in the consular compensation, the expense of employing clerks has fallen very heavily upon certain consuls, and thus rendered their salaries entirely inadequate for their support; especially is this true of the consuls at Liverpool, Havana, Calcutta, Shanghai, and some other places. Chiefly for this reason the government has lost at the two last named consulates two of its most efficient and experienced consular officers. In confirmation of the views of the department, I beg leave to transmit herewith extracts and memoranda from despatches received from several of the consular officers at the principal ports. I desire likewise to refer to a communication addressed by my predecessor to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, on the 3d of January, 1857, which will be found on page 364 of the Congressional Globe, 3d session, 34th Congress, and to invite your attention to the remarks in the Senate of Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, in explanation of the views of the department, and of Mr. Florence and Mr. Marshall in the House of Representatives.—(See pages 572 and 573 of the same volumes.)

I therefore recommend, unless it be considered expedient to restore the 7th section of the act of August 18, 1856, that the President be authorized to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding ten, to be assigned with such duties to such consulates general and consulates named in schedule "B" as he may think proper, who shall be entitled, respectively, to receive compensation for their services at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President.

Should the authority which is now requested be granted, there will be no necessity of increasing the amount of the appropriation for the salaries of the diplomatic and consular officers of the government, provided the department be authorized to pay the compensation of such consular clerks as may be appointed from the balance remaining unexpended on the 30th of June next of the amount appropriated for salaries of consular officers for the fiscal year ending on that day; or provision may be made by law for their payment from the consular fees received at the several consulates to which such clerks may be respectively assigned.

I beg leave to add, for your further information, that it is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the total amount of fees paid into the treasury of the United States by the United States consular officers, from July 1, 1855, to December 31, 1856—the period during which the act remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the

United States was in existence—was \$115,309 92; and during the year ending December 31, 1857—being the first year of the existing consular act—the amount was \$172,490 28.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. D. E. SICKLES and Hon. WM. BARKSDALE,

Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hunter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 3, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to an item in the diplomatic and consular bill now before the Senate, for the salaries of consular pupils, which was submitted by this department to Congress, in the estimate presented at its present session, but which has been stricken out by the House of Representatives. This item was introduced into the estimates in accordance with the seventh section of the act "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, approved August 18, 1856," which provides "that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to a compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed \$1,000 per annum, to be determined by the President; and to assign such pupils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President."

It will be recollected that the necessity of a revision of the consular system having been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress during the last quarter of a century, an act was passed on the 1st of March, 1855, with great unanimity, by both branches of Congress, to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, which went into operation on the 1st of July of the same year. In carrying the act into practical operation some provisions were found defective, and others necessary to be supplied by future legislation. The friends and advocates of the law, knowing the difficulties attendant upon a measure of so much magnitude as that of remodeling two great departments of the public service, foresaw that supplemental legislation would be needed, and it was rightly supposed that whatever of inevitable imperfection there might be in that initiatory enactment it was a step in the right direction, and would, of course, in due season, receive the attention of Congress. Accordingly, at the next succeeding session, and after the law had been more than a year in operation,

and time had thus been afforded to ascertain what further legislation was necessary to perfect its details, resolutions were adopted, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, instructing the Committees on Foreign Relations and on Foreign Affairs, respectively, to inquire into the expediency of making changes and modifications in the above mentioned act, and the opinion of this department was asked respecting the alterations which it might be proper to make. For the purpose of this communication it will be sufficient to refer but to a single provision of that law. It was provided by the ninth section of the act that "no other than citizens of the United States shall be employed either as vice consuls, or consular agents, or as clerks in the office of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited." In consequence of this enactment, and in pursuance of a circular letter which had been previously issued to consular officers on the same subject, more than three hundred vice consuls, consular agents, and clerks, nearly all of whom were appointed under preceding administrations, not being citizens of the United States, but owing allegiance to foreign governments, were removed from the offices which they respectively held in the United States consulates. It was immediately found that, however expedient it may be in general to appoint only citizens of the United States to consular offices, there are some places where consular or clerical services are needed, where no American resides, or can be tempted to reside by the grant of a consular commission, or the appointment to a consular clerkship. In other places, where the consul was ignorant of the language of the country, it was discovered that the public business could not go on without the employment of foreign clerks. Other governments, France and England, for instance, have rarely, if ever, occasion to employ American clerks, because they have in constant course of training young and intelligent men, who are willing to enter the consular service at a small compensation, with the expectation of future promotion to higher grades. In China and Turkey, in which countries consular officers are invested with judicial functions, the government has been compelled to employ other than American citizens to execute the provisions of laws and treaties of the United States. Especially has this been the case in China, where American capital is employed to the amount of many millions, and where a large number of American citizens permanently reside, whose interests often conflict with those of the subjects of European powers; and yet, for the want of American interpreters, the United States consuls are not unfrequently compelled to employ, in their official intercourse with the Chinese, those of the English or French consulates. By reference to the sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, and sixty-fourth sections of the consular regulations (herewith sent to you) prescribed by the President, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the twenty-second section of the act of August 18, 1856, it will be seen that such steps have been taken as will eventually prevent our consuls in China from being dependent on foreign consulates for the assistance necessary to enable them to discharge their official duties.

The number of consular pupils is limited to twenty-five, and they will be assigned only to those consulates where the consular officers

are prohibited from transacting business on their private account, and the largest proportion of consular fees will be collected; and where a lower salary was fixed for the consulates, in the expectation that the consular officer would be saved the expense of one consular clerk by the assignment to the consulate of a consular pupil. At these offices from one to four clerks are required, and the consular pupils will necessarily be employed only upon consular business; they will thus become familiar with the important and multifarious duties of consular officers. The need of this experience is constantly seen in the consular correspondence; and it not unfrequently happens that, in important exigencies, consular officers commit serious mistakes from the want of a familiar acquaintance with consular duties. At the present grade of salaries of consuls, they are not able to offer such a compensation as would induce an American citizen of mature years to accept a clerical appointment; consequently, much of the business of their offices must be transacted by individuals who are not familiar with the habits and character of American citizens. Whenever consular pupils shall be employed, they will, after a time, be regarded as, next to the consuls, the chief officer of the consulate, and in case of his absence or sickness, take charge of the office. In several of the most important consulates, young Americans have been employed for many years at the expense of the consul, who, by faithful attention to their duties, have obtained the confidence of the department, and, consequently, have been not unfrequently appointed deputies or vice consuls when temporary vacancies have occurred, and it is observed that in not a single instance has the confidence of the department been misplaced.

It is to be remembered that consular pupils are appointed by the Executive, and although subject to the instructions of the principal consular officer of the consulate to which they are assigned, they hold their offices independently of him. The wisdom of this provision will be seen by reference to the following remarks of an intelligent consul at one of the most important consulates: "In my opinion," he says, "the whole staff of clerks should be appointed, not by the consul, but by the State Department, of which they should be the servants, and not removable by the consul except on grounds approved by the Secretary of State. With clerks of my own selection, I would engage to commit defalcations to the extent of at least one-half of the receipts of the office, without the possibility of proof against me. No man ought to be exposed to so great a temptation as this. Many men will certainly yield to it; and those who do not yield will find it difficult to make their integrity manifest. I may remark, also, that the consular business, especially at * * *, requires such special instruction and familiarity that a head clerk of long standing will be altogether a greater man than the consul until the latter shall have been a year or two in office."

I beg leave, in closing this communication, to remark, that the present law is the result of the patient and careful investigation of two committees in each branch of Congress, who have had the subject under consideration through two successive Congresses. It is to be

supposed that they have examined the whole consular system in all its complicated ramifications with much circumspection, and have endeavored carefully to adapt the new parts of the system to the old unrepealed provisions of law; but as the act only went into operation on the 1st instant, no information can yet be given of its practical working. Until, therefore, an opportunity shall have been afforded of submitting the act to the test of time and experience, it is respectfully suggested, with deference to the wisdom of Congress, that its provisions relating to consular pupils remain, for the present, undisturbed.

I transmit herewith, for your further information, a copy of the consular regulations, and invite your attention to the seventh chapter on consular pupils.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Chairman of Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

Instructions to consular officers respecting the duties of consular pupils, to which reference is made in the foregoing letter of Mr. Marcy.

CHAPTER VII.*

CONSULAR PUPILS.

55. It is provided by the 3d article of the consular convention concluded at Washington on the 23d of February, 1853, between the United States and France, that consular pupils (*les élèves consuls*) shall enjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents; and by the 12th article that consular pupils as well as consular officers shall enjoy in the two countries all the other privileges, exemptions, and immunities which may at any future time be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.†

56. By the 7th section of the act of August 18, 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, the President is authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be deter-

* The instructions in this chapter were issued subsequent to the passage of the act of August 18, 1856, by which authority was given to appoint a limited number of consular pupils, and prior to the repeal of the 7th section of the same act in 1857. The section of the act having been repealed by which the President was authorized to appoint consular pupils, no such officers have ever been appointed.—(See Consular Instructions, pp. 31, 34, edition of 1856; also, Congressional Globe, 34th Cong., 3d sess., pp. 212—215; 364—373.)

† Statutes at Large, vol —, pp. 994, 999.

mined by the President, and to assign such pupils from time to time to such consulates and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made it is further provided that satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President.

57. No consular pupil will be appointed until after he has been examined and found qualified by a board to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the Assistant Secretary of State and the two others to be selected by the head of the department.

58. If the candidate is in a foreign country, he may be examined by a series of written questions by the minister of the United States in that country and two other competent individuals to be named by that officer; the result of the examination, with the answers of the candidate in his own handwriting, will then be transmitted to the Secretary of State. In all cases evidence of citizenship must accompany every application for the appointment of a consular pupil.

59. Candidates for the office must be at least eighteen years of age; they must be able to write a good hand, be thoroughly acquainted with arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and book-keeping; must possess a good knowledge of history, especially of the United States. They must have read some work on the Constitution of the United States, and have some general acquaintance with international law. Candidates who possess a knowledge of the language of the country where they are to be employed will be preferred.

60. As soon as a consular pupil shall have received his commission and passport he will depart by the most direct and expeditious route for his post, where he will immediately report himself at the consulate to which he has been assigned for duty.

61. Consular pupils will discharge such clerical and other duties of the consulate as may be assigned to them by the principal consular officer, whose instructions in all respects they are expected carefully to observe and obey. They will diligently occupy themselves, when not otherwise employed, in acquiring all the information in their power in relation to the administration of the consular functions, in the study of the language of the country where they reside, and in acquainting themselves with its history, laws, customs, and resources. They will prepare or copy such portions of the consular correspondence with the department, and such official returns and reports, as the principal consular officer may direct, so as to enable the department to judge of their ability and also their improvement in the discharge of consular duties and their fitness for promotion in the consular service.

62. At the close of each year a report will be made to the department by the principal consular officer in respect to all the subordinate officers, as required by the sixty-ninth section of the general instructions; and, in addition, such officer will make a detailed statement in regard to the improvement and character of any consular pupil subject to his authority, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties assigned to him by the consular officer.

63. At the close of each quarter the consular pupils in China and in Turkey will be examined by the interpreter or dragoman, respectively, of the United States legations in those countries, or by such other competent persons as may be selected by either legation, in respect to the knowledge and advancement made by the consular pupils in the study of the Chinese or of the Turkish language.

64. The result of such examination must be communicated to the Department of State by the principal consular officer under whose care and authority such pupils are respectively placed, together with exercises written in the Chinese or Turkish characters, and also versions from one or the other of these languages, as the case may be, into English, and the reverse.

65. Diligence in the discharge of their consular duties, obedience to the instructions of the consular officer to whose consulate they are assigned, a courteous bearing towards all persons having business with the consulate, uprightness of conduct in all respects, will be expected from consular pupils. Disobedience, neglect of duty, the abuse of their credit in pecuniary transactions, or exceptionable moral conduct, will be followed by the revocation of their commissions. Consular pupils possessing the requisite qualifications and exhibiting an aptitude for the consular service, who have been faithful in the performance of their consular duties, will, from time to time, be recommended to the President for promotion.

Mr. Brown to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

CONSULAR PUPILS.

No. 9.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, January 26, 1858.

SIR: The President was authorized, by the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, whenever he thought the public good would be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, with \$1,000 a year salary, to such consulates, and with such duties as he might deem proper. During the late Congress this provision was annulled.

* * * * *

I would not attempt to generalize the recommendation which I am desirous of laying before the department in favor of the appointment of consular pupils to the consulates in Turkey, viz., Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, and Alexandria, but desire to limit it to the country, where my long residence and experience as a dragoman may probably possess some weight. Each of these consulates is allowed the sum of \$500 per annum for interpreter and guard, and for the former they are compelled to employ natives of this country. The guard is always a Mussulman, and his office, though of a confidential nature, is almost a

menial one; whilst the interpreter or dragoman occupies a position of much interest and solicitude to the consul, who is compelled to confide to his management, his experience in Mussulman laws and usages, as well as to the fidelity of his translations and interpretations, in all such affairs of his consulate as refer to the Turkish authorities. The native interpreter is generally a man of little education, except as a linguist, and can seldom perform for the consul any other than the services alluded to. Indeed, the smallness of the pay which he receives—say \$360 a year—is sufficient to show that his position in social life must be a low one. All the qualifications of a dragoman are seldom possessed by these natives, who have only learned the Turkish language orally, and can neither write or translate it.

In place, therefore, of employing such persons in the United States consulates in Turkey, would it not be more consistent with the character and interests of the government of the United States to employ its own citizens as interpreters, and to allow them a salary sufficient to educate and support them? Consular pupils would, after a year's study, commence to be useful as linguists to the consuls, in their intercourse with the local authorities, and, if possessed of any aptitude for the acquisition of languages, in three years be qualified also to read and translate Turkish.

The acquisition of languages need not prevent them from acting as consular clerks, nor from learning the routine of the business of a consulate in Turkey, which is, in some respects, of a peculiar nature.

I would also respectfully recommend that these pupils should not be removed, except from fault or incompetency; and that they should be promoted to the office of interpreter of the two consulates general at Constantinople and Alexandria, with an increase of grade and salary, and eventually to that of interpreter to this legation and that of Persia, which should have a first and second interpreter, both liable to be called upon by its chief to perform the duties also of secretary, thus obviating the necessity of a secretary of legation.

I had the honor to be appointed dragoman to this legation in 1836, when possessed of a very limited knowledge of the Turkish language, and the manner of conducting business with the Sublime Porte; but, impelled by an ambition to learn my profession thoroughly and to be useful to my country, I soon was able to serve as a medium of communication between the minister resident and the Turkish authorities. My duties as dragoman have been to translate, or rather to draw up, in Turkish, the various *jakrirs* (official notes) of the legation to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to translate into English the communications of the latter to the legation. The Porte addresses a large number of memorandums, containing its complaints or regulations, to the diplomatic corps, few of which it is necessary to send to the department, and these alone occupy much of the time of a dragoman. The *jakrirs* of the legation are necessarily registered by him in a book kept in the legation for that purpose. If these comprise the request for *vizerial* orders in behalf of American complainants dwelling in the provinces of the empire, the *vizerial* letters are translated by the dragoman for the legation, and a copy of his translation accompanies

the order for protection of the American to the governor. The modes of drawing up the jakrir, the arguments best calculated to effect the Porte favorably, and of procuring a suitable order, depends upon the ability of the dragoman.

The dragoman, according to the stipulations of the treaty, also is the interpreter, and, it must be said, the legal defender of Americans in all the Turkish tribunals, where the successful issue of the suit greatly depends upon his experience and knowledge of the proper method to be pursued. He is more known to the Turkish authorities than the minister, and is generally more influential with them, and has it much in his power to conciliate their good feelings in favor of the legation.

From the preceding detail the department will be able to perceive the nature of the qualifications required of a dragoman and of the duties which devolve upon him.

The many years which I have served the government here in this capacity enables me to speak from personal experience, and I would most earnestly urge the department to bring the question of consular pupils again before Congress, and solicit authority to appoint one to each of the consulates named in this despatch, so that hereafter the department will have American citizens to serve it in the delicate and responsible position of dragoman in the legations and consulates to Turkey and Persia.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the communication respecting the inadequacy of consular compensation, which was addressed to you on the 18th instant, I have now to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of despatch and a printed memorandum received from the United States consuls at Havre and Liverpool, touching the expenses of their respective consulates.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. D. E. SICKLES and Hon. W. BARKSDALE,
*Sub-Committee of Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Havre, May 12, 1858.

SIR: Having been informed that a bill has been submitted to Congress upon the subject of consuls, I beg leave to hand you a note of the expenses of the office at Havre.

I need not inform you, sir, that it is necessary for the consul at such a port as this to have a confidential and efficient person in his office, who, in case of sickness or absence, can transact the affairs of the office in a satisfactory manner. Such a person is Mr. Thomas Taylor, a gentleman not unknown to the department, who has faithfully served in this office with but little intermission for forty-one years; with him there are two young Americans, Messrs. Hunt and Sautell, and a messenger, who has grown up in the employ of the office.

It is in no spirit of complaint or discontent that I state that one-half the salary of the Havre consulate is expended in the execution of its duties. There are many heavy charges which weigh upon this office, but which are not known to the department. I will mention, as one of the most oppressive, the tax of *dead* letters, which I am obliged to pay. Letters addressed to my care come in batches of fifty and sixty by each steamer from the United States and other parts for shipmasters and others, some of whom never come to Havre, their voyage frequently being altered, or the ship sometimes lost on her passage. The post office here refuses to receive back letters after they have been in my possession but for a short time, and I am obliged to suffer the loss of heavy sea postage paid by me upon them. To refuse to receive such letters would awaken a spirit of displeasure too strong to be endured.

Another unavoidable expense incident to Havre, in a striking manner, is the very frequent calls made upon me, as consul, for pecuniary aid by our countrymen, who, through improvidence or misfortune, find their way from Paris without a cent of money to enable them to get home. Their claim of country cannot but be acknowledged, and in every case is met by sympathy and assistance to the extent of my means.

If a change could be made in the regulation which deprives consuls of the fee for the notarial act of extending protests, it would be of great service to those officers and enable them to meet unavoidable expenses which are not provided for by law. This one act costs me six hundred dollars per annum.

The ordinary expenses of this office, per annum, are as follows:

Chief clerk	\$1,500
Mr. Hunt	600
Mr. Sautell	500
Mutel (messenger)	300
Fires, lights, &c	100
	<hr/>
	\$3,000
	<hr/>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. VESEY.

*Memoranda.*CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Liverpool, March 19, 1858.

Prior to the existing "act of Congress," passed August 18, 1856, the consul for the United States at the port of Liverpool received his compensation from the *fees of office*.

These fees ranged between \$15,000 and \$25,000—making the intermediate sum, \$20,000, the probable average, per annum, for *four years*. It was thus regarded as the most lucrative office in the gift of the President.

Under this state of things, and in view of his handsome emoluments, the consul was required to defray all the expenses of the office, embracing *clerk hire, &c.*

▶ Returning no fees to the United States treasury, this he could well afford to do.

By the act referred to, August, 1856, the system was changed, and consuls were made *salaried* officers, and those salaries fixed at the maximum amounts.

By this act consuls were not allowed any fees in addition to his salary, nor was he allowed, *as heretofore*, to *transact any other business* whatever during his term of office!

The salary of the consul at Liverpool was fixed at \$7,500—scarcely more than *one-third of the compensation to former consuls*!

The act certainly INTENDED that this greatly reduced compensation should be enjoyed *as such* by the consul, and that it was not to be subjected to the unjust and onerous charge of clerk hire, and many other expenses.

This is obvious, for two reasons:

1st. Because there was an effort to establish a "*consular pupils*" clause, intended to substitute *clerks*, and proposing that they should receive as compensation \$1,000 per annum, payable out of the fees of the consulate, if sufficient, and otherwise, by drafts quarterly, upon the Treasury Department.

This clause, however, failed, for what reason does not appear, although the "*consular regulations*" contain a *separate chapter* prescribing the compensation, duties, &c., of *consular pupils*, precisely as if it had passed, and were a part of the act itself!

2d. Because the act, in its recital of the *items* that SHALL be allowed by the government, and those which SHALL NOT, is entirely silent upon the compensation of the *necessary* clerks and employes of the office, and the source from which they are to receive it. Thus, "office rent shall be allowed," &c.

Office FURNITURE shall *not* be allowed, "*except a portable bookcase*," &c. Other like illustrations will be found by reference to the "*regulations*."

"The consul at the port of Liverpool shall receive \$7,500 compensation." "Compensation" is a *generic* term. It means to embrace *all* he shall receive; it cannot mean that he shall receive as *his com-*

pensation—as *his return for his services*—\$7,500, LESS three thousand dollars a year for clerks' salaries, for this would give him only \$4,500 compensation.

If, then, this be true, and it is shown that it was the *intent* of the act not thus onerously to charge the salary or fixed compensation of the consul with these inevitable expenses, how is this *intent* carried out?

Liverpool is the largest commercial port to which our government accredits a consul. Its *business* is greater than any other. Its *source of revenue* to the government is greater than any other. It is the chief point of *arrival and departure*, not only of the higher class of travellers, but of the *stream of emigration* between England and America—indeed, of the greater part of Europe.

The office hours of the Liverpool consulate are from 10 to 4; the *duties* render it necessary to extend it often several hours beyond this.

Is it, then, to be wondered at that the amount necessary to be paid to clerks, messengers, &c., should equal *more than one-third* of the salary of the consul?

Is there a bureau in any department in Washington that has as heavy duties to perform, or that is engaged as many hours a day, or that has as few employes?

Suppose the salaries of the heads of department were to be taxed with the employment of its clerks, would it be considered that they had received "\$8,000 a year compensation?"

Congress even votes salaries higher than any paid in this consulate to *clerks of committees*. Would it be fair to tax the salaries of members with it? If such were the case, would the *compensation* of a member of Congress be what the law prescribes it?

The ministers of the United States are provided with a secretary of legation and an assistant secretary of legation; the former receives \$2,500 per annum, the latter \$2,000 per annum. If the minister's salary were taxed with these, would he enjoy the "*compensation*" fixed by law?

If such assistants are necessary to ministers, whose duties are comparatively light with those of a consulate at a large commercial port, how much more *indispensable* are they to the latter?

Was it not, then, the *intention* of the act of 1856 to give the "*compensation*" to the consul at Liverpool, as *his* compensation, and *free* from the charges referred to, as well as in the cases above cited?

EXPENSES.—I have said nothing of the greater expenses to which a consul at such a port as this is exposed—necessarily exposed—but they may be inferred, first, by the fact that it is the point *in transitu* between the two countries; that the American consul at Liverpool, by the superiority of the trade with England and America, is placed at the head of the consular corps; and that there being no minister here, he is necessarily subjected to demands upon his purse and hospitality that even the most parsimonious could not forego.

I therefore rely upon two points: First. That it was obvious, for the reasons before stated, the *intention* of the act of 1856 to give the

consul at Liverpool the full and free enjoyment of the compensation fixed by that act, and unsubjected to any such flagrantly unjust tax upon it.

Second. That the compensation, taxed as it now is, leaves an amount wholly inadequate to a respectable residence at this extravagant port.

A consul, without the relief I have asked at the Department of State, and which is considered right and reasonable by it, must do one of three things: Be dishonest, by making false return of fees; get in debt to the community; or resign, and give place to a successor who either does not regard the disgrace of the *first*, or the humiliation of the *second*.

In conclusion, I ask for no *increase* of salary; nor do I ask that which will require an *appropriation* by Congress. I simply ask that I may receive the salary or "compensation" fixed by the law, and to this end may retain from the United States fees of office sufficient to pay the necessary assistants for the proper discharge of the official duties with which I have been entrusted.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

Mr. Tucker to Mr. Cass.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed statement in relation to the Liverpool consulate, which is made up from the official record of the office, and from the *actual experience* of my first year's service.

With high respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
BEVERLEY TUCKER,
United States Consul.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Statement concerning the United States Consulate at Liverpool.

SIR: As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, I ask the privilege of making the following statement in regard to the United States consulate at Liverpool. I feel the more justified in this step by the fact that the State Department has become so impressed with the imperfect working of the act of August 18, 1856, and the inadequacy of the compensation to the first class consulships under that act, that it will, (as I learn unofficially,) recommend a change at the present session of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

HON. JAMES M. MASON,
*Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations,
U. S. Senate, Washington.*

Prior to the present act of August 18, 1856, the compensation of consuls at Liverpool consisted in a mere nominal salary, and the *fees of office*. Under that system there were *no* fees returnable to the government, all being enjoyed by the consul. The average income of this consulate for the six years preceding the change in the law—as ascertained by the chief clerk in the office—was \$15,000 per annum, with privilege to trade and do business.

By the act, &c., of August 18, 1856, the old system was abolished, and consuls were made *salaried* officers. The compensation for the consulate at Liverpool was fixed at \$7,500 per annum, or *one-half* of what his predecessors had received. It is provided further that he should return *all fees to the United States government*; that he shall not engage in *trade or other business*; that he shall not correspond with any "private person, newspaper, or periodical;" in a word, that the consul shall be stripped of each and all the emoluments hitherto attaching to the position, and be *strictly* confined to the seven thousand five hundred dollars named in the act as *his* compensation.

It is no part of my present purpose to inquire into the wisdom of a policy which not only surrounds the accredited agent of his government with all the embarrassments incident to inadequacy of compensation in a strange and distant land, but subjects him to a tutelage discrediting in advance his appointment to office. A glance at the provisions of the act would almost justify the inference that it was drawn rather in view of the incumbency by children or knaves, than of grown men who deserved the expressed "confidence" of the President in their "ability and integrity."

The inquiry is naturally suggested, by this sudden and almost unprecedented reduction, whether the duties and responsibilities of the office have been diminished, or the necessary expenses of living at Liverpool have been decreased? To the latter, I give you the *words* of one of the most accurate and provident citizens of Liverpool. "The cost of living in Liverpool has increased more than 20 per cent. during the last seven years;" so that this monstrous anomaly in politico-economical science appears a reduction of *more than one-half of a consul's compensation, with a 20 per cent. increase of his expenses!* To the other branch of the inquiry I am enabled to give you faithful statistics from the records of the office, showing a great and growing increase of responsibilities and duties.

Increase of tonnage—

In 1848, number of ships	633.	Tons	420,000
" 1858, "	913.	"	1,200,000

with a corresponding increase of the number of men employed.

Shipment and discharge of seamen.—The supply of seamen has fallen far behind the demand consequent upon the rapid increase of tonnage. The effect of this has been the deterioration of crews by the introduction of landmen; a vast increase in the desertion and shipment of seamen; in the disputes between officers and seamen, and the onerous duties of a consul consequent thereon.

Captains and officers from the same causes have greatly deteriorated in quality, and the consul's interference for the protection of seamen and the suppression of insubordination is much more frequently called for, and of a much more onerous character than formerly.

The depositions *taken in one day* in cases of this kind filled *fifty-two pages of foolscap*, and occupied the consul and his whole staff several hours past office hours! The foreign crews add greatly to the consular labors; the number of wrecks have trebled the casual claims for relief beyond any former period, and requires much closer scrutiny and inquiry to detect imposition in consequence of increase of foreigners in our service. Last winter there were no less than ninety shipwrecked seamen *thrown on the consulate in one day*, for whom separate orders for board, clothing, &c., &c., had to be issued. The relief of this class of distressed seamen, in the way most beneficial to them and economical to the government, entails great labor.

American travellers.—The immense improvements in the means of transit has produced a corresponding increase in the number of our citizens visiting Europe. The great proportion of them visit Liverpool, going and returning, and the consul is daily appealed to for information, or to assist them in the transhipment of luggage, and other custom-house difficulties.

Destitute Americans.—The consul's funds as well as time are heavily taxed by these. He is never without one or more subsisting at his *private expense*; and there being no public provision for getting them home, he spends much time and incurs much ill will in procuring them free passages.

Records.—The regulations under the act of 1856 more than treble the consular records and returns, and to be effectually kept and made out would, at least, occupy the time of two competent clerks.

Forwarding letters and loss of postage.—Liverpool being the point of arrival and departure, the consulate is made (and it would seem unavoidably) a forwarding office for their correspondence, absorbing a considerable portion of the time of a clerk, and resulting in an annual *loss in postage* to the consul of \$200.

Thus it will be seen that the services rendered, the responsibilities imposed, and the duties performed, are greatly *increased* over former periods, when the compensation of the consuls (including their privileges to trade and do business) was nearly *two-thirds* larger than that accorded under the present act.

With the foregoing statement before us, is it too much to assume that the reduction of the compensation of this consulate is, at least, *sufficient*? More than *one-half* reduction of compensation, *entire* curtailment of all privileges, increased and increasing services, twenty per cent. increase on cost of living, would seem quite enough to satisfy even the most rigid economist!

Admit, however, that the compensation fixed by the act of 1856, to wit, \$7,500, is sufficient. Does the consul receive this salary? Surely not, as will appear by the following statement of facts:

Liverpool is the largest commercial port in the world; a very large

portion of her great trade is with the United States. It may well be conceived, then, that the clerical force required for the proper performance of the consular duties pertaining to this trade must be considerable.

This force consists of a chief clerk, a first clerk, two second class clerks, one third class, and one messenger—*six in all*. Shall it be urged that it is unnecessarily large?

The answer is at hand, and is two-fold:

1st. It is the same in number and quality that it was when I took charge of the consulate, and what, I believe, it has been for years before.

2d. The number of hours unceasingly occupied per day is from seven to nine, never less than the first, and sometimes, but rarely, exceeding the second named number.

What is their compensation?

Chief clerk.....	\$1,200
First do	1,000
Second do	600
Second do	600
Third do	350
Messenger	250
Total	<u>4,000</u>

Are these salaries exorbitant?

I answer they are not, for the reason that they are the customary salaries here for the same quality of clerks; compared with the allowances made to the clerks in the departments of Washington, they are scarcely *one-half* in amount.

If, then, I have sufficiently shown that I have *not more* clerks than are required for the public business, and that I pay them most reasonable wages, the next inquiry comes:

By whom are the clerks paid?

Out of what funds are they paid?

By the government, in whose service they labor? No. Out of the funds of the government which their service has earned for it? No. How then? Out of the already insufficient salary of the *United States consul*; the compensation named in the act of 1856, of \$7,500, is subjected to a further reduction of \$4,000; leaving the consul with \$3,500, or less than *one-half* of the amount agreed by said act should be his. I do not ask if this be generous, but I ask, with respectful emphasis, is it right, is it *honest*? It may be urged that the appointee knows this before he accepts the position; but this is not so, for it must be borne in mind that I am the first appointee to Liverpool under this new act. It is true that I did know that there was an appropriation for clerk hire, but so emphatic were the assurances on all sides that this preposterous omission would be remedied that I had no longer doubts. But the *extent* of this tax upon my salary I did not and could not know.

What, then, is the state of the case?

Congress has asserted by its act that \$7,500 is sufficient compensation for the consul at Liverpool. *Then give it to me*, and, small as it is, I will be satisfied. Relieve my salary of its present burden by paying my actual clerk hire, as is done with my office rent.

The payment of the clerks of this consulate will be of no *direct* tax upon the treasury; nor does it require an appropriation, for the earnings of the consulate will be sufficient to meet it.

I enclose with this a letter received a few days since from my predecessor, Mr. Hawthorne, who is known to be a gentleman of strict truth and honor; from which you will perceive he resigned the office because of the insufficiency, under the present act, of the compensation.

Hoping that you may be enabled to adopt some suitable remedy for the evil that exists,

I am, very truly, with high respect, your obedient servant,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Marcy.

[Extracts.]

No. 18.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Hilo, Island of Hawaii, August 30, 1855.

SIR:

* * * * *

I avail of this occasion to remark that it would seem that the committee who reported the act of Congress in graduating the salaries to be allowed consuls labored under a want of correct information in relation to these Hawaiian islands. The cost of living here, clothing and every necessary of life, (I mean the life of civilized man, not that of the natives, who live chiefly on pork and fish,) is higher even than at San Francisco.

At this port, Hilo, I pay \$180 for office rent; respectable board cannot be obtained for less than \$700. A competent clerk, which, in consideration of the additional labor imposed upon the consul by the provisions of the act of Congress, and the act of the Hawaiian legislature, permitting the discharge of foreign seamen, &c., at this port, will be indispensable, (during the shipping season,) cannot be gotten for less than \$1,000; which items, with other incidental expenses, will amount to at least \$2,000; yet the consul, by the act, is allowed barely \$1,000, coupled with the privilege of "transacting business," that is, I presume, to "trade as merchants," which to me, at least, is no boon.

* * * * *

You will readily perceive from the above facts that \$3,000 per an-

num would not be more than an adequate compensation for the consul at Hilo.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. MILLER,
United States Consul.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 242.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, October 17, 1857.

SIR: I have lately received information of the bearing of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," upon the consulate at Hilo, in this kingdom, which I think I ought to communicate to your department.

The consul is now solely dependent upon fees for compensation. The privilege of engaging in business is of no value to him, nor would it be of value to anybody, unless under very rare circumstances. It is my impression that no consul ought to be a trader.

* * * * *

I cannot better illustrate my suggestions than by enclosing a copy of a letter from the present consul at Hilo, dated on the 1st of August last. His representations, I am satisfied, are substantially correct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID L. GREGG.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Gregg.

[Extracts.]

HILO, *August 1, 1857.*

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

The act of Congress of March 1, 1855, "remodelling the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," gave to the consuls at Lahaina and Hilo salaries of \$1,000 per annum, the fees received to be paid into the treasury. This act took effect July 1, 1855. On

the 30th of August of that year I wrote to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, that it would seem that the committee who reported the act labored under a want of correct information as to the cost of clerk hire, rent, &c., in the Hawaiian islands; that the salary of \$1,000 per annum was totally inadequate to cover the expenses of this consulate; and I thought that if the facts were made known to the ensuing Congress they would see the propriety of increasing the salary of the consul at Hilo.

* * * * *

On the 18th of August, 1856, an act was passed repealing that of 1855, increasing the salaries of consuls in many instances, and among them that of Lahaina, to \$3,000, and taking away the small one allowed the consul at Hilo, leaving him dependent on fees alone, and directing that a tariff of fees be prescribed by the President. Now, the fees prescribed by the tariff are so reduced that the amount likely to be received at this consulate would be little more than sufficient to pay office rent. The fees receivable from vessels resorting to this port (almost entirely whalers) are, principally, tonnage fees, one-half per ton; for shipping and discharging seamen, fifty each—including certificates of same on shipping articles, and crew list up to the number of ten, if more than ten nothing—and occasionally fees for protest and surveys. For other and more unpleasant duties the consul is allowed nothing—such as hearing complaints of seamen against their officers, and of the latter against the former; reconciling differences, &c. Few vessels come here free from such difficulties; frequently two-thirds of a crew refuse to do duty; all of which call for the intervention of the consul. Again, he has to provide for sick and destitute seamen, paying quarterly for their expenses of boarding, lodging, clothing, and medical aid. For these disbursements I draw bills on the department, have to send them to Honolulu to be cashed, and am probably reimbursed in about two months, paying freight and incurring the risk of loss on the passage. For all this I receive nothing.

The fees received at the consulate since the first of January amount to not more than \$115. For this I have attended to the business of twenty-four whaling ships, which I conceive equal to that of sixty merchant vessels.

I shall probably receive during the present year, in all, about \$250 or \$300. Out of this I pay office rent, \$180. Respectable board cannot be gotten here for less than \$1,000. A clerk is absolutely necessary during the shipping season, to prevent the delay of vessels; and without one, in case of sickness, I should have no one to whom I could confide the business of the consulate. Temporary clerks are not to be found here. It is impossible for the consul alone, during the shipping season, to attend to the current business of the office, and also make the number of returns and reports required by the instructions of the department, under the late act of Congress.

As it cannot be expected that a consul should do the business of the government without remuneration, I conceive that a salary of

not less than \$3,000 should be allowed this consulate, and that he be not allowed to engage in other business relating to merchandise.

* * * * *

Since I have been consul here there have been eighty-six ships during one year, and the average for four years about sixty ships.

* * * * *

But by reference to the reduced tariff of fees, you will conclude that if there were two hundred vessels at this port in the course of the year the fees would not amount to more than one thousand dollars.

* * * * *

It would be better to give up the office than lose my time and money by holding it under present circumstances.

Very respectfully, yours truly,

THOS. MILLER.

Hon. D. L. GREGG,
United States Commissioner, Honolulu.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Cass.

No. 4.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT HILO,
January 2, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a transcript of the register of fees received at this consulate during the quarter ending December 31, 1857.

In forwarding this return I avail of the occasion to remark, that the amount of fees received at this consulate (as you will perceive from this and previous returns) is totally inadequate to cover the expenses of office rent, &c., and afford even a moderate compensation to the consul for the services he is required to perform. The principal fees are derived from shipping and discharging seamen, but under the present reduced tariff, although many vessels discharge and ship from 20 to 30, the consul can only charge for 10.

I trust the honorable Secretary will see the propriety of suggesting to Congress to place this consulate on the same footing as that of Lahaina, whence, though more vessels may be reported, they remain but a short time and probably do less business with that consulate than those entering this port, which generally remain for several weeks and, occasionally, months.

In reference to this matter I beg leave to call your attention to a letter which the Hon. Mr. Gregg informed me he had written to you on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO. MILLER, *Consul.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Chandler to the President.

[Extracts.]

OCTOBER 30, 1856.

The undersigned, United States consul at the port of Lahaina, Hawaiian islands, respectfully represents that the act of Congress, passed August 16, 1856, to regulate the diplomatic and consular service of the United States, by its 33d section repeals all acts and parts of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the 17th section of said act are fixed and allowed. * * *

The compensation allowed the consul here is three thousand dollars per year after the 1st of January next. The country is yet semi-savage and barbarous. In Lahaina, which, so far as this point is concerned, constitutes the consulate, there are but seven white families, and some of these finally leave in the next season; of other whites of respectability there are, it is said, but a very few. The houses are almost exclusively built of grass, &c., one room in one of which I occupy merely as a sleeping place, with nothing that can be called furniture, at the rate of \$180 per year; and, with the aid of those who have lived here for some years, it is the best I can now do. The hut you would not offer to your meanest servant. For my meals solely I pay \$460 per year. From the heat and dust of the place no exercise can be had but on horseback, and the horse keep and care will be at least \$130 per year. Servants can scarcely be had at all. The miserable, unintelligible, and vicious Chinamen, or the equally unintelligible, indolent, wasteful, thieving natives, are the only alternatives. Clothing is out of all proportion in its expense as compared with it in the Atlantic States of the United States; with washing, which is enormously expensive, and other necessary incidental expenses, a thousand dollars will not meet the necessary personal expenses of one; and a family of three, living most plainly and humbly, will cost at least \$2,000 per year, as resident families aver. In a social, moral, and every view, living here is disastrously expensive to most persons. The expense of getting here from the Atlantic and back, according to my experience, for such a family, must be \$1,000 to \$1,200 at least, for which government makes no allowance, nor for the time.

No one man, whatever his familiarity with the duties, his capacity or activity in business, can do the business of this office as it is called for. It is not as the official business of the departments generally, which, when placed there, usually can wait its time and take its turn. Here there may be twenty, thirty, or fifty ships at a time, with an average of thirty men each, each anxious to discharge these men immediately to reship a new crew; innumerable difficult questions between the masters and men, troublesome characters to deal with in these respects, to be investigated and settled at once; transshipments of cargoes; desertions; calculating and adjusting the fares and dues

of every man according to his particular lay or share, &c., as between him and the owners, a most complex and difficult matter; and a multitude of other things, all which must be attended to on each one's call. Last December's return will show the number of these men discharged in one quarter to be about *nine hundred*. It would be ruinous to the ships to be long delayed, and I further aver that no two men can, for a portion of the time, do the business of the office so as to avoid complaint from the ships. Assistance is difficult to be obtained. Persons competent seldom resort here except on their own business. Most of those who can be had would be an *embarrassment*, many of them no credit to the office.

Mr. Chase's clerk received for his first year \$3,000, and in the difficulties of his second year he regretted, as his widow advises me, that he did not retain him through both. I have the amount from the clerk himself, the late acting consul at this place. I am now allowing for the time agreed on at a greater rate. A fair rent for the office I occupy, and which for years has been occupied by the consul, but for which I have not yet agreed to pay any specific price, would be at least \$330 per year.

* * * * *

When consuls here had all they could realize from all the fees and charges, and had their own way to do it, they became rich. In correcting whatever of evil there was in this, government has, unintentionally, gone to the other extreme, and the consul receives no adequate, if any compensation. Everything important in the way of fees is now taken from him, and he is *tied* to his *three thousand dollars* salary.

ANSON G. CHANDLER,
United States Consul, Lahaina.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Mr. Hudson to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

No. 9.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, January 9, 1856.

SIR: * * * * *

By the new instructions the duties of this consulate have been very materially enlarged, while the salary allowed is not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of office, clerks, printing, and stationery, essential absolutely to the carrying out in full of these instructions.

There has been during the past six months an average of twenty American vessels in this port, and requiring constant service from the consulate; the verification of invoices and other certificates for merchants and others have required an assistant in the office. The average of English vessels in port constantly for the same six months

has been twenty-three, though the Americans have exceeded in tonnage. The English *vice* consul receives the same salary as allowed this consulate, viz, two thousand dollars (£400,) as *also* the fees, which are some £600.

The forms 6, 8, and 9, are copies of the same returns, and require a vast amount of clerical labor; the obligation to give a receipt for every fee of two dollars is very onerous, and oftentimes a detention to a number of merchants waiting for the verification of their invoices. The consulate hours do not suffice for the transaction of business, making of returns, and the ordinary correspondence.

I enclose herewith, No. 2, blank Spanish roll, required by the captain of the port for each vessel that clears;

No. 3, blank certificate for entry of vessel at the custom-house;

No. 4, blank certificate required in case of change of crew, death, desertion, discharge, or shipment;

No. 5, blank certificate to invoice;

No. 6, blank certificate of currency for invoices. The charge for each of these certificates has been two dollars; it is now the same, but the fee goes to the government, leaving the consul to pay for the blanks, no small item for the paper and printing, as nearly every vessel requires *five* and always *three*. I forward these blanks to show the expense of printing, &c., which I do not think the consul should be subjected to. Office rent, clerk hire, and living as high as in the United States, (in the large cities,) and the incidental expenses spoken of much higher. The labors of the consulate have much increased the last year, and of course the fees, as the returns which I am now making up and shall shortly forward will show.

With this statement I trust the department will see fit to make some allowance for the expenses, if it cannot affix a salary commensurate with the duties of the office.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. HOLLY HUDSON,
Consul.

Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE
of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 15.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Montevideo, September 4, 1857.

SIR: * * * * *

My commission as consul of the United States for this port is dated February 12, 1838, and my exequatur June 18, following, since when I have ever been most attentive to my consular duties, and always at my post, with the exception of a few days, during my long

period of service; but I now feel constrained, under pecuniary embarrassments, to tender my resignation of an office upon the salary of which it is impossible to live in this country—that of *one thousand dollars* per annum; to exemplify which I have only to state that for the small house I occupy the rent is eight hundred dollars per annum; consequently, I have only *two hundred dollars* left for the support of my family; and having but little or no other business to assist me, necessity compels me to resign the office. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ROBERT M. HAMILTON,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 1.

Mr. Huffnagle to Mr. Marcy.

No. 13, of 1856.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Calcutta, November 3, 1856.

SIR: It is under painful emotions that I have now the honor of addressing you. In the accompanying despatch I have acknowledged two communications from the Department of State: one informing me that the salary of the office which I have the honor to hold has been fixed at \$5,000 per annum, and another from the Fifth Auditor, charging me with eleven hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one cents, (\$1,117 21.) I have so often alluded to the expenses incident to a residence in Calcutta that I will not annoy you with any reiteration, but simply offer a few remarks for your serious consideration.

In December, 1855, I left Calcutta in consequence of a disease incident to this climate, which required a surgical operation for its removal. When I left India I prevailed upon Mr. Lewis, our vice consul, to act for me, and his nomination met with your approval. Mr. Lewis undertook the duties with the understanding that the fees of office would belong to him; such was the law at the time, and such Mr. Lewis considered to be the law during his whole tenure of office. He accordingly received the fees, and paid the money thus received for rent, salaries of clerks, &c., which, it appears, from his letter hereunto annexed, absorbed the whole of it. Indeed, I have reason to believe that Mr. Lewis was a loser by his kindness to me.

In September, 1855, while at home, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, I received from Washington the copies of the new laws and regulations, and brought them with me to Calcutta, where I arrived on the 23d of January last, and, receiving over charge from Mr. Lewis, I commenced immediately under the new system. On the 31st of March I rendered my accounts of the first quarter of 1856, and these are allowed to be correct; but the Fifth Auditor, finding from the returns that Mr. Lewis' receipts had amounted to more than a salary of \$3,500 per annum,

thinks proper to demand the difference from me, say \$1,117 21! I appeal to you, sir, in the name of justice, not to permit this gratuitous fine to be inflicted.

The annexed letter from Mr. Lewis is appended for your satisfaction and the guidance of the Fifth Auditor, under your suggestions. I feel that I need not further refer to this subject.

2. An amount of \$500, acknowledged by government to be due to me, has been for many years unpaid, pending a reference to Congress. I pray that this may at once be allowed, for reasons which will be apparent in the course of this letter.

3. I beg most respectfully to protest against the assumption of the Fifth Auditor that my salary as consul general is to be taken at \$3,500 per annum. The Fifth Auditor has no foundation whatever for this supposition. I was appointed by the President on the 7th of September, 1855, provisionally, and this appointment was ratified by the Senate; but not the least allusion to the amount of the consul general's salary has ever been made by the department until the receipt of the despatch just acknowledged, in which I am informed that it has been fixed at \$5,000. I beg to assure you, sir, that I am not actuated by mercenary motives in thus trespassing on your valuable time and attention. I accepted this high office with grateful feelings. I knew that provision had not been made for the salary of the consul general for British India. I contrasted the position of the consul general, appointed to fill an office holding consular jurisdiction over the commercial ports of the whole eastern seas, extending from the Arabian coast of the Red sea to the frontiers of Siam, with the arrangements which had been made for the representatives of the United States in China and elsewhere. I compared my own position with that of the consuls, &c., placed on the China coast—say Macao, \$1,000, with liberty to trade; Hong Kong, \$3,000; Canton, \$3,000; Shanghai, \$3,000; Amoy, \$3,500; Fouchou, \$2,500; Ningpo, \$2,500, and a consul general or commissioner on \$15,000—and, unfortunately, I was induced to believe that, if my important duties were properly conducted so as to meet the approbation of the Department of State, a compensation somewhat approaching to the nature and importance of those duties would have been appropriated to the office. I need not say that I have been disappointed; and all that I now solicit from you, sir, is to relieve me as speedily as possible from the pecuniary losses which the acceptance of this office has entailed upon me; and I take the liberty, under the circumstances, to wait upon you with a suggestion for your kind consideration founded upon the following data:

	Per annum.
Expenses of the offices of the United States government now required in Calcutta, at \$300 per month.....	\$3,600
Private expenses of a gentleman acting as representative of the United States.....	6,000
	<hr/>
	9,600
Passage to India, and back, at \$1,000 each way.....	2,000
	<hr/>

I arrived at Calcutta on the 23d of January, 1856. This despatch will in all probability reach its destination about the 8th of January, 1857, and my successor cannot be looked for in Calcutta before the 23d of March following. I now venture to propose that the sum of \$5,000 per annum be allowed to me from the 7th of September, 1855, until the arrival of my successor, and that the sum of \$2,000 be also allowed for my passage out and home; that, of course, all moneys received by me since my arrival (say, since the 23d of January) be duly accounted for by me, and be deducted from the amount placed to my credit as per the foregoing memorandum.

Keeping constantly before you, sir, the heavy pecuniary loss to which I am, under the present law, necessarily subjected while I remain in Calcutta, and that the whole width of the globe is between us, I trust that I do not appear to be disrespectful when I thus earnestly invite your immediate attention to this communication.

If, pending future arrangements, a "consular pupil" be sent out at once, he would arrive after the busy season of the year is over, and in time to take charge of the office; and, in such case, the wishes of the department will be cheerfully obeyed by me, should they desire me to remain until the gentleman succeeding me is *au fait* at his new duties. There is not an American in India with sufficient education and a proper standing, known to me, who could be induced to accept the office, or to act under the conditions imposed, even temporarily; and thus, until a successor arrives, I am necessarily chained to my post.

My hand, I am proud to say, raised the first consular flag in British India. You, sir, are the proper judge as to the manner in which I have performed the duties for so many years entrusted to me; and now, with a firm reliance on your sense of justice, I confidently appeal to you for relief and protection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

CHARLES HUFFNAGLE,

Consul General of the United States for British India.

HON. W. L. MARCY,

*Secretary of State of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.*

CALCUTTA, November 3, 1856.

MY DEAR HUFFNAGLE: Your kind note caught me almost in the very act of writing to you, to tender, through you, my resignation of the vice consulship. I shall leave India in the next steamer, and even if I remain in Calcutta, I feel that I could not, consistently with the attention required by my business affairs, act for you again.

This much I would have written even had I not seen your note and its enclosure, the letter from Mr. T. M. Smith, the Acting Fifth Auditor.

You must have been rather surprised when you opened your

despatches ! For my part, I freely confess I do not understand the motive for the strange treatment you receive. Your strict attention to your duties has been everywhere known for years; that you expend the whole amount of the salary upon the office establishment required by government is also well understood, and now I perceive that the salary has been raised to only \$5,000, being about \$1,500 for your private expenses in Calcutta.

But now to the Fifth Auditor's letter: This is *virtually* making an *ex post facto* law, in order that you may be mulct in the sum of \$1, 117; for when I took charge of the office I knew nothing of any "Act to remodel," &c., &c. I acted in good faith under the law which I believe then existed, and God knows I did not profit in one single cent by my tenure of office. I saw you suffering, I knew that an operation only could relieve you, and that such an operation could not be performed here. So, purely from private friendship, I undertook to keep matters in order at the consulate until your return. Not a single cent of the fees have ever gone into my pocket. I paid away all I received, and I consider that the work accomplished then, and being now attended to, as very meanly paid for. Why, the clerks in my office receive more pay than those in yours by a great deal; indeed, I consider that more actual labor, mental and bodily, is required to carry on your office than in the consulates of London and Havre combined. Please explain this to the Fifth Auditor, and write plainly to Mr. Marcy. Fair play is a jewel, but this sort of work is something serious. Tell the Fifth Auditor that the money received by me as vice consul was received under the old law, and that I knew nothing at all about any new one; that the new law and all the regulations connected with it *were first* brought to Calcutta by yourself, and that I never knew anything about it. Rest assured, my dear Huffnagle, that this plain statement is all they require. Now, what do you intend to do? What will government do? If any accident happens to you here there is nobody in Calcutta will, under the conditions, take charge of this office even for twice \$5,000. God help your successor, that's all.

Remaining very faithfully yours,

RICHARD LEWIS,
United States Vice Consul.

CHARLES HUFFNAGLE, Esq.,
Consul General of the United States, &c., &c.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Calcutta, December 10, 1857.

MY DEAR HUFFNAGLE: I am in receipt of your favor of October 1, in which you inquire what is the lowest sum on which I could carry on this consulate general, if I had nothing else to look to, and, after mature deliberation, I beg to submit the following as absolutely necessary. Calcutta is the third commercial port in the world, and the value of American commerce here transacted is immense, yet our

establishment, as you well know, is far behind those of other nations in efficiency and completeness. I consider the following, then, to be absolutely necessary:

To carry on the office per month.

	Ra.	
1. Office rent	100	
2. First assistant	400	
3. Second assistant	200	
4. Sircar	12	
5. Heukaru	7	
6. Dufftary	7	
7. Two punkah bearers	10	
8. Sweeper	5	
9. Bheestie	4	
10. Kidmutgar	6	
11. Police officer	32	
12. Gharry and horse	150	
	<hr/>	933

To live.

13. Board at a hotel, one small room	150	
14. Clothing and servants	100	
15. Conveyance and two horses, absolutely necessary ..	250	
16. Entertaining	200	
	<hr/>	700
		<hr/>
		1,633
		<hr/>

1,633 rs. per month is 19,596 rs. per annum, or at 50 cents, \$9,798 per annum.

These sums are actually paid by me, with the exception of the third, twelfth, and the private expenses which are estimated.

To No. 3, the second assistant, I am paying 150, which is hardly enough, and, instead of hiring an office (No. 12) conveyance, I keep my own, which costs only 30 rs. per month, but presupposes 1,000 rs. to buy it with.

In the private expenses I have allowed only a small room at a hotel and two horses. I keep myself, although not extravagant, four horses, and it costs me to live in a chermuny with five others about 300 rs. per month, instead of 150 opposite. To live at the club costs 300 about, and to keep house costs from 500 to 1,200 rs. per month, according to the style of living.

I think 200 per month a fair allowance for entertaining, as every American who visits Calcutta expects, and very properly too, to be asked to dinner at the consul's. A consul, and more especially a consul general, is expected to appear well in public, to present himself now and then at the government balls and other public places in such a manner as shall reflect no discredit on the nation which he

represents, and yet you will see that I have allowed nothing but the mere "must haves" on the other side.

I assure you if the consulate general of India was offered to me tomorrow at \$10,000 per annum, with a stipulation that I should give up my business, I would most unhesitatingly refuse. In fact, it does not pay to live in Indian splendor unless one lays up something to pay for wasted health and strength.

This is my honest opinion of what should be, and you are at liberty to use this in any way you like. I sincerely hope that you may succeed in inducing the government to recognize your long and faithful services, and place you in position pecuniarily more suitable to a man of your abilities.

I am, my dear Hufnagle, yours ever,

JOHN E. AMORY.

CHARLES HUFFNAGLE, Esq.

Mr. Sprague to Mr. Marcy.

No. 18.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Gibraltar, December 26, 1856.

SIR: I beg, respectfully, to inquire whether, by the new diplomatic and consular acts which are to go in force on the first proximo, the annual salary to this consulate of \$750, together with clerical fees, ceases; if it does, at the reduced rates of fees prescribed by his excellency the President, the amount that may be received is not likely to suffice, even to meet the expenses of stationery for this consulate, and much less to pay the hire of an office.

This fortress, from its geographical position, has always rendered the duties of this consulate numerous and onerous, as to require the constant attention of the consul to his post, and is, in my humble opinion, justly entitled to at least sufficient compensation to prevent the consul from being put out of pocket for the hire of his office and the stationery in it, not referring even to the least compensation due to the consul for his trouble and the time consumed in performing his duties, or to meet the salary of his clerks. For your government the charges of this consulate are as follows:

Office rent, \$30 per month	\$360
Stationery	50
Clerk hire, \$25 per month	300
Total annual expenditure	\$710

I beg to solicit your kind attention to the contents of this note, with the hope that his excellency the President may have it in his power to at least save me from the heavy loss which I have reason to believe

the new laws to come in force next month will entail upon me, after having had the honor of fulfilling the duties of this consulate for a series of years.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect,

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,

United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Mr. Sprague to Mr. Cass.

No. 2.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Gibraltar, January 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the quarterly returns of this consulate, ending the 31st ultimo, by which you will perceive that emoluments of this consulate do not increase, but on the contrary, the general falling off in the commercial importance of this place, and more particularly with the United States, lead me to expect no improvement for the future; in consequence, I am compelled to call to your kind notice my former observations on the subject of remuneration for this consulate, if it were only to meet its expenses for office rent, clerk hire, &c.

I ask nothing in the shape of salary for my own personal work, which, though requiring my constant care and attention, I am willing to put up with for the benefit of the public service of the United States, so long as I should reside here.

Should you, sir, have it in your power soon to be able to promise something favorable for this consulate, or for unsalaried consuls like myself, I hope it will not be asking too much to solicit the favor of an early reply to this communication; but if on the contrary you can give me no hopes of relieving me from the actual losses I am now experiencing by holding the office, I beg you will tender to his excellency, the President, my resignation as consul of the United States at this port, from whom I had the honor to receive my commission when he was Secretary of State, and at the same time I beg to express my high sense of gratitude for the confidence and good will extended to me while in the execution of the duties of this consulate for a series of years.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 34.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Aspinwall, April 3, 1857.

SIR: * * * * *

I have been compelled to resign the consulate at this port chiefly in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary to a proper support under the peculiar circumstances attending it, viz: the absolute necessity imposed upon me (and in fact every one else living in this sickly place) of leaving the country for a considerable portion of every year to recover impaired health. During my term of office, now ended, I have been compelled to leave Aspinwall and spend from two to four months every year for that purpose in the United States, at the sacrifice of a large portion of my salary, especially when it devolved upon me to *furnish a substitute at my own expense* and responsibility, as prior to the current year, and under the old law, it did so devolve upon me whenever I had leave of absence.

House rent in Aspinwall is very high; much higher than it is in Panama on the other side of the isthmus, and in other neighboring places. The law requiring consulates to be located in a central position imposes upon me the necessity of hiring rooms on the front, or business street, where rents are comparatively high. I am now occupying two small rooms in the second story, one for my office and the other for my lodging, for which I pay \$25 per month, and this is the lowest price I ever have paid. Board without lodging is \$40 per month; clerk hire is \$5 per day, or from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum; servant hire is from \$20 to \$30 per month; washing is from \$2 50 to \$4 per dozen, and other things in the same proportion.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE W. FLETCHER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Brown and others to Mr. Cass.

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned shipmasters, merchants, and citizens of Aspinwall, feeling that it is our duty in behalf of C. J. Fox, esq., United States consul at this port, do petition a further increase of salary to enable him to employ a secretary to assist him in his truly arduous duties, as we firmly believe that his duties are too laborious for any one man to accomplish without such assistance, as the climate is not only debilitating in the extreme, but his duties rob

him of natural rest; and we, the petitioners, do truly believe that his duties are more laborious than any other consulship in the South American consulates, and his expenses are much larger than any of them.

As per expte.

	Per year.
Office rent	\$720
Clerk	600
Board and lodging	620
Laundries, with one boy servant	300
Extras not to be accounted for, not less than ...	100
Total	<u>2420</u>

And we, the petitioners, do pray that the honorable Secretary will take due notice, and grant us this, our humble petition, in behalf of C. J. Fox, esq., now consul at Aspinwall.

JOHN W. BROWN,
Agent United States Mail Steamship Company.
 ALFRED L. GRAY,
Commanding United States Mail Steamship "Moses Taylor."
 J. WILSON,
 HENRY NOBLE,
 O. H. BERRYMAN,
 F. W. DUPREE, and 33 others.

Mr. Winthrop to Mr. Cass.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, April 14, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my consular returns for the first quarter of 1857:

The number of arrivals in this period being six, all barges	
of 1,704 tons, and valued at	\$78,000
Cargoes brought by them were valued at	223,000
Barque "Young Greek," remaining from last quarter	26,000
Total value of American property in three months ...	<u>327,800</u>

And on this large amount my fees were \$106 54, which is very nearly the sum I pay for the quarter's rent of the building in which the consulate is held.

From this result I trust it will be seen that no American can live here as consul on the fees which his office will yield.

If a reference should be made to my correspondence with the department during the past year, it would be remarked that I had the honor to receive my appointment as consul at this place from Presi-

dent Jackson in 1834, and have served as an unpaid agent from that time to the present, if I except eighteen months, when a salary was allowed me, but for which I did not draw, as my fees, owing to the late war, a little more than paid the yearly sum of \$1,000, which was allowed to this office.

Finding myself very unwell in the early part of last year, I wrote to the department under date of April 7, 1856, asking for leave of absence, not having been absent for a day from my consulate for the seven previous years. I received an answer from the department under date of May 15, 1856, from which I beg to take the following extract:

"The department regrets to learn from your communication that the state of your health is such as to require a relief from your official duties, and a change of climate. The leave of absence you desire is cheerfully granted. The department will be pleased to hear of the restoration of your health and of your return to your consulate, the duties of which you have discharged to the satisfaction of the department for many years."

Although the leave of absence was thus kindly granted, still I did not feel myself justified in being absent from Malta for more than ten days, as I was the only American resident on the island, and there were a large number of our vessels continually arriving, and many of them engaged as transports, requiring my constant attention.

From this it will be observed that during the last eight years I have only been absent from my office for ten days.

Under date of September 3, 1856, still grievously suffering from spasms in the heart, I wrote to the department asking that if I could be appointed "to a vacancy at any port on the northern coast of the Mediterranean, or as a secretary of legation, if any were to be named, for Naples, Turin, or Rome, or as an assistant secretary at Paris or London," I thought my health would be greatly benefited by the change, and I should feel greatly obliged.

To the above request I received an answer from the department, under date of December 30, 1856, from which I beg to take the following extract:

"The department regrets to learn that your health is not improved, the more especially because it cannot comply with your request to be transferred to a more northern port in the Mediterranean, inasmuch as the United States have few consulates on the coast, and none are now vacant."

When making my application to be removed to some other place, I transmitted to the department three medical certificates from persons of the highest respectability, all stating that a change of climate was necessary for the restoration of my health. Suffering, as I still am at times, with my very sudden and most painful attacks, I do earnestly hope that the President will be pleased to take my case in consideration, and, if agreeable to his wishes, have me transferred to another appointment, such as I have above named.

I am perfectly aware of the number of applicants for every office in the gift of the government, but I doubt if any one can say with

me that he has served the country uninterruptedly for twenty-three years in an unpaid office, and who, to keep up its respectability, has been obliged to expend several thousand dollars of his own fortune, the fees for a great part of the time hardly paying the rent of the consulate, with its necessary expenses of some one to keep it in order. And now, when nearly at the head of the consular corps, (having served under nine of the fifteen Presidents who have ruled over our country,) in ill health, and advancing in life, I find myself suddenly reduced by the withdrawal of my salary, and without the least provision made for my return to the United States after eleven years absence, as has been done with many consuls who have not one-third of my service.

The Hon. Senator Douglas, and the Hon. H. D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, will, I am satisfied, from personal observation, readily testify to the manner in which I have lived and performed my public duties in this place, and there are many, very many, others who will willingly do the same.

Perhaps the President, in considering my case, will be pleased to remember me in my frequent correspondence with the legation at London. Under date of February 28, 1854, the President was pleased to remark "that he entirely approved of my whole conduct in the matter to which this correspondence relates, deeming it entirely proper," a statement which was most pleasing to me, and is only quoted for the purpose of showing in what manner I have performed my official duties heretofore, and to express a hope that if the President (under whom I have thus directly served, and merited his approbation) would kindly give me another appointment, there would be no change in my very long official career.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
WM. WINTHROP,
United States Consul.

No. 10.]

Mr. Winthrop to Mr. Cass.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, November 3, 1857.



SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying returns, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1857, by which it will be noted that the number of American vessels was 23, of 6,672 tons burden, and thus classified: barges, 17; ships, 2; schooners, 2; brigs, 2.

Total amount of American property at Malta, from January 1 to October 31, \$980,720, as follows:

Value of American shipping	\$303,900
Value of cargoes in American vessels	609,820
Value of American property in foreign vessels	67,000
Total	980,720

which will give an average of more than ninety-eight thousand dollars a month, and, I trust, will satisfactorily show the commercial importance of this island, though this return is made for a year when the trade has been much less than it would have been but for the monetary crisis in the United States.

The consular fees received on \$980,720 amount to \$275 12, or an average of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents a month; and but for some vessels which put into port for repairs, they would have been very much less. But, in a few words, to give an idea of the small fees now granted for consular services, I would state that on the following fourteen named vessels, representing an amount of four hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars, I received, in all, sixty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents. The vessels referred to were the barges "Young Greek," "Voyager," "Lepanto," "Avola," "Grape Shot," E. Shultz, "Vesta," "Cambridge," "Commodore," "Henry Hill," "Volunteer," and "John Wesley," schooner "Silver Key," brig "Sea Foam."

Being desirous that the department should have the latest returns from this consulate, I have been induced to make them up for the last ten months; for this deviation, under the circumstances, I trust I shall be excused, seeing the errors of our present system, and daily feeling their effects.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. WINTHROP, *Consul.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

No. 18.]

Mr. Clements to Mr. Cass.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pernambuco, Brazil, June 5, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to address you and respectfully request you to accept the resignation of my commission as consul of the United States for the city and province of Pernambuco, Brazil.

I should have been glad to have continued, under more favorable circumstances, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by the appointment which the President of the United States has done me the honor to confer upon me, but my health has suffered greatly since I have been here, the climate is insidious, and I find the compensation altogether inadequate to meet its wants and necessities. I therefore ask for the appointment of my successor, whom I shall be glad to see at an early moment, as I do not wish to leave here before his arrival and am extremely anxious to return home before the approaching summer season.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very obedient humble servant,

ALEXANDER H. CLEMENTS,
United States Consul.

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
*Secretary of State of the United States of America,
Washington City.*

Mr. Stapp to Mr. Cass.

No. 6.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pernambuco, Brazil, October 30, 1858.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to lay before you a few facts in relation to this consulate, which in my judgment, should command the immediate attention of the department and the prompt action of Congress.

It is wholly impossible for the American consul to live here upon the present salary. It does not afford him the actual means of a scanty and *miserly* existence. And every resident, here, from whatever country, will bear testimony to the truth of this statement. The price of subsistence is so extraordinarily high, that the consular salary of two thousand dollars, here, is not equal to four hundred dollars in the United States. And yet it is unquestionably expected of one holding this position, regarded as high and honorable abroad, that he should at least be enabled to live with *somewhat* of the appearance of respectability.

With the permission of the department, I beg to be permitted to enumerate a few items of necessary expenditure, from which a correct estimate of the general cost of living, here, may be arrived at. And it is proper to say that this information has been derived from the most reliable sources, from personal inquiries, from actual investigations of the market, and from bills paid and receipted by the oldest and best citizens here.

Although Pernambuco has a population of, perhaps, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, yet it rejoices but in a single hotel, and that hotel consists comparatively of unfurnished rooms in the second story of a sugar warehouse. And for one of those rooms, without carpets, without furniture, without lights, and without baths, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars is asked and given per year; thus, in a single item, sweeping away nearly three-fourths of the salary of the American consul. Nor is the keeping of one's own house less expensive. For a small unfurnished cottage, one story high, with brick floors, with roof of tiles, with open gable ends, and *no ceiling*, in town or country, can only be had now and then, as a personal favor, by the payment of a thousand milrises, or upwards of five hundred dollars in American gold, rent per annum. And for servant hire, to keep up even such an establishment, from seventy-five to one hundred milrises per month has to be paid. I give you the following as the ordinary prices, here, of a few random articles with which the housekeeper is acquainted:

Hams, per pound, 45 a 50 cents; bacon, per pound, 40 a 45 cents; firkin butter, per pound, 65 a 75 cents; lard, per pound, 30 a 37 cents; codfish, per pound, 12 a 13 cents; potatoes, per pound, 10 cents; baker's bread, per pound, 15 cents; beef, per pound, 15 cents; mutton, per pound, 30 cents; carrots, per pound, 56 cents; sausages, per pound, \$1 25; turnips, per pound, 56 cents; veal cutlets, per pound, \$1; bran, per sack, \$3; tarinha, or native flour, per sack,

\$8; onions, per dozen, 75 cents; turkeys from \$4 to \$6 each; chickens, per dozen, \$12; cabbages, 56 cents each; fruits, too high for general use; fish, from 6 to 10 milrises each, the young shark being the favorite. Hack hire, from \$5 to \$10 per hour; horse hire, \$5; omnibus fare, \$1; for every message sent, 56 cents.

I have had occasion to *know* that the young unmarried merchants here, keeping house in the country, *and living upon the most economical scale*, have found a sum double the amount of my own salary, barely adequate to meet the necessities of their household expenditure. And this exceedingly high price of living has necessarily produced an equally high demand for labor in all the departments of Pernambuco life. There are many clerks in counting-houses here, who receive a compensation more than double my salary. And copying clerks, beardless boys, are better paid than this consul, and furnished with houses in the country beside. Indeed there are under-officers and superintendents connected with the gas works and railroad now in process of construction here, whose annual salary far exceeds that of the American consul, and who *are* enabled thereby to live. I am informed by the most respectable merchants in Pernambuco, that the price of living here is as great as in almost any other commercial port in the world; and my experience has already demonstrated the correctness of the statement. In this connexion, I hope an allusion to the amount of compensation received by the consuls of other nations residing in Pernambuco, will not be deemed inappropriate, as tending to show the fearfully high rate of living, and the appreciation other governments have of the condition of their agents living here.

The pay of the English consul at Pernambuco, including his fees, is equal to twelve thousand dollars per year; and yet he only consents to remain with the promise of promotion at the end of a given term of years, and with the privilege of spending every second winter at home, without deduction from his salary.

The French consul receives a sum, including his fees, equal to seven thousand dollars per annum, besides an allowance for the hire of two clerks and a messenger. And yet, as I am informed, he has been compelled to send his family home because of the inadequacy of his salary to support them in Pernambuco.

The Dutch consul is enabled to keep his family with him, and lives in an elegant house in the country. The consuls of the minor nations also receive a living compensation.

The American interest in Pernambuco is almost, if not quite, equal in importance to that of the English or French; and yet, out of a salary of only \$2,000, which the American consul receives, he is expected to pay the hire of his own clerk and messenger. To do without the services of either of these is quite impossible. There are, I take it, but few men living who could discharge the duties of the consulate at Pernambuco without assistance.

Another source of serious embarrassment is the absence of any demand whatever for drafts upon the treasury. The crippled condition of most of my predecessors, and the difficulty attending the payment of their drafts, have rendered them almost worthless in this market;

indeed, I greatly fear that I shall have to forward to the Treasury Department, in a few days, the certificates of licensed brokers and of respectable merchants here, to the effect that consular drafts upon the treasury of the United States *are not worth ten cents upon the dollar*. As yet I have been unable to find a purchaser at any price! Not so the English consul; his draft for £10,000 could be sold to-day at no ruinous rates of discount, and would be honored on presentation.

And again: this climate is so fearfully destructive of human life that but few, save the most reckless, will brave its dangers for any compensation whatever. Of the number of foreigners who have located here in the last few years, *more than seventy-five per cent. have perished*. The ratio of mortality amongst those whose occupations at all expose them to the heat of the sun has been absolutely appalling! Seventeen out of nineteen of that class have gone down to their graves, or been sent home the mere wreck of once strong, athletic men. These are facts patent to every citizen here. *We are living on the borders of the equatorial line!* Of my predecessors, I understand that one resigned his commission a few years ago from Rio de Janeiro, where he received such mournful accounts of this place as to disgust him in advance of his arrival; *four* others have left their bones to bake in these fearfully hot sands, without a slab of stone or a stick of wood to point the stranger to their graves; a sixth was ejected from office for depredating upon the commerce of his own country; and the seventh, my immediate and worthy predecessor, has been asking his own recall, as the department is aware, for the last two years, whilst living for the most part upon his own resources, and lingering for months at a time in a state between life and death. There is scarcely a foreign merchant or business man here who has not his physician engaged by the year, his will made, and his life insured. When friends part for an hour they shake hands with a warmth that is almost tearful, for they know not that they shall meet again in life! and, in anticipation of some sudden and mournful summons, the merchant comes to the city from his country house prepared to hurry away with the remains of some fallen friend; for the dead of Pernambuco will brook but little delay in the burial.

I beg the department to believe that I speak in no *complaining* spirit of my own government with reference to the unfortunate condition of the American consul here. Believing that it was unadvised of the fearful difficulties of climate and insufficiency of pay that he has to encounter, I felt it my solemn duty to lay before you some of the facts in his case; nor can I hesitate to believe that the bare recital of these facts will at once induce the necessary steps to be taken to afford some alleviation to his condition by an increase of his salary to a *living* rate. I but express the sentiment of the whole community in Pernambuco when I say that it will be *utterly* and *entirely* impossible to retain the services of any gentleman as consul at this port with a less salary than five thousand dollars per annum. It will require all this sum to support the consul, even should he be willing to brave the small pox and yellow fever that annually decimate this population.

I doubt not, in a country of *patriots*, like ours, there might be many applicants for the vacancy when made. But these patriotic gentlemen know but little of the charnel house they seek, nor of the absolute starvation that would await them under the present arrangement. Many might desire to come to Pernambuco, but once here, the attractions of the place, like the fruits of the Dead Sea, would turn to ashes upon the lip, and they would fly it as fast as wind and tide and steam could bear them off.

Should the salary be increased during the present session of Congress so as to enable the consul to live—say to five thousand dollars—I shall willingly weather the storm, or perish at my post of duty; believing that the American government, with a spirit of liberality equal to that of other great nations, will reward with promotion the soldier who encounters such fearful odds in its service.

In conclusion, after apologizing for the necessity which has involved the discussion of a subject perhaps deemed foreign to my duties, and for having occupied in it so much of the valuable time of the Hon. the Secretary of State, I have only to remark that I shall patiently await the action of my government in the premises, and will, in no event, abandon my post of duty without giving the department ample and sufficient notification of such an intention.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER W. STAPP,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Lansing to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 5.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Arica, November 3, 1857.

SIR: * * * * *

During the greater part of the year 1856 there was no consular officer residing at this port, and the record of preceding years should not be taken as a fair estimate of the American business here, as within the last two or three years that business has very much increased, and there is every reason to believe it will continue to increase for the future. A more fair estimate can be taken from records for the year about to commence, although even that will, I think, fall far short of what it may be expected to be in the course of four or five years.
* * * * *

I beg also to call the attention of government to the enclosed despatch, No. 4, in regard to the trade, &c., of this port, from which, upon comparison with former reports, will, I think, be found a largely increased commerce with the United States, and fair grounds for hope that, in the course of a few years, it will become to our country what

it now is to the rest of the commercial world, the third port on the southwestern coast of America. It has been a matter of surprise to me that, while Cobija, Guayaquil, Talcahuano, Païta, and Tumbez, ports on this coast which are far below this in commercial importance, have had attached to them consulates with salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 per year, this port has had no appropriation for a consular salary.

The necessity for a consular officer here is felt by Americans trading to the coast, and to the fact of no provision having been made can be traced the port has been without one.

I beg to call the serious attention of the department to this fact, trusting that a suggestion will be made to Congress to fix an adequate compensation for the officer here. * * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. LANSING.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State, U. S.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Cass.

No. 480.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Lima, December 11, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a communication addressed to me by Mr. Lansing, the consul of the United States at Arica, relative to an application made by him to the department in the year 1857, to be allowed some remuneration for his official services, and requesting me to recommend his case to the consideration of the government.

Arica ranks as the third port of Peru with which we have commercial relations, and its importance is increased from its being the residence of the only consul of the United States between Callao and the boundary of Bolivia. The duties of Mr. Lansing, therefore, although not arduous, are probably equal to those of the consuls of Païta, Cobija, or Guayaquil, and his claim to be allowed some compensation for his services appears to be just and reasonable.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State.

Mr. Lansing to Mr. Clay.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Arica, November 5, 1858.

SIR: In the year 1857 I had the honor to call the attention of the Secretary of State to what appeared to me an omission on the part of our government, in that, while the consuls in Talcahuano, Cobija,

Paita, Tumbes, and Guayaquil, ports on this coast of minor commercial importance to this, are in the enjoyment of salaries, no appropriation had been made for this consulate. I then expressed the hope that some action would be taken by government to remedy this inequality.

I beg now to bring this matter to the serious attention of yourself. With your intimate acquaintance of the coast, it becomes unnecessary for me to enter into the merits of a request that some compensation should be allowed here, as you will be fully able to appreciate them. I have, therefore, the honor to hope that you will kindly lay my case before government, and claim that this consulate may be placed upon the same footing with others of this coast. I feel firmly convinced that a claim so founded on justice, supported by you, cannot fail to receive the favorable attention of our government.

I have the honor to remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN THOS. LANSING.

Hon. J. RANDOLPH CLAY,
Minister of the United States, Lima.

Mr. Lewis to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 32.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port au Prince, December 9, 1857.

SIR : * * * * *

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to state that, owing to the enormous advance of rents here, as well as of all domestic expenses, that the salary attached to the office of commercial agent at this post is insufficient for his support, even with the observance of the utmost economy.

The official representative of the United States here should receive such a compensation as would suffice for a respectable maintenance; he is often compelled to entertain strangers, as well as officers of our national vessels, sent here on public service, and unless he has private resources to draw on he cannot possibly make both ends meet at the close of the year. Living here is very much dearer than at St. Thomas, where the salary is four thousand dollars, while here it is only half of that sum, besides the greater risk of health in this place, which is justly considered the most unhealthy station in the West Indies.

I trust that these remarks may receive your favorable consideration, and that some effort may be made, during the present session of Congress, to put this office on a more favorable footing, and, at least, make it equal with that of St. Thomas.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH N. LEWIS,
U. S. C. of A.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington city, D. C.

Mr. Seuzeneau to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 7.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoras, Mexico, April 4, 1858.

SIR: * * * * *

The importation of debenture goods at this port since the 1st of January last amounts to \$343,699, three hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars; more than this amount has been re-shipped from Brownsville to the Mexican ports on the upper Rio Grande. Our domestic produce introduced into Mexico during the same period, exceeds in amount, as I am informed, the value of the foreign goods; of course I have no *data* to form any report to the department on this subject, but it is estimated by those who are in a position to know the fact that our domestic produce introduced into Mexico on this frontier is double the amount in value to that of the foreign goods. The foregoing statement evinces the importance of our trade on this frontier, and proves conclusively that the port of Matamoras, in regard to American commerce, is one of the most important to our interests in the Mexican republic. The various ports open for the entry of merchandise upon the margin of the left bank of the Rio Grande, within my consular jurisdiction, require my constant supervision to protect the revenue of the United States; the close connexion of our countrymen with Mexico; the daily intercourse with the Mexicans on this side of the river, give rise to frequent difficulties which are presented to the local authorities, and in which my official interposition is required on behalf of my countrymen; official answers to the complaints of hundreds of American citizens sojourning in the Republic of Mexico, and my incessant communications in reference to these matters, to our legation at Mexico, occupies the whole of my time; and the department must be fully convinced that my present salary is wholly inadequate for the services I have to perform; I therefore request you to make a representation to Congress in my behalf, asking for an increase of salary equal to that allowed to the consul at Vera Cruz, (\$3,500,) at which place it is well known that not one-tenth part of American commerce enters there that is introduced on this line. * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

P. SEUZENEAU,
United States Consul.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 429.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, March 25, 1858.

SIR: * * * * *

Even at present there is no citizen of the United States on the coast proper and at the same time willing to take charge of the consulate at Tumbez. * * * It will be very difficult, I think, for the President to find any one inclined to accept the office, as the salary attached to it is but five hundred dollars; a sum utterly inadequate to the support of any officer, however economical, in Peru. In fact, the framers of the "act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856, do not seem to have had, in determining the salaries to be attached to the diplomatic and consular officers in Peru, the least idea of the relative importance, or of the cost of living in this republic.

There is scarcely a book-keeper in any of the respectable foreign commercial houses in Lima whose compensation is not equal to that of the secretary to this legation, besides being found in board and lodging! And the same may be said of the consulates, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Callao. Some increase in the salaries I consider to be absolutely necessary.

The port of Tumbez is probably visited annually by fifty or sixty whale ships of the United States. It is therefore important that a consul should be always there for their protection.

The salary of five hundred dollars is no inducement for any citizen of the United States, qualified to perform the duties of the consulate at Tumbez, to accept the office. The late consul was a physician, and was enabled to support the office by practicing his profession among the crews of the whalers entering the port. The income derived from that practice having been probably ten times greater than the compensation allowed by law. * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Fairfield to Mr. Cass.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mauritius, February 20, 1857.

SIR: In my official communication No. 5 of the present year, I begged that I might be allowed a compensation for office rent. I now wish to enter into some explanations as to the reasons why I ask for such allowance. I was appointed to this post under the act of March

1, 1855. I came out here with my family at my own expense. On my arrival, I made arrangements for establishing a business. Commencing a business, a stranger in a strange land, it naturally takes time and money to get started. I spent considerable money in making my arrangements; I worked hard, and had just obtained a start, when the circular No. 16 and the act of August 18, 1856, reached me. I rejoiced at the provisions of the act, inasmuch as it placed the consuls of the United States upon a par with those of the other nations here, and as it tended to increase the efficiency of the office. It is the proper position of a consul to be independent of business transactions. But while I thus rejoiced, I knew that I had spent money in vain in establishing a business; that, instead of being able, in a short time, to make up for the expense of getting myself and family out here, and be able to lay by something for future years, I was to be confined to a salary insufficient for my support. I will state some facts. Mauritius is the most expensive place in the world to live in. At Singapore, where the consul's salary is the same, the expenses are at least less than one-half of the expenses here. What can be bought in Singapore for five dollars would cost twelve dollars here.

The act gives me \$2,500 per annum; out of this I must pay office rent and other contingent expenses.

Let me give you an idea of the expense. A small one-story house, with six rooms, cannot be had in Port Louis at a less rent than \$650 to \$700 per annum. From the arrangement of the out-houses, double the number of servants are required than would be in the United States. I have four persons in my family. I must have a cook, a nurse, a washerman, and a house-boy, at least, as no Indian servant will, from *caste*, perform more than one kind of labor. These four servants cost, with their rations, \$41 per month, or \$490 per annum. Now for the necessaries of life: fresh beef costs from 20 to 25 cents per pound; mutton, 38 to 40 cents per pound; fowls, 80 cents to \$1 each; flour, \$25 to \$28 per barrel; salt fish, 8 to 10 cents per pound; butter, \$1 per pound; cheese, 58 cents per pound; lard, 37½ cents per pound; coffee, 25 cents, and tea, 80 cents per pound. Fuel is, as near as I can judge, about \$20 per cord—it is sold in small faggots; enough to cook a steak costs 12½ cents. Everything else is dear in proportion, and fresh meat has been as high as 70 cents per pound.

I give no dinners, have no company, keep less than half the number of servants that my neighbors keep. Besides this, in this warm, exhausting climate, stimulants are absolutely necessary, and this is an expense. My house rent and servants' wages, &c., amount to nearly \$1,100 per annum; the balance of my salary would just about provide food and clothing for my family, and clothing is also enormously expensive here. This, with \$240 per annum for office rent, (a small office of two very small rooms,) and about \$50 for a man to clean it and to act as a messenger, more than consumes the whole of my salary. Should we be visited with sickness, the physician's and apothecary's bills would be hard to pay. The perquisites of the office will just about pay a copying clerk. The salary of the French consul here is double

mine. Now, if I can have an allowance of \$250 per annum for office expenses I shall be easier, and perhaps be able to support my family. I therefore most respectfully pray that this may be brought before his excellency the President, as a petition for the allowance named above.

I have a pride in my office, and labor with energy and zeal in all its duties. I wish to be able to support myself and family without incurring debt. If, therefore, my prayer can be granted, I shall be most grateful. Trusting that it may receive due consideration,

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and esteem, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE H. FAIRFIELD,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Fairfield to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT MAURITIUS,
July 8, 1858.

SIR: * * * * *

I have also to bring to the notice of the department the necessity for an allowance for clerk hire, or an augmentation of salary for this consulate. A clerk is indispensable, and none can be procured at a less salary than \$600 per annum, and it is with great difficulty that one can be procured at that price.

I have been obliged to pay this sum out of what is, in Mauritius, a very small income. Mauritius is the most expensive place in the world to reside in. Every necessary of life is triple the price of similar goods in America. House rent is enormous. I am obliged to pay for a one-story house of seven rooms, two of which are small cabinets, \$60 per month, and this is considered as cheap in this island.

Vegetables and other articles of food are enormously expensive. Potatoes, from \$7 to \$12 per bushel; flour, \$25 per barrel; butter, \$1 per pound, and everything else in proportion.

Clerks in mercantile houses get more salary than I do; many clerks get \$4,000 per annum.

The French consul gets a salary of \$5,000, and has a chancellor and three clerks furnished him by his government. The Belgian consul has \$3,000 per annum and allowances for clerks. There is no important clerk in a government office in the island who does not get more salary than the consul of the United States does; and then to have to pay clerk hire also leaves me actually without money to pay for clothing, schooling, or medical care for my family. This is really so, and I beg most earnestly that the subject may have your earnest attention.

Consuls, in places where provisions of all kinds are less than one-fourth the price of similar necessities in Mauritius, have a salary equal to mine. The small pay I receive not being equal to the most simple wants of a family, tends to lower the dignity of the office, or rather to raise that of the French consulate above it. I beg that the matter may have your early attention, and that I may be informed of your opinion upon it, as well as upon the question of a police guard.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and esteem, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE H. FAIRFIELD,
United States Consul.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Pratt to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 4.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT HONOLULU, S. I.,
October 6, 1858.

SIR: * * * * *

I am aware that under the former consular system consuls had all the fees received, and that, therefore, they were left to furnish the office at their own expense, and in such manner as they pleased. * * * But under the present consular system I am not entitled to the fees received; on the contrary, I enter upon the onerous and very laborious duties of the office imposed by the present system under a limited and specified salary, a salary which, with a very rigid course of economy, in this place in particular, is barely sufficient for the support of myself and family. Rents, provisions, clothing, and everything else necessarily used by families, are as excessively high in this place as in San Francisco. But the office is a government office, and unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the act of Congress creating it, I apprehend that I cannot be legally required to furnish it with the necessary furniture at my own individual expense.

* * * * *

Then again, sir, I desire to call your attention to the subject of clerks in this office, and respectfully ask what shall be done. Under the present system, with increased duties, and the augmented labor of keeping all the books and records now required to be kept in the office, viz: "a despatch book," "a letter book," "a fee book," "a passport book," "an invoice book," "a miscellaneous record book," "a register of official letters received," "a register of official letters sent," "a record book of commercial returns," "a seamen's register," "a relief book," "a quarterly account current book," "a protest book," "a book for the entry of extended protests," and "a daily journal," together with a great amount of additional writing and office labor imposed upon the incumbent by the present system,

it is utterly impossible for me or any other man on the earth to perform it all without one competent experienced clerk all the time in the office, and from one to two additional clerks during that period of the year called here "the whaling season," say from three to four months. It must be recollected that there are now over ten thousand American seamen engaged in the whaling business alone in these seas, and that there is more business done at this office than all the other consular offices in these waters, and in this expensive city a competent experienced clerk cannot be employed for less than about \$2,000 per annum, and the expense of additional clerks during the whaling season cannot be less than about \$1,000 more. These expenses for clerk hire are unavoidable; they cannot be dispensed with. I apprehend, therefore, that it cannot be reasonably expected or legally required of me to pay these expenses out of my annual salary. By no legal principle known to me can such a personal sacrifice be required at my hands. It would require three-quarters of my salary, consequently I should be compelled to labor for a rich government virtually without reward. Such cannot be the policy of the United States.

* * * * *

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
ABNER PRATT,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Pratt to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 12.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, H. I., March 31, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you an account for expenses incurred by me for this consulate, as follows, viz:

First. For necessary and ordinary clerk hire in this consulate from the 23d day of August, 1857, to and including this day.

Second. For extra clerk hire in this consulate, in transferring all the records and accounts for the entire year 1857 from the old to the new books, in obedience to the directions of your department.

Thirdly. For necessary office repairs, fixtures and furniture, there being no furniture in the office belonging to the government at the time I took possession thereof.

* * * * *

On the subject of extra clerk hire for the transmission of the records and accounts for 1857 from the old to the new consular books, in obedience to the direction of your department, I apprehend there cannot be the least hesitation in allowing the expense incurred by me in order to comply with such direction.

* * * * *

I heretofore addressed you by letter, under date of October 6, 1857, especially on the subject of clerk hire and office furniture, asking under the present consular system a decision and direction thereon; but I have not, as yet, received any answer to that communication; and not being able to wait any longer, (having paid all the expenses myself,) and being really under the necessity of asking to be reimbursed, hence I forward the account for adjustment, drawing the draft at thirty days, in order to give ample time for the settlement of the question, if any time should be necessary. * * * *

It appears to me there cannot be the least doubt as to the legality or justice of the account. I however desire a decision on the subject, as a decision is, to me, very important; for if these expenses, and the necessary clerk hire in the consulate, in particular, are to be thrown upon the consul, who is under a limited salary, then I shall not be able to remain here in the discharge of the many onerous official duties of the office, where an ordinary dwelling house cannot be rented for less than \$800 per year; where fire wood cannot be purchased for less than eighteen to twenty dollars per cord; where flour is worth from eighteen to twenty dollars per barrel; where ordinary domestics command from thirty to forty dollars per month, and where clothing, as well as the ordinary and unavoidable contingent expenses, and everything else, are in about the same proportion. On this subject permit me to refer you to the certificate of six of the oldest and most reputable merchants in this place, which is attached to said account.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
ABNER PRATT,
United States Consulate.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Borden to Mr. Cass.

HONOLULU, H. I.,
July 10, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I trust you will excuse me for the liberty I take in asking your attention to a matter connected with the office of the consul at this place. * * * *

His salary is, as you are aware, only \$4,000, and I but state the plain truth when I tell you that he and his lady can barely live here with that sum; the business of his office, (I speak from actual observation,) in addition to his own unwearied labors, requires one clerk all the time, and another for at least six months in the year. Such is the price of living and wages here, that the services of competent clerks for that length of time cannot be obtained for less than \$3,000.
 * * * *

I hope, if consistent with your duties, you will direct his account for clerk hire to be at once allowed, as I think he will not be able to

remain here if his bill for clerk hire is rejected, and it is highly important to him that the matter should be acted on promptly.

Judge Pratt has also hired an office, and furnished it in a manner to make it convenient for the transaction of the public business, and I think the government should make him a liberal allowance in this respect.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. BORDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ricker to Mr. Cass.

No. 212.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, December 24, 1857.

SIR: I take the liberty to solicit your attention to the Bremen consulate. The salary established for that office is altogether inadequate—of which, if required, I can furnish the most substantial evidence. The consul is allowed only two thousand dollars per annum—an amount not sufficient at the present time to secure him a living corresponding to his position and duties, no matter how thoroughly he may understand and practice economy in household management. The prices of provisions and rents have increased in the course of the last few years some one hundred per cent., and at that rate has been advanced the expense of a residence in the large cities of Germany, and especially of a seaport like Bremen, the principal business of which consists of export and import for other States and the forwarding of emigrants, two branches of business tending directly to enhance prices.

But considering the magnitude of the commerce of Bremen, the amount of the consular salary is without any proportion to that allowed for other ports. The functions of the consul at Hamburg are remunerated just like those at Bremen; and still the commerce between Hamburg and the United States is very far below that of Bremen.

* * * * *

From its situation, a part of the official business must be transacted at Bremerhaven and a part in the city of Bremen. It is impossible for the consul to attend personally to the business of the two places at the same time. He is compelled, therefore, to employ reliable persons to assist him—one to be in his stead at the principal office in the city when his presence is required at Bremerhaven, and one to represent him at Bremerhaven when he is at home. The duties to be performed at both places are complicated and embarrassing, and always important, if the stringent consular instructions are taken into view. Such necessary assistance cannot be had, even in Germany, without respectable remuneration. A *cheap* assistance would not be safe or proper. It would subject the consul to too great a risk, and detract from the dignity of the office. The consul therefore must employ men of respectability; and when this has been done the

Bremen consul will not have enough of his \$2,000 salary left to support himself in the position of the other consuls established at Bremen. If the department desires positive proof in support of this statement I shall be happy to furnish it. The Bremen consul should have a salary of four thousand dollars. So long as it remains at two thousand dollars the United States will be enjoying the services of a valuable officer at a large figure below what such services can be afforded. This is a plain fact. How the case can be remedied it is more difficult to suggest; but as the government of the United States cannot wish to receive without a reasonable compensation valuable and indispensable services, I have considered it my duty to bring this case to your notice, and to solicit your favorable action.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL RICKER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Ricker to Mr. Cass.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

No. 167.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, October 16, 1858.

SIR: In my despatch No. 166* I had the honor to give my views in regard to the salaries allowed to the consuls at Bremen and Hamburg. I also stated that probably there were a great many in the United States who had no correct idea of the responsible duties and multifarious services a consul had to perform, and that in order that these might be better understood, even in the State Department, I would give a short account of the operations of my own office.

In Frankfort some of the chanceries of the various ministers and the consular offices are open only an hour per day, and two hours is the longest time that any of them remain open for business. Of this latter is the French chancery, which is open from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. The last of the two hours, that is, from 12 m. to 1 p. m., is considered a very inconvenient hour, and has been much complained of, because in Frankfort, among bankers, merchants, and others, all business operations are suspended from 12 to 2 o'clock. I have attempted to make it a rule to keep this consular office open, for business only, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock, but I can truly say it is never closed. I have always been ready for business, and have, in fact, attended to business at any and all hours, day and night, especially when it was of importance or tended to facilitate American travellers.

Had the business of this office, during the last quarter, been compressed strictly within the office hours, that is, to four hours per day, it would have taken at least six persons to attend to it, and even a greater number might have been employed to advantage. That you

* Transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs January 12, 1859.—(See Ex. Doc. House of Representatives, second session, thirty-fifth Congress, No. —.)

may understand this, I give the different kinds of services and the portion of time and labor required by each.

1st. To answer the questions and *do* the conversation with American travellers, strangers, and citizens, would require three men, I will say one and a half hours.

2d. To reply to the various letters and conduct the correspondence with the interior, this is a service which seems to appertain to this office; it is useful to a multitude here and creditable to our country to perform it, one hour.

3d. To attend to the numerous commissions (gratuitously, of course,) of American travellers, &c., a service not to be refused without danger of a notice in the "Herald," one hour.

4th. To conduct the correspondence with consuls within the consul general district and without, would require one, but I will say half an hour.

5th. The regular official business of this office, say granting certificates and the like, two hours.

So you will perceive it would require at least six men to perform the business of this office within the regular office hours, and this too, without reckoning the calls on the consul for the protection of half naturalized citizens in trouble.

I am competent, I believe, to perform a fair amount of work myself, still, I have in my employ two secretaries, and although we are engaged far beyond the office hours, the work may be said to be constantly behind hand. I can safely say that during the full summer I had but two Sundays completely to myself. Although in the midst of the gay places of amusement of southern Germany, I have not had the time to visit them during the whole season. I had no leisure to read American newspapers, even when I could get them, and consequently to keep the run of current events so fully and completely as needful and desirable.

The continued visitors and calls at this office are more regular and uninterrupted than at Hamburg and Bremen. But at those two latter places consuls have to incur the expense of a constant readiness against any pressures that may arrive, and such are sure to come on the arrival or departure of every packet. You will notice by the consular returns that during the last quarter the number of official acts at this office amounted to 356; deducting for American and German holidays, this gives more than six per day. But the mere mechanical work of granting certificates, &c., constitutes but a very small portion of the business of this office.

I would remark that this consular office is, in fact, the great central office for all southern Germany. I am constantly receiving letters from far beyond where other consuls are located, which shows that this is, in fact, the point to which all consular business tends. Although I have agents in different parts of the country, I have given to none of them authority to *sign* as consular agents, with the exception of Mr. Brent, deputy vice consul for the city of Hanover, who, for the convenience of travellers, is empowered to visa passports. The duties of my agents consist in receiving and forwarding to me

documents, in furnishing me with reliable information of a general and confidential character, and especially in overlooking the commercial interest within their respective districts; and for these services I divide with them the commission. But all documents are sent here for my signature; a large portion of them, however, would come here even without the mediation of such agents; for, as before observed, this is the great central business point for southern Germany. The situation, the exchange, the capitalists, the railroad connexions, the fairs, the neighboring watering places, and the German Diet, tend to make it so.

The matter of correspondence with consuls within my consular general district, and even with others outside of it, who address me for information, would be much easier and more satisfactory were this office provided with a commercial library, or books of authority, for reference in difficult cases, for it is a general thing that such is the character of the cases submitted for my advice and decision. This office is wonderfully bare in such authorities, and I even hesitate in cases in which I am in a measure positive, because I have not authorities at hand to cite. There are other works that might advantageously be sent to this office; it does not possess even a tariff, an American Almanac, the decisions of the Treasury Department, the commercial reports, (such as the report of Claiborne on the consumption of cotton,) which would be of great interest, and not a newspaper, although it would enable me to give to inquirers information as to the current events in America, in return for the vast amount of information which I am required to collect from those of this country.

It seems to me that, whilst giving large amounts of books to be distributed by members of Congress all over the country to be read or to be sold, it would be advantageous also to furnish occasional copies to the important consular establishments, where they would be carefully preserved, and be of great utility, not only to the consul and to American travellers, but to others within the consular districts.

The files in your department will show the great increase of the business of this office within the last few years. From personal knowledge of the tendency of things in this quarter I think I am safe in predicting a much greater extension of the business for the next few years to come. It is the most important of all the interior consular establishments, and requires the most constant care and untiring application in order to perform its arduous and diversified duties.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. RICKER.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

No. 3.]

Mr. Blythe to Mr. Appleton.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Havana, February 24, 1858.

SIR: I am exceedingly anxious to complete my quarterly returns, as it is my fixed purpose to resign my office in the spring. I wish to

go home immediately, and am only delayed by the unsettled condition or state of my accounts with the government.

You are aware my salary is only nominal, and that the ostensible pay is diminished more than one-half by the office expenses which come out of it. After deducting the amount paid to assistants, &c., the remainder has failed hitherto by more than \$1,500 in paying the single item of board.

By the change in the consular law adding additional labor, the long delay in receiving the books and forms from the department, and the official absence of Mr. Savage, it has become necessary to employ another clerk. Without the labor of this extra clerk it would be utterly impossible to give any attention to the making up of my account. It is the busiest season of the year, and by working all day we are hardly able to meet the demands upon the office. I desire to know whether the department will not allow me what I am required to pay for this extra clerk. In fixing compensation for the consul general at this place you know it was intended to save the necessity of clerk hire by making the pupilage system a part of the bill. These pupils were to be employed as clerks, and when that feature of the act was made inoperative, Congress failed to make provision for the principal consulates to supply their place. Is not this sufficient ground to justify the department, under the state of facts existing in this consulate, to make the allowance I ask, and even greater?

I have labored assiduously in the regular duties of my office, and, in giving it up, I find that instead of receiving compensation I have suffered great, almost ruinous, pecuniary loss. You doubtless remember that the rendering the pupilage system referred to inoperative was done by Congress hastily and without considering that they were thereby diminishing the pay of this consulate and some others some \$3,000. It has been felt here more than at any other consulate, as the expense of living is greater in Havana than any other city in the world, probably twice as great.

It is my desire to leave for home by the 1st of May at furthest. I am very unwilling to go out of office with unsettled accounts, and it is utterly impossible to present them for settlement without the additional clerk asked; and I think I have already suffered sufficient loss.

Your prompt and kind attention will confer renewed obligations on me.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. K. BLYTHE,
Consul General.

HON. JOHN APPLETON,
*Assistant Secretary of State
of the United States, Washington.*

Mr. Helm to Mr. Cass.

No. 51.]

CONSULAR EXPENDITURES AND SERVICE.

CONSULATE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT HAVANA,

November 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the department, and through the department I trust the serious consideration of Congress, to the fact that the compensation to the consul general at this place is totally insufficient to meet his necessary expenditures—a subject which has been heretofore commented upon by my predecessors, and one in which the efficiency and respectability of this consulate general is seriously involved.

Consul General Blythe in his last despatch to the department, written on the day previous to his departure, among other things, said:

“In conclusion I beg to say, now that no selfish motive can be imputed, that the compensation provided for this office is mean, contemptible, and unworthy of our government. It is known to you, sir, that it is no sinecure; that it is full of labor, some of which is of the most responsible character, and the remainder most unpleasant drudgery. After paying the expenses of the office the balance of the salary is insufficient to procure food. Did I not know it would go unheeded *beyond* the department, I would suggest, in addition, that a certain social status rightfully belongs to the representative of our government at this place. This he cannot occupy unless he is prepared to do what many are unable and more unwilling to do—sacrifice not only his constant labor, but his private means for his country.”

* * * * *

The labor and responsibility of this office is far greater than any other American consulate. The number of vessels (American) cleared from the port of London in the year 1856 was 333; from Liverpool, in the year 1853, (I have not the returns for 1856,) 687; from Havre, for two quarters of the year 1856, (I have not the full returns,) 140; from Havana, for the year 1856, 850. The tonnage at Liverpool is greater, while the number of vessels is less than at Havana. The consular labor in entering and clearing a small vessel is as great and oftentimes much greater than for a large one, for the reason that commanders of large vessels are selected for their experience and intelligence, while most of the masters of small vessels are engaged because of the low prices at which they may be employed, and their want of knowledge often causes much additional trouble to the consul.

Out of the two hundred thousand inhabitants of Havana there are not one hundred Americans, including naturalized citizens, and not over one hundred and fifty English, so that nearly all the business of this office is transacted in a foreign language. Nearly all the communications and documents received at this consulate must, of necessity, be rendered into English, and the business unconnected with our

vessels coming to the office in the Spanish language is truly immense, owing to a wonderful complication in the police, passport, and all the local and colonial regulations and organization of the island.

This island being the rendezvous for all vessels engaged in the slave trade, much additional labor is added in efforts to prevent the abuse of our flag, and to cause those to be punished who have violated the law.

The consul general at this island, if not by law, of necessity is, in fact, *chargé d'affaires* to a great State, with all the mechanism of local authority, enjoying semi-independence under a captain general with extraordinary powers, and the duties assimilating themselves to those of that officer are, in truth, greater than are performed by most of our resident ministers sent abroad.

The close proximity of this island to the United States brings a vast number of Americans here every year, either on business or for pleasure, nearly every one of whom brings letters of introduction to the consul general, and though as a class liberal, intelligent gentlemen, must necessarily occupy much of his time, and cause him much additional expense.

The cost of living at Havana, though incomprehensible to me, is greater than at any city in Christendom. A comfortable house of very moderate size, within two or three miles of the city, cannot be rented for less than from \$2,000 to \$2,500, without furniture; a house of equal comfort, size, and of infinitely better appearance, could be obtained in the city of New York for \$500. All the necessities of life cost here at least double as much as at New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, or Havre; clerks' wages are, of course, high in proportion. I have the honor to enclose herewith two communications received from the consuls general of England and France, which are respectfully referred to, and made part of this despatch. These gentlemen have resided here, the English consul general for many and the French consul general for several years, and, from their large experience, their opinions are entitled to much respect.

The business of the office requires constantly three clerks. I have Mr. Savage, who has been employed in the office for many years, and the two clerks engaged in the office when I arrived; with this assistance my predecessor, Colonel Blythe, was unable to perform the labor of the office. The reports and returns required by law to be forwarded to the department have been neglected for eighteen months; even the correspondence from the consulate has not been copied into the letter books for the same period; indeed, only two of the record books, the "fee book" and the "ships' daily journal," have been kept, or attempted to be kept, for the last (present) year.

I found the archives of the office in a miserably dirty, filthy part of the city, in two old dilapidated rooms, with doors and windows rotten and broken, altogether unfit for the American consulate, for which rent has been paid \$600 per annum. With much difficulty I have found a suitable place, to which I shall move on the 1st of December; the rent, however, being nearly double the amount allowed

by the government, but as low as it was possible to obtain a respectable office.

Mr. Savage has been receiving \$2,000 per annum; the other two clerks much less. Clerk hire, excess of office rent over and above the amount allowed by law, other incidental office expenses, not paid by the government, will amount to at least \$4,000. Added to this, all the office furniture (except one plain desk allowed by law) of which there was not a single article belonging either to the consulate or former consul to be found, must be furnished by the present incumbent. There being about 500 volumes of books in the consular library, and archives accumulating for nearly half a century, we cannot well do without \$400 or \$500 worth of furniture, at Havana prices.

I therefore respectfully and urgently request that this subject be brought to the notice of Congress at your earliest convenience, and that you recommend that the salary be increased to at least the amount given at London and Liverpool (\$7,500;) that \$2,500, or at least \$2,000 be appropriated for salary to assistants, or so much of the amount as may be actually expended; and \$400 or \$500 for the purchase of furniture. This addition to the pay will scarcely meet the expenses absolutely necessary, yet, by constant labor in person, I will endeavor to perform all the duties of the office properly, and sustain the dignity and respectability of the position.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

CH. J. HELM.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington City.

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Helm.

HAVANA, November 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which, with a view of representing to your government the insufficiency of the pay to the United States consul general at this place, you ask me, "how do the charges of living here compare with London or Liverpool?" and if more expensive, what per cent. additional?

In answer to that query, it is so long since I resided in England that I can hardly answer you with the precision I could desire. But I can safely state, the expenses of living at Havana are much greater than either at Liverpool or London, and I should say that at either of the last named places one could live better on \$6,000 than it is possible to do here on \$10,000; but pretty nearly I think it would be in that proportion now, as house rents, wages, and all the necessities of life have risen here during the last 15 years so as to make the cost of living at Havana full fifty per cent. more than in 1843.

Judging from my own house expenses and outlays, to maintain yourself in a manner suited to your rank and station, about \$8,000

a year would, with strict economy, be about what you could keep yourself and family for in this place; but if, like myself, you are exposed to the necessity of entertaining the distinguished travellers who every year visit Cuba, you will be able to save but a very little of \$10,000 per annum.

As regards the duties to be performed by the consuls at Liverpool and here, respectively, supposing the number of vessels to be the same at each port, I should estimate the duties here as more than doubly laborious because of the nature of the public institutions and laws here being so complicated, not understood by foreigners, which gives no end of trouble to the consuls.

Believe me to remain, sir, with much esteem, your very obedient humble servant,

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul General in Cuba.

Mr. Menton to Mr. Helm.

[Translation]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE AT HAVANA,
Havana, November 29, 1858.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I have the honor to transmit underneath a detail of the costs of living at Paris compared to those strictly indispensable at Havana for a person occupying your position. I do not know exactly what the same costs might amount to at Havre, but remain certain that in general they are not so high as in the French capital.

[Details omitted.]

From this we must infer that at Havana these costs are about double of what they are at Paris; and if at Paris with an income of forty thousand francs (\$8,000) a family composed as already stated might be ranked amongst the rich and lay aside some portion of their revenue at the end of the year, at Havana they will have to live with the strictest economy to contrive to have the two ends of the year meet. What I have stated of Paris I believe I can much more say of Havre.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DE RALLI MENTON

Mr. Fair to Mr. Cass.

No. 4.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, December 9, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy, (A,) together with translation, (B,) of a note addressed to me by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 6th instant, in which he urges the necessity of a United States consulate at Ghent. I had occasion to allude

briefly to this matter in my despatch No. 2, of November 3. The consular report to which the minister refers in his note, and which I enclose, with translation, (C,) alleges, as the sole reason for the reluctance of American ship captains to take cargo direct for Ghent, the absence of a United States consul at that port. It is scarcely necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the canal which connects Ghent with the Scheldt is 22 miles long, and has a depth of water varying from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{3}{4}$ feet, with a width of from 33 to 50 feet. It is obvious that the minimum depth precludes all others but vessels of very moderate tonnage, and makes the canal useless for the greater part of the shipping employed in our transatlantic trade.

Nevertheless, it seems desirable that the United States should have a consular agent at Ghent, and the wishes of the merchants of that city would be best met by the appointment of a citizen from the cotton States, as such a one would, in their opinion, contribute to the extension of direct intercourse with southern ports.

* * * * *

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. Z. FAIR.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

BRUSSELS, *December 6, 1858.*

SIR: At various times the commercial and manufacturing interests of Ghent have urgently solicited the intervention of the King's government for the purpose of obtaining the establishment of a United States consulate in that city.

There was formerly an American vice consulate at Ghent; at present there is no consular post of any grade. Hence it results that for the despatch of business requiring consular assistance, parties are compelled to apply to the United States consul at Antwerp, which involves great loss of time and an increase of expense, prejudicial in every respect to the development of commercial relations between Belgium and the United States.

The city of Ghent, the principal centre of the cotton industry of Belgium, maintains considerable relations with the United States, as the latter furnish the raw materials which are worked up in its factories.

It is principally with a view to these relations that the King's government has established a Belgian consulate at New Orleans and intrusted that post to a citizen of Ghent.

A report from this agent is published in the *Moniteur Belge* of the 3d instant. Permit me, sir, to particularly direct your attention to this report, which proves, by conclusive facts, the serious inconvenience occasioned by the absence of a United States consul at Ghent and the urgent necessity of supplying this deficiency.

These facts are corroborated by the information collected by the King's government; they are moreover confirmed by the information derived from official statistics, whence it appears that in 1857 the imports from the United States into Belgium fell from 49,800,000 francs, the amount for 1856, to 42,400,000 francs; showing a difference of at least 15 per centum. This diminution falls chiefly upon raw cotton.—(See *Moniteur Belge*, October 29.)

Ghent being *par excellence* the centre of the consumption of raw cotton in Belgium, this result is explained in the clearest manner by the assertion of our consul at New Orleans, "that no American ship-captain will go to Ghent, for the sole reason that the American flag has no protection there—that the United States are not represented in that port."

The King's government has already caused steps to be taken near the cabinet at Washington, by the former Belgian chargé d'affaires in that capital, for the purpose of inducing the appointment of a United States consul at Ghent. The considerations urged in support of his request by M. Bosch appeared to be favorably received.

I now appeal to your intelligent solicitude for everything which may tend to further the extension of commercial relations between Belgium and the United States. At the present moment, when a new treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded on the most liberal bases, is about to give an additional impulsion to these relations, it is important to remove every obstacle which might impede the development to which the wishes and the interests of both contracting parties tend.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration,
DE VRIERE.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Brown to Mr. Cass.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Constantinople, August 1, 1857.

SIR: Since I had the honor to address the department, on the 23d ultimo, on the subject of consular jurisdiction in Turkey in civil cases, the minister resident has placed in my hands a printed copy of the opinion of the late Attorney General of the United States, of the 23d of October last, on the same subject; and I beg leave to furnish you with the information which he seems to have needed in drawing up the opinion in question, in the humble hope that his honorable successor may be induced to arrive at some explicit decision in a matter of so much interest to Americans in Turkey:

1st. All treaties between foreign powers and the Sublime Porte grant jurisdiction to the latter in both civil and criminal cases, when either of the parties, plaintiff or defendant, is an Ottoman subject. To meet this it has of late years established a police court for criminal and a board of trade for commercial suits at this capital, the latter

composed of Ottoman and foreign merchants, and presided over by the minister of commerce or his assistant. In this board or court the American legation is represented by two members, both merchants, Messrs. A. Azarian, a naturalized United States citizen, and E. Varncla, a protégé of the legation. As the treaty stipulates that all suits tried in Ottoman courts, in which one of the parties is a citizen of the United States "shall not be heard or judgment pronounced unless the American dragoman be present," I found it very necessary and useful to have the American interests represented in the board of commerce, and suggested to the minister resident the propriety of appointing the aforementioned merchants. Without the presence of an American in the board, I, as dragoman not being allowed to act as a member, was often exposed to lose the suit in which I was interested. This court issues judgments against or in favor of all foreigners, but does not put them into execution. All the foreign legations claim the right to execute them upon their own subjects. A code of commerce is now being drawn up for this court, based upon the French code. The dragomen are supposed only to act as the interpreters of the citizens or subjects of their nations, yet they may exercise considerable influence over the members, require an adherence to certain rules of precedence, and even claim the right to arrest their "judgments" until they can lay the case before their minister.

On the occurrence of a civil suit decreed by the minister of foreign affairs for trial before this court, the petition of the Ottoman or "fakrii" (official note) of the foreign legation on which it is based, is always given in charge of an employé of his bureau called a "Mubashir," whose business it is to cite and accompany the parties at the trial. He calls at the legation or consulate of the foreigner to request it to cite him before the court. This is "the usage observed towards other Franks" alluded to in the fourth article of the treaty. If the plaintiff be an Ottoman subject, his petition against the foreigner, which he presents to the minister of foreign affairs, is always conveyed by the "Mubashir" to the dragoman, who makes a translation of it for the information of his minister or consul, and the defendant.

2d. The honorable Attorney General was under a misapprehension when he stated in his "opinion that Americans committing crime in Turkey are to be tried by their minister or consul;" for all foreigners are tried for the commission of crime, whenever their plaintiffs are Ottoman subjects, by the Ottoman courts only, "in the presence of the American dragoman." For this purpose the Sublime Porte has established a police court under the minister of police or his assistant, and there are no foreigners among its members. Its decisions are executed by itself in ordinary cases, yet, in capital ones, or even when the criminal is condemned to a long imprisonment, it makes him over if so required, to his own legation to be sent to his country for punishment.

The Porte endeavors to extend this system to its large cities and to its provinces generally. In the latter, the "local government" as it styles that of its governors, is composed of a Medjlis or provincial council, for the trial of both civil and criminal cases, and for the

former trials foreign merchants are admitted. There also the "presence of the American dragoman" is required, who, if the place has an American consul, is generally a native linguist, temporarily employed by the latter.

3d. Jurisdiction is allowed by the Sublime Porte to the American minister and consuls in all cases, civil and criminal, occurring between citizens of the United States and these and other foreigners. It is wholly averse to the exercise of any interference in these cases, and it refused positively to interfere between the Americans and Austrians, in the serious affair which occurred in Smyrna, respecting *Martze Koszta*. This usage towards Franks is rigidly observed in all parts of Turkey.

The exact language of the 4th article of the treaty, to which the honorable Attorney General alludes, I thus interpret :

"When suits occur between subjects and rajahs of the Sublime Porte, and subjects of the American government, these shall not be heard and judged except in the presence of the dragoman (of the latter.) Whenever those (occurring in the provinces of the Ottoman empire) amount to as much as 500 piastres they shall be referred to the capital, where they shall be tried according to justice and equity. When American subjects are occupied with their own affairs of trade, and no crime has been proven against them, they shall not causelessly be molested; and even when their guilt has been proven, the judges and executive officers shall not imprison them, but, in the same manner which is observed towards other foreigners, they shall be punished (i. e. the judgment be executed upon them) by their own minister or consul."

In the Turkish original the word "tried" by their minister or consul certainly does not exist, and the language used refers to the carrying into execution of the punishment deemed necessary for the American criminal.

The treaty states that "even when they (Americans) may have committed some offence, they shall not be arrested or put in prison by the local authorities." The correct language of the original as shown, is "imprisoned" or detained in prison, which is consistent with the practice or usage observed towards all foreigners generally, whom the police arrest and put in prison on a criminal accusation from Ottoman subjects, but give notice of the fact to the proper legation, with the request that one of its dragomen may be present at the trial. I should here add that the police will also always arrest a foreigner who is accused of crime, on the demand of another foreigner, but sends the accused immediately to his own consul for trial.

I believe I have shown that, forasmuch as the Sublime Porte is concerned, it refuses to exercise any jurisdiction of a civil or criminal nature in suits arising exclusively among foreigners in Turkey. It leaves it to foreign governments represented in Turkey, to adopt whatever systems they may deem most expedient for the settlement of suits arising amongst their own subjects. On this point all have the same rights and liberty of choice. Consequently some have adopted codes for the trial of their own subjects, and established con-

Mr. Brown to Mr. Cass.

No. 9.]

CONSULATE GENERAL, U. S. OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, February 24, 1858.

SIR : I have the honor to enclose to the department, No. 1, a list of the criminal suits which have occurred in this consulate during the year 1857, and, No. 2, one of the civil suits for the same period.

Besides these, other suits, both civil and criminal, have occurred in 1857 between United States citizens and Ottoman subjects, which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, were tried in my presence as dragoman of the legation, in the police court, and board of trade, (Tijaut.)

You will please to observe in the list of criminal suits that those condemned by me to the police prison of Constantinople have fallen ill there, and been returned to me for hospital care. I am extremely reluctant to sentence an American to confinement in this prison, on account of its filthy condition, and the certainty of becoming ill there ; and yet I have no choice left me. I have no prison, nor any hospital, for Americans within the jurisdiction of this consulate, and the former is greatly needed. I would respectfully remind the department of the report contained of this subject in my despatch, No. 58, August 1, 1857, and solicit its instructions thereon.

I beg leave also to ask permission of the department to make payment of \$100 to the Prussian hospital for 1857 for its care of American seamen.

The number of civil suits will hereafter be diminished, as many of them were between protégés of the legation and other foreigners.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, U. S. of America.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Cass.

No. 22.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, November 17, 1858.

SIR : It is important to the due administration of justice in the Turkish empire that there should be some changes in existing laws, defining the duties of the diplomatic and consular functionaries of the United States.

The duties devolving upon the representatives of foreign governments in this empire are, to a certain extent, recognised by our laws, but the events of the last few years have produced great changes in regard to the internal government of the country. Citizens or subjects of foreign countries residing either temporarily or permanently in the dominions of the Sultan, may be considered as being almost

exclusively under the jurisdiction of their own government officers established within the empire, and subject to such laws as their own government may provide.

Both in theory and practice the Turkish government has relinquished to foreign powers the right, (with a few exceptions,) through their representatives, to govern their own subjects or citizens. Hence, in a majority of instances, when a crime is committed or a pecuniary liability incurred, the party offending is amenable only to the laws of his own country, and, (except the opposing party be a Turkish subject, in which case the jurisdiction is divided,) he is tried before his own consul, or such other judicial tribunal as his own government may direct. If, on the other hand, he is the plaintiff in a civil or criminal action, his right of redress is before the judicial tribunal of the power to which the defendant owes allegiance.

It will thus appear that (the right being conceded) the duty of foreign governments to establish such judicial tribunals cannot, consistently with the interests of their own citizens, be evaded.

If American functionaries within the Ottoman empire should refrain from the exercise of the judicial services referred to, or if the government fails to invest them with the necessary powers, it is apparent that the influence thereof would seriously embarrass the commercial operations of American citizens.

They would be virtually debarred the privilege of engaging in the ordinary pursuits of commerce, for the reason that, being amenable to no laws, they could not be enforced to the performance of their contracts, and, on the other hand, they would be without redress against others, because, if the tribunals of the United States are closed against the complaints of the subjects of other powers, the tribunals of all the other governments will be likewise closed against the complaints of American citizens.

Under the pressure of this ever-present necessity, it has been the custom of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to exercise judicial jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal actions. The authority to do so in criminal cases is conferred by a law of Congress, but from some unexplained cause, perhaps from an accidental omission, the act did not in terms extend the power to civil actions.

Although the tenor of the treaty with the Ottoman government, (vague and impracticable though it be in many of its provisions,) would imply the right, and I may add the duty of providing legal tribunals for every class of cases, yet it would be better that the government of the United States should divest the subject of all doubt by extending the jurisdiction to civil as well as criminal actions.

I beg leave in this connexion to refer to my despatch, No. 13, on the subject of compensation to consuls for judicial services in the Turkish empire, and to add some suggestions upon the same subject.

It is rumored that a consul general has been recently appointed by the President, to reside at Constantinople. I do not know whether the gentleman upon whom this important office has been conferred has private resources out of which to defray the expenses of living in this, the most expensive city as a residence in the civilized world,

but I am sure that unless he is possessed of other resources than those derived from the government he will rue the day that he left the shores of his native land on such a mission.

Without referring, however, to the individual or his pecuniary resources, see how the new incumbent's account will stand:

For house rent, consular office, and payment advance.....	\$1,500
For salary of dragoman, (lowest rate).....	1,000
For salary of covass, (guard).....	180
For salary of clerk, who speaks the language.....	1,250
For salary of groom and two horses, (essential).....	300

Total expenses incident to the office.....	4,230
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Cr.

Salary.....	\$3,000
Allowance for dragoman and covass.....	750
Office rent.....	300

Total amount paid by government.....	4,050
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Balance against him, exclusive of living.....	180
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I have based this estimate upon what I doubt not is a correct conjecture—that the new incumbent has no knowledge of the language of the country; and I am sure that your own judgment will inform you that I have brought every item to the lowest point consistent with the proper performance of the duties incident to the station. The probabilities are that the aggregate expenditures will be greater, rather than less, if the incumbent can command the means to meet the outlay.

Thus, then, stands the case. The rich and powerful government of the United States despatches one of its citizens to the capital of a distant empire. It not only clothes him with important consular powers, but it invests him with judicial functions, involving in their exercise the property, the liberties, the very lives of American citizens who may sojourn within the limits of the great capital to which he is accredited. He is possessed of powers greater than any which are confided to any citizen within the limits of the republic. Notwithstanding which, instead of paying to him a salary commensurate with the importance of the trust confided to him, his entire compensation is, as I have shown, insufficient to cover the necessary incidental expenses of his office! thus, leaving him minus the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, without providing him one copper for his necessary expenses of living in what is admittedly the most expensive city in the world!!

If the incumbent be possessed of other resources, he may discharge properly the duties of his office, and supply his necessary wants from his private purse; but if he be poor, there remains to him no option but to ignore the duties of his position, to starve or steal, as his own

moral sense may dictate. Should he adopt the latter alternative, the opportunities are not wanting and the chances of detection but slight.

I have no personal feelings on this subject whatever, further than, as a citizen of the republic, I feel that the honor of my country forbids that her judicial functions should ever be subjected to the necessity of adopting either of the alternatives I have suggested.

Although in the subject to which I now propose briefly to refer it may naturally be inferred that I have a personal interest, yet I will not allow this reason to divert me from the performance of a public duty.

I desire to direct your attention to the nature of the duties devolving upon the minister, and daily increasing, and to the means at his disposal for their performance.

I need hardly say to you, that his diplomatic functions, strictly so considered, are of little significance compared to the other duties, which, owing to the peculiar laws of the Ottoman empire, he is called upon to perform. To him are all appeals directed from the decisions of the consuls. He is invested with the necessary powers to protect the rights of his countrymen, and upon him devolves the duty of determining, in conjunction with the local government of the empire, all causes, of whatever character they may be, in which American citizens and Turkish subjects are adversely concerned. Not only are his duties in many respects more important than those of any other like functionary of his government in Europe, involving as they do the administration of the laws of the United States in the Turkish empire, but the number of occasions upon which he is called to act officially is probably greater than devolve upon one-half of the diplomatic representatives of the United States government in Europe combined.

In regard to the inadequacy of his salary to his support, I need only to refer to the fact, that while he receives only the minimum amount paid to our diplomatic officers, his necessary expenses are greater than those of any other foreign minister of the United States. I do not think that the salary of diplomatic officials should be greater than the amount necessary to maintain them in a plain but respectable manner. It certainly should not be less. My own experience has satisfied me that double the present allowance would not accomplish this result.

One effect of this inadequate compensation has been to compel some of our ministers to reside at a distance of ten or fifteen miles from the city, to avoid the expenses incident to a residence at the capital. From information I have received, I doubt whether the United States ministers, within the last twenty years, have resided during ten years of that time at the capital.

It is important, as I conceive, not only that the ministers should reside within the limits of the capital, but that the legation should be permanently located. A perplexing difficulty to which a minister is subjected upon his arrival is to procure a residence. It is a difficulty peculiar to Constantinople, and grows chiefly out of the fact, that it is only in certain designated localities that foreign Christians are per-

mitted, by Turkish law, to reside. Suitable residences are therefore difficult to obtain, and only at exorbitant prices.

Other governments obviate this inconvenience by erecting houses, or leasing them for a term of years.

Whatever may be the salary of the minister, the government could not perform for him a more acceptable service than by reducing his yearly compensation say \$2,500 or \$3,000, and appropriating that amount to the payment annually of the lease of a proper residence for a term of years.

In this manner a permanent place would be provided for the archives of the legation, an office to contain the library and law books, to which he should be enabled to have ready reference, and a suitable room in which to hear and determine such causes as might be brought before him. If accomplished in the manner I suggest, while it would cost the government nothing, it would be of great advantage to the minister, and facilitate the discharge of his duties.

In conclusion, I will briefly condense the suggestions I have had the honor to make in this despatch.

1st. So to amend the law as that the duties devolving upon the functionaries of the government in Turkey shall, as in China, embrace the jurisdiction of civil as well as criminal causes, and provide that the consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, and Alexandria shall each receive the compensation allowed in China for similar services; and further, that the other consuls in the Turkish empire shall be entitled to compensation in fees for all the cases in which they may be called upon to act.

2d. That the right of appeal to the minister at Constantinople shall be granted in all civil suits involving more than fifty dollars, and in all criminal cases involving imprisonment of the person, or where the fine and costs exceed fifty dollars, proper security being given in case of appeal.

3d. That the minister (or such other person as may be designated) shall establish, with the approval of the Secretary of State, a uniform tariff of fees and costs.

4th. That \$1,180 be appropriated for the yearly compensation of the interpreter and covass (or guard) of the consul general at Constantinople, instead of \$750, as at present allowed.

5th. That the same amount of compensation allowed to the secretary of legation and dragoman in China shall be appropriated to the same offices in Turkey. And that the President may, at his option, decide the amount, in such manner as he may deem proper, between a principal and an assistant secretary of legation and dragoman, or between a secretary and dragoman.

6th. That \$2,500 per annum be appropriated for the payment of the lease of a house for the legation in Constantinople, (taken for say ten years,) and that this amount shall be deducted from the annual compensation of the minister.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Marcy.

No. 21.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Shanghai, October 19, 1855.

SIR: * * * * *

But the labor of this office, I am confident, is greater than that of all the consulates in China put together.

From the 6th March, 1854, to the same day, 1855, there was received in this office 183 Chinese letters, which were translated, recorded, and filed, and there were 197 Chinese letters and documents written and sent out during the same period. Deeds of land were issued in triplicate and registered to the number of 96, and transfers of land to the number of 22.

From the consul of France 16 official letters were received; from her British Majesty's consul, 49; from the United States minister, 16; all of which were filed and answered.

During the same period the cases tried and determined covered 198 sheets of foolscap, which were afterwards copied into the judicial record, not including many other judicial acts of record, as also the various orders of court and processes which were issued from time to time during the progress of the various trials.

One case involved the sum of £20,000 and another \$5,000. Many cases were adjusted by arbitration, but they still commanded much of the time of the consul. From this brief statement of the judicial department, it will be evident that the interests at stake are seriously important, which, if not determined by a lawyer, would be a great outrage upon the rights of the citizen, and it will follow that as the minister is invested with the appellate power that he should *invariably be a man well acquainted with law and its practice.*

But, to resume, there is the business of the ships, entering, clearing, discharging and shipping of men, as also the varied and multiplied correspondence which this office is subjected to from the merchants, in which latter case great discretion is to be observed, as the slightest inconsistency will be availed of to embarrass and take advantage of the officer.

The despatches to the honorable Secretary of State, which numbered twelve during that period, and which were faithful in detail, though brief as possible, as also those to the Fifth Auditor. I find it impossible to give but a faint idea of the labor of this office and its responsibility unless it is witnessed or performed; but I have stated enough to show that it consists of four distinct bureaus, viz, the Chinese, the consular, the land, and the judicial. The last is enough to occupy the attention of one man, and it is the only one the consul cannot delegate, and if the office is to be carried on under the new bill at all, an allowance must be made for an interpreter and other assistance, as well as house and office rent, which will require at least the sum of \$3,000. By the bill referred to the consul at Canton receives the same as the consul here, while our interests there are becoming less and less important daily, just in proportion as they are becoming

greater and greater here, and, I may add, in its palmyest days there was not the labor to perform there which is unavoidable here, for the reason that foreigners have been confined to a few acres of ground, never extending their limits, having no intercourse, except in writing, with the native authorities, while here for the last eighteen months it has been one concession after another by the Chinese to foreigners, which in and of themselves I adduce, not only as a proof of the enhanced labor of this office over that of Canton, but also of its superiority over it, or any other port, as a position from which to conduct all our diplomatic operations.

* * * * *

Canton was once the chief port in China; but the events of the past two years prove that Shanghai is not only the most important but the best, both as regards trade, access, health, and, paramount to all other considerations, the free and unlimited access it affords both to the interior and the presence of the native authorities.

Consider, then, for one moment the influence the currency measure and the marking out and buoing this river, both of which have been lately carried out, must have on the future of this port; the fleet of whalers which will winter here from the Japan seas, affording them opportunity to tranship their oil into homeward bound vessels, and outfit with supplies for another season's catch. Consider, then, for one moment, the geographical position of this port, commanding as it does by water courses the commerce of one-third of this vast empire, and it must be admitted by a glance that it is the most important port in China, possessing natural advantages sufficient to surpass in trade all others in this opulent and populous empire.

When the new treaties are made, the great valley of the Yangtze should be opened. This is the port to that valley. Were not the English engaged in a foreign war, which compels them to nourish their sources of income, it would be undertaken by them now. There never was a moment so propitious for such an undertaking; properly managed, it could be accomplished without anything more than the presence of *two or three ships-of-war on the Yangtze*. I mention this, as I am convinced the most mistaken views as to our present and future prospects in China have been promulgated; and as I know them to have been given in good faith, yet I know them to be founded on a total ignorance of facts, which I feel it my duty to correct, so that when time does prove the error, my status will be plain upon the record.

When the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union shall have been joined by railways, and American steam ships shall regularly traverse the Pacific ocean to and from China, then will begin to be realized the importance of this port to the carrier of the world. The geographical position of the United States to the trade of the East will then be availed of; but it will be greatly embarrassed if we permit England to bring *that trade under British guns*, either *in transitu* or at *this port*, which must be the eastern terminus. Will she relinquish her national code of practice, and now, at this late day, be content to see another nation successfully contest with her the carrying trade of the world, without at least attempting to bring the ships of that

rival under her own guns? It would be unwise in any statesman to trust to such a probability.

Then, if we would be faithful to those who are to succeed us, as well as faithful to those interests committed to our care by those who have departed, we should not overlook the vast interests growing into importance on the shores of this magnificent empire, to obtain which we have but to put out our hand, and it is ours. Knowing that our government had a great object in opening Japan, connected with a trans-Pacific line of steamers, I felt also that the acquisition of coal in China was essential to its existence. After much trouble I succeeded in July last in selling to the Taoutai of this port, for the Chinese government, the American steamer "Confucius." My great object was to open by that means the coal beds of China, which are known to exist in almost every province. I believe it is but the nucleus of a Chinese steam marine. When the securities for the payment of the cost of the steamer came to be handed over, three Chinese merchants appeared; one was the government banker, who is reported worth four millions of dollars; another was a young man, the junior partner of a Chinese banking-house, worth one million; and the last was the owner of one thousand junks, engaged in the internal commerce of China, whose profits were said to be in one year eight hundred dollars.

These men were of too high a caste to have the *pleasure of an acquaintance* with such men as deal in the, at present, comparatively small foreign trade. But these are the men we wish to come in contact with: these are the kind of men, when we come in contact with them commercially, will show up to us and develop a trade equalled in extent and value by no other country on the face of the earth. That time will be realized when we are permitted to trade throughout the province of Keangsoo and the shores of Yangtze.

At present, then, the labor of this office is too much for one man, and the compensation is not enough to support more, as it is the most expensive port in China; while as to the future, to which I have alluded, not to provide properly for the consul of this port would be suicidal to the best interests of the American people. * * *

* * * We in the United States have always been told that nothing could be done with the Chinese. I know that is *incorrect*; but I also know that a timid man can do nothing, as there are no people who discover that trait or its opposite so quick as the Chinese. But although an officer may have a correct appreciation of the Chinese character, yet if he is obliged to hold his interviews through a Chinese teacher, he will labor under so great a disadvantage that his failure is certain.

* * * * *

First, then, in importance is a corps of interpreters. They are not to be had, but must be reared. Giving a careful consideration to the bill, and looking at our interests in China as *they are*, not as *they were*, I have respectfully to submit to the Hon. Secretary and President the following amendment for the diplomatic and consular bill, so far as it refers to China:

COMPENSATION TO CONSULAR OFFICERS, ETC.

77

Salary to United States commissioner, to reside at Shanghai,	\$10,000
Secretary, \$2,000; interpreter, 2,000	4,000
Consul at Canton, with consular agent at Amoy	4,000
Consul at Foochow	3,000
Consul at Shanghai, with consular agent at Ningpo.	7,000
Three young men, not over the age of twenty-one, to act as consular clerks, and learn the Chinese language, at the consulates of Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton, at a salary each of \$1,000	3,000
Total of proposed amendment	31,000

Bill of March 1, 1855, appropriated \$33,000 in the aggregate; the difference in favor of the amendment, \$2,000.

In conclusion I have only to refer to one other point in the bill wherein great injustice is done by giving to the consuls at Hong Kong and Calcutta, in the first as much, and in the latter \$500 more than those of China, while the consuls of China, in addition to similar and equal official duties relating to the clearing of ships, &c., have also imposed upon them powers which are judicial, legislative, and diplomatic.

These duties are of the most responsible nature, and unless ample compensation be allowed no competent person will feel himself justified in accepting the appointment.

The mention of the minister residing at Shanghai is made in view of the fact that his residence at Canton will be *useless* for reasons which I have alluded to in speaking generally of that port in comparison with this, as a vantage ground from which to conduct our official intercourse with the native authorities.

Finally, I have most respectfully to request that the Hon. Secretary of State will call the attention of the President to this despatch with my assurance that it has been dictated by a high sense of the responsibilities devolving upon him as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation having delegated to me the surveillance over interests of far greater magnitude and importance than appear to be at present either understood or appreciated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ROBT. C. MURPHY.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Thomas.

No. 1.] CONSULATE OF UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Shanghai, February 1, 1857.

SIR: The want of a jail at this port has become a source of serious embarrassment. * * * * *

Heretofore I have been favored with the use of the British jail, but by one of the enclosures and my reply you will observe that I am now deprived of that.

Enclosed please find also the return of cases tried in this court for only five months, from all of which you will see the urgent necessity of an allowance for jail rent until Congress appropriates means to build one. It would require at least one thousand dollars per annum to obtain a building suitable for a jail.

Trusting that this subject may meet with immediate attention, and that the interests of the United States will no longer be suffered to trust to the generosity of other nations who have made ample provisions for the thorough execution of their laws,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY,
United States Consul.

Hon. J. A. THOMAS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTE.—By the return of suits from the 4th of August to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive, in the United States consular court at Shanghai, transmitted to the Department of State by Consul Murphy, it appeared that there were 29 cases entered for trial, of which 20 were finally determined, and 9 continued; of these 18 were for criminal offences. These cases were exclusive of 15 which were settled by arbitration, in accordance with the 20th section of the act of August 11, 1848, as also of the case of Messrs. Russell & Co. *vs.* Yuh Lungtuck, a Chinese, for breach of contract, wherein the damage claimed is \$50,000, which at the time was under consideration in the joint court composed of his excellency Lan Taoutai and R. C. Murphy, consul of the United States of America, acting judicially.

No. 5.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, December 26, 1856.

SIR: The insufficiency of room in her majesty's jail for the imprisonment of the large number of seamen and others convicted before me, compels me most unwillingly to request you will make arrangements for the disposal of any citizens of the United States sentenced by you to lengthened terms of imprisonment. I need scarcely say that for any immediate purposes the jail is, as heretofore, quite at your service.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. B. ROBERTSON,

R. C. MURPHY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Shanghai.

No. 6.]

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF N. AMERICA,
Shanghai, December 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th instant, informing me that the crowded state of her majesty's jail at this place compels you to request that I will make arrangements to

otherwise dispose of citizens of the United States sentenced to lengthened terms, but that for immediate purposes the jail will, as heretofore be at my service, &c.

In, reply I have to state that I will take immediate steps to dispose of the three men now confined in her majesty's jail under long sentences, and I thank you for your kind offer to give me room in the jail in immediate cases.

The consideration which you have always extended to this office in the matter of persons convicted by the court shall be communicated to my government, and I have no doubt that the obligation will be acknowledged in a becoming manner.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

[Extract.]

OFFICIAL, No. 30.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Shanghai, September 1, 1858.

SIR : * * * * *

I transmit for the consideration of the President a memorial lately addressed to me by the American shipmasters in this port on a subject to which I have more than once addressed you, the necessity of prisons at the consular ports, (enclosure 2.)

I have also the honor to forward (enclosure 3) the sketch of such an act of Congress as seems to me to be required by the provisions of the new treaty. I prefer a modification of the existing system to which the consular agents are used to any attempt at complete reorganization. This act so far changes the statute of 1848 as expressly to give the commissioner original jurisdiction in cases where a consul is either party or witness. As the law now is, a consul has no redress against an American citizen, and an American citizen has no redress against him.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. REED.

May it please your excellency :

The undersigned, your memorialists, masters of American ships now lying in the port of Shanghai, respectfully represent:

Whereas, from the peculiar nature of the relations between the American and Chinese governments, the latter can take neither civil or criminal jurisdiction over any citizen of the United States, whether seamen or resident, and in consequence thereof the United States consul has been invested by his government with extra judicial powers over all its citizens, and especially—and in addition to the

usual consular power—over the seamen and masters of American ships:

And whereas, from the reasons aforesaid, the United States consul is not in a position to avail himself of the police force or prisons of the Chinese authorities in executing the penalties of the law, the undersigned beg leave to submit:

That it appears to them that the necessity for erecting a prison and instituting the means of punishing with hard labor or solitary confinement, or both, as the consular court may in its wisdom decree, is immediate and pressing, for the reasons following, to wit:

The consular court is now holding daily sittings, and scarcely a day passes that there is not a civil or criminal cause pending; and when, from the nature of the offence, the punishment should, in the opinion of the court, be severe, such as imprisonment and hard labor, and they find accordingly, it is the opinion of your memorialists that the result is a mockery both of law and justice, simply because, in the absence of a man-of-war, which is not unfrequent, there is no prison and no means of inflicting any material punishment, and after the sentence of the court has been read to the offending party the consul has no alternative but to set at liberty the person whom the law has pronounced a criminal to commit, if he pleases, further crime with the most ridiculous impunity.

And again, when a case is pending between a master and a seaman and fine or imprisonment is the punishment decreed, the offending party, if a master of a ship, is usually mulcted in pecuniary damages, which the consul has in his power to collect to almost any amount, but if the offending party be a seaman the consul can neither recover the fine or inflict the imprisonment; and thus again are the ends of justice defeated, and not only this, but a positive injustice is done the ship master.

The British government, whose relations with the Chinese government are identical with those between the latter and the American government, as your memorialists believe, have had a substantial and suitable building erected and used as a jail; and the proceedings of the British consular courts are, as your memorialists believe, as regular and effectual as the proceedings of any court of similar jurisdiction in the kingdom of Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that the facility of access to the colonial courts of Hong Kong would seem to leave the British consul, if without the means of imprisonment or other punishment, in a comparatively unembarrassed position.

Your memorialists are well aware that the British consul has, as a matter of favor, granted to the American consul the use of the British jail when it was not crowded; but this is not always the case, and not unfrequently, as your memorialists believe, application from the American consul for the use of the jail has been refused—always, of course, in courteous terms—on the ground that the jail was already crowded.

But whether the British jail be crowded or vacant, your memorialists submit that it is a question whether a great nation like the United States of America should place itself in a position to receive, nay, to ask as a favor from a foreign nation, that which its means are

as ample as any other power on the face of the earth to furnish itself.

Your memorialists believe that your excellency cannot have failed to observe the necessity which they now urge as existing; and they beg that your excellency will take into consideration this their memorial, and at an early day urge upon the government some action in the premises.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

GEORGE N. POTTER,

Master of ship "Hotspur," of New York.

PRINCE HARDING,

Master of ship "Oscar," of Boston.

P. BIEIR,

Master of ship "Sancho Panza," of Boston."

FREDERICK JOHNSON,

Master of barque "Kremlin," of Boston.

WM. H. HARRISON,

Master of ship "Bell Rock," of Boston.

CHARLES H. ODELL,

Master of barque "Quickstep," of Boston.

JOHN MUNRO,

Master of barque "Ann," of New York.

C. COGGINS,

Master of ship "Pampero," of New York.

ERNEST LANE,

Master of ship "Eureka," of New York.

JOHN SWEENEY,

Master of barque "Lucky Star," of New York.

JOHN HENRY,

Master of ship "Magnet," of Boston.

WILLIAM COLE,

Formerly of ship "Nabob."

WILLIAM B. PRESTON,

Of barque "Lucky Star," of New York.

JOHN BAXTER,

Of ship "Nabob."

CHARLES GILL,

Of ship "Emma."

JAMES HIGHAM,

Of ship "N. B. Palmer."

Hon. W. B. REED,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaty with China.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries," passed the eleventh day of August, 1848, except so far as it may be modified by the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, renewed, and declared to be applicable to the treaty signed at Tientsin on the 18th day of June, 1858, between China and the United States.

SEC. 2. That the jurisdiction of the commissioner or chief diplomatic officer in China, in all matters of civil redress or of crimes, shall be appellate only, to be exercised wherever the said commissioner may be, except in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is vested in the said commissioner.

SEC. 3. That the sum of — thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of erecting or hiring buildings, or parts of buildings, to be used as prisons for American convicts in China and paying keepers; the said sum to be applied and distributed under the authority of the commissioner or chief diplomatic officer in China.

No. 34.]

Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Shanghai, October 22, 1858.

SIR: * * * * *

Mr. W. L. G. Smith, the newly appointed consul at this port, has just arrived and entered on his duties. One of his first acts, rendered necessary by the absence of all means to pay jail expenses, has been to discharge all the American convicts in the British jail. They are now at large, ready for new outrages and new shame to their country and its representatives. * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. REED.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Memorandum of Mr. Forbes.

Estimated cost of maintaining a floating jail at Shanghai and Canton, say Whampoa:

Cost of a chop boat for jail	\$300
Jailor or keeper's salary	\$250
Wages of two men	250
Support of the same, at \$1 per day	360
Supporting 5 sailors, constantly on board, at 20 cents per diem	360
	<hr/>
	1,220
Incidental expenses	280
	<hr/>
Annual expenses	1,500
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For two boats, first cost	600
Annual cost	3,000
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At present, the marshal, if any exists, has no jail, and no means of taking care of men who may be waiting trial, except on board their own ships or in filthy Chinese jails; wherefore many go unpunished.

R. B. FORBES.

Mr. Bradley to Mr. Cass.

No. 4, of 1858.]

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Ningpo. March 13, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following statement:

On the 15th of February *ultimo* Charles Jackson, an American, (a seaman by profession, but formerly and for some months past a resident at Ningpo, without any ostensible business or means of support,) was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, and of highway robbery. For this he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, at such place as should be designated by the minister of the United States in China. Having no safe place on shore for the prisoner's confinement, at my request the commander of her Britannic Majesty's steamer "Cormorant," which is stationed at this port, consented to hold him in custody on board until I could make provision for his removal.

On the 22d of the same month I sent said Jackson to Shanghai, in charge of the acting United States marshal, who also took my despatches (A and B) to the acting United States consul at that port. His reply to the former of these (marked C) is also herewith enclosed. From this it will be seen that Mr. Freeman, who was in charge, did

the best and all that it was in his power to do in securing the prisoner. The British consul, who had in 1856 granted the use of his jail for a year in keeping this same prisoner, now refused it. Application for his temporary retention on board the only United States vessel-of-war which was in port was also refused. Nothing, therefore, remained for the consul but to turn the prisoner over to the hands of his marshal, to be kept in the safest manner that an entire want of means of security would admit of. The marshal had a common dwelling-house, and into it he put his prisoner. As might be expected, he escaped almost immediately, and is now at large, able to renew his course of crime with a full knowledge of the fact that, if apprehended, or again convicted, there is no place in which he can imprison him.

In a review of these circumstances, and of the moral condition of this port, as set forth in my enclosure B, I earnestly trust that the department, seeing the difficulties which lie in the way of administering criminal law by United States consular courts in China, will provide early and suitable remedies. First in importance among these are *jails* at each of the five ports. If, however, in view of the probable extension, under new treaties, of foreign commerce over the whole coast of China, this be not deemed advisable at present, then I conceive there should, at least, be one at each of the ports Canton, Fuhchau, and Shanghai; which, besides being the most important in trade, are so distributed as that the prison at Canton could accommodate Amoy, whilst that at Shanghai might be used also by Ningpo. A strong and sufficiently large prison at this place would probably cost \$500.

There is another difficulty under which this particular consulate labors. I refer to the want of fixed, competent, under officers of its court. The interpreter and the Chinese writer or clerk (both of whom are absolutely essential to its operations) are just now procurable on the ground, but for the marshalship the case is different, no American nor other respectable foreigner being willing to accept it. The only tolerably qualified person whom I could hitherto obtain, and whom I have employed in that post, has now left the place; and should the emergency arise, I shall be under the necessity of asking for the services of the British consular constable, (a salaried officer,) as well as the use of the British consular jail. The first named of these favors would, no doubt, be readily accorded; the latter could not be, if, as frequently happens, the prison were already full.

It is much to be regretted that the provision for consular pupils, as embodied in the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, should at its next session have been virtually repealed, since, under it, a body of competent men might have been prepared to fill the Chinese consulates. The patience and diligent study requisite for acquiring any of the many spoken dialects of this empire, to say nothing of its intricate logographic characters, is probably greater than would be needed for learning any five European languages. Great Britain and France, besides employing for interpreters at all the five ports such of their respective subjects as have been specially trained for the

purpose, have also under instruction here on the soil at least double that number of young men who are qualifying themselves for the same position. On the other hand, the minister and consuls of the United States are obliged (with the single exception of the Shanghai consulate, I believe,) to avail themselves of such aids in interpretation as can be given by American missionaries; few of whom, though they may be good scholars in the local dialects of the east coast, are adequately conversant with the mandarin or court dialect, in which alone all public business is transacted.

Respectfully submitting these facts and observations to the consideration of the department,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

A.

No. 10, of 1858.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ningpo, February 28, 1858.

SIR: Herewith, under charge of the United States marshal for this consular district, I send a prisoner named Charles Jackson, who was convicted, before me, on the 15th instant, of the crime of assault and battery with intent to kill, and of robbery. Jackson is an old offender, and it was only last August that he returned to this port from Shanghai, where he had just completed a term of one year's imprisonment for having coolly shot a man through the head at Ningpo.

Nothing short of an imperative necessity would have induced me to transfer a prisoner to another's keeping; but the British jail (my only source here) being at present unavailable to my use, and the city prisons being both unfit and unsafe for a convict so artful and depraved, I have no other remedy than that which I herein earnestly seek at your hands. I have therefore to request that you will provide, if possible, strong quarters for him, either on board one of our ships-of-war in your harbor (if such there be) or in her Britannic Majesty's jail, until the pleasure of his excellency our minister, to whom I have referred the case, shall have been made known to you. If, however, unfortunately, you should be unable to obtain safe-keeping for him by either of the methods proposed, or in some other way, then I will thank you to send him, in irons, to Hong Kong, with a letter to his excellency, stating your inability to comply with this request.

I also take the liberty to forward to your care a despatch to the United States minister in relation to this subject. That despatch I leave open, that you may read it for fuller information of the case;

and, having done so, I will thank you to seal and transmit it by the earliest opportunity.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY.

A. L. FREEMAN, Esq.,

Acting United States Consul, Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Ningpo, March 13, 1858.

A true copy of the original, recorded in the letter book of this office.

C. W. BRADLEY.

B.

No. 11, of 1858.]

CONSULATE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Ningpo, February 15, 1858.

SIR: At a consular court held this day, in which I was assisted by Rev. R. Q. Way and Rev. W. R. P. Martin, (assessors,) Charles Jackson, an American, was found guilty of the charges alleged against him in an indictment, which indictment was, in substance, as follows:

1st count. That the said Jackson did, on the night of Sunday, the 7th of February instant, decoy into the said Jackson's house a certain marine of her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cormorant," named Edward Barsby, with the intent of procuring the intoxication of the said Barsby, and, when so intoxicated, of robbing him of a sum of money in his, the said Barsby's, possession.

2d count. That, failing to procure the intoxication of the said Barsby, he, the said Jackson, pursued and overtook the said Barsby whilst fleeing from him, the said Jackson's, house; that the said Jackson then presented a pistol at said Barsby's breast, and demanded of him his money or his life; and that he did then and there, with force and arms, and against the will of the said Barsby, take from and rob him of the sum of fourteen dollars.

On both these counts the court unanimously found the prisoner to be guilty; and he was thereupon sentenced to one year's imprisonment at such place as shall be designated by his excellency the minister of the United States in China, and to the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars.

I regret that the necessity of thus referring to your excellency the question as to the *place* in which the prisoner shall be confined is imposed upon me by these facts, namely:

1st. The United States has no jail here, nor in any other part of China.

2d. The Chinese prisons of this city are insecure; neither are they proper places for the confinement of American or European convicts,

the prisoners being thrown together promiscuously, kept in a filthy condition, nearly starved for want of food, and being otherwise ill used.

3d. The British consular prison at Ningpo is small, and the whole of it is required for its consular use; nor is it so strong as to make it safe to place therein so desperate and cunning a malefactor as this Jackson.

4th. Commanders of United States ships-of-war on this station justly object to the employment of their vessels as penitentiaries by United States consuls.

Under all these circumstances, I see no other remedy for such cases than to solicit your excellency to designate some suitable place of confinement, and, with regard to this criminal in particular, it is of the last importance that he be strongly secured as one more than ordinarily dangerous. On the 27th July, 1856, he was arrested and was subsequently convicted of having, in cool blood, shot through the head a man in this city; but as the person so wounded did, after a long time, and contrary to the expectation of his surgeon, recover, the prisoner escaped with a year's confinement in her Britannic Majesty's jail at Shanghai, the use of which was borrowed by the United States consul for that purpose. Having been liberated last August, he returned to Ningpo, and since that time he has so conducted himself as to have been a terror to almost everybody within his reach.

And here I beg leave to call your excellency's attention to the notoriously low state of morals among transient foreigners at this port, who are, for the most part, deserters from European and American ships at Shanghai and Fuhchau, adventurers who have fought at Chinkiang and Nanking either for or against the Imperialists, (some of them, indeed, sold themselves to each of the belligerent parties alternately,) or disappointed gold-seekers from California. In the very first copy on the letter-book of this office I find that, under date of February 19, 1855, Dr. D. B. McCartee, the then acting United States consul, addressed a despatch to Dr. Parker, the United States commissioner, in which he said: "I trust that the state of things at this port may receive your excellency's early and earnest attention. Runaway sailors and other lawless individuals have for some time past been in the habit of making this port their place of rendezvous—going about *masked*, and under the cover of night plundering the houses and persons of the Chinese; or in Chinese-built luggers, under foreign flags, (and in several instances under our own flag,) extorting *what is called* 'convoy money,' but what is in reality *plunder*, from fishing boats of the Chinese; or, under pretence of being damaged by collision with the native craft, demanding from the Chinese unreasonable and extortionate sums of money. In this way not only is the honor of the American flag in danger of being damaged in the eyes of the Chinese officers and people, but even the lives of American citizens resident at this port or travelling by sea in its vicinity are in danger of being sacrificed (should such a state of things continue) to the exasperated feelings of the natives who have been so plundered and outraged." I regret to say that, so far from there being any improvement in this state of affairs since the foregoing extract was

originally written, matters have become still worse. In proof of this I need only refer to the massacre which took place here on the 26th June last, in which, among the many foreigners who were engaged, were two Americans.

The criminal statistics drawn from the British and American consular courts at Ningpo abound in evidence of the commission of piracy, assassination, highway robbery, assault and battery, theft, perjury, and other lesser crimes, among subjects of these two governments; whilst the same crimes have been and are committed with impunity by many of those consularly unrepresented powers who have resorted to this port, because, whilst they are exempt from arrest by the consuls of the three treaty States, they well know that the Chinese officials, to whose jurisdiction they are in reality amenable, are too fearful of national consequences to visit them with punishment. This immunity of evil is so glaring and so pregnant with danger, even to the peaceable and well disposed foreign missionaries and merchants who dwell here, (few of the natives being able to distinguish between occidentals of different governments, and considering them all as forming but one family,) that the subject demands very serious consideration.

In this connexion I respectfully refer your excellency to a "memorandum" drawn up by the consuls of Great Britain, United States, and France, residing at this port, which was transmitted to the legation on the 21st of May, 1857, for correcting these abuses. A copy of it was submitted by Sir John Bowring to Mr. Attorney General Austey; but as that gentleman seems to have entirely misunderstood its provisions, I take the liberty to quote a passage in exposition of it, which was included in a reply to Mr. Austey's opinion thereon by Mr. Meadows, her Britannic Majesty's vice consul in charge, one of the framers of that document.

"The plan proposes that when foreigners commit offences and crimes in Chinese territory, and are not amenable to any foreign authority there, every such offender or criminal shall be apprehended on a Chinese warrant, served by a Chinese policeman; shall be tried by a Chinese judge, in a Chinese *yamun*;^{*} and shall be punished by fine, to be deposited in a Chinese treasury, for Chinese official use, or by imprisonment in a Chinese prison, guarded by Chinese jailors. But in order that the State to which such foreigner is subject shall have full assurance that such, its subject, is not arrested or detained as a criminal on insufficient grounds, or subjected during trial in a heathen court to torture, or other unfair treatment, or, after conviction, to punishment not permitted by Christian civilization, therefore the plan proposes that the consular representatives of the three most civilized Christian countries in the world, countries famed for the humanity of their criminal codes and for the justice of their criminal procedure, shall give their *opinions* respecting, and have full cognizance of the arrest, the detention, the trial, the judgment, and the punishment of each such offender. The plan would confer on these consuls no judicial powers whatever; it would merely call on them to

^{*} The *yamun* is the public office of a mandarin.—C. W. B.

give their opinion to the Chinese judge, and to say, in some formal and prescribed manner, at each stage in the proceedings, 'we believe this to be necessary and just.'" With further reference to this subject, and to show that I am not singular in my views of the magnitude of the evil complained of, I enclose copy of an official communication from Mr. Meadows to my predecessor in this consulate, marked A.

I must avail myself of this opportunity to invite your excellency's attention to another subject nearly connected with the foregoing, and also deserving your consideration. I refer to the anomalous position in which United States consuls in China are placed by an act of Congress approved August 11, 1848, and by the "Regulations for the Consular Courts of the United States of America in China." These require that consuls shall arraign and try Americans charged with penal offences here, and, if found guilty, that they shall imprison such offenders. But the government of the United States *has provided no prisons* for persons so convicted, and, as a consequence, the consuls are reduced to the mortifying necessity of perpetually begging the use of that with which every *British* consulate is provided. The granting of the favor so solicited is often inconvenient and sometimes impracticable; and when the latter is the case, for want of the means to carry out his instructions, the United States consul in China is obliged either to take no notice of the complaint brought before him, or, having tried the accused and found him both guilty and penniless, to dismiss him unpunished, to repeat his crimes, perhaps, with greater boldness and atrocity. In a case of robbery lately brought before me, finding the accused guilty of the charge, and upon application to her Britannic Majesty's consul having learned that his jail was already full, I was compelled to let the prisoner off with a paltry fine of ten dollars. Besides, I cannot hold the person acting as United States marshal to be responsible for the safe-keeping of his prisoners so long as the prison keys are in the hands of a British constable. The case is a practical one: two desperate characters convicted of burglary and stabbing before this consular court, and imprisoned in her Majesty's jail, under the surveillance of its keeper, having escaped therefrom in May 1856.

Again: We have a "Table of Fees to be levied in the Consular Courts," including "marshal's fees," "clerks' fees," "witnesses' fees," and "fees of citizen associates of the court." But as *this* consular court at least has no treasury, and as from the class of men who are brought before it it is not likely to be in funds, and as the judicial expenses of a single criminal trial are seldom less than \$15 to \$20, and often more, I respectfully beg to be informed whether the consul is expected to pay the various officers of this court, and the board and medical bills of prisoners, from his private purse? and if not, on whom is he to draw for them; or what provision is made for the disbursement of these fees and expenses? In the present condition of these matters (which could hardly be worse) it will be allowed that there is small encouragement to consular vigilance and fidelity in the suppression of crime among Americans in China.

I send Jackson in irons, under the care of my marshal, to Shanghai,

there to be detained by the United States consul at that port until your excellency's instructions shall have been received as to his future disposition. I have, however, requested Mr. Acting Consul Freeman to forward him securely to Hong Kong in the event of being unable to procure safe quarters for him at that city, (Shanghai,) trusting that, under the emergency which has arisen, some one of our national vessels there will consent to receive him as a prisoner. If it were practicable to send him home by one of our returning ships-of-war, there to serve out the unexpired term for which he has been sentenced, such a transportation would be a great relief to the apprehensions of our countrymen and others who are resident at Ningpo, who now fear his ultimate return.

Of the sum of \$100 in which the prisoner was mulcted, the whole has been paid, being the avails of sundry effects belonging to him, and sold therefor at public auction, under my order.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,
CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ningpo, March 13, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original recorded on the letter-book of this office.

C. W. BRADLEY.

C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Shanghai, March 1, 1858.

SIR: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity since my return from Suchan to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 22, with accompanying documents, relating to the trial of Charles Jackson, who was convicted before you on the 15th ultimo for the crime of assault and battery with intent to kill.

The prisoner you sent to Shanghai, under charge of the United States marshal for the consular district of Ningpo. Agreeable to your wishes I endeavored to obtain a proper place for his confinement, and having failed to obtain the use of the British consular jail for the purpose, I applied to Captain Nicholson, of the frigate "Mississippi," who declined to receive him on board.

As I was to leave Shanghai on the day that the prisoner arrived I had no time to arrange for his passage to Hong Kong, and could only choose between two modes of procedure: either confining him in the Chinese jail, or leaving him under charge of the United States marshal of this district. The first, as you are well aware, would have been but a poor security for the imprisonment of a desperate character like the prisoner; the latter seemed to be preferable, and I accordingly placed him in charge of the United States marshal.

During my absence he has been imprisoned in the marshal's house, and kept under a constant guard.

I should have transmitted your letters concerning this subject to his excellency Mr. Reed ere this had I not received a letter from him stating that it was his intention to arrive in Shanghai before the 15th of the present month. Consequently I shall retain the same until his arrival. I shall also endeavor to keep the prisoner until his excellency's arrival, when I will lay the matter before him to decide where the prisoner shall serve out his sentence.

I would here acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of the marshal, of a sealed packet, containing the prisoner's silver watch, a gold chain, and two gold watch keys.

I am pleased to find in your letter to Mr. Reed (left unsealed for my inspection) some practical suggestions in regard to the wants of consular officers in China in relation to the confinement of prisoners.

I concur with you in the opinion expressed, that the United States ought to have at every port in China represented by her consular officers some secure place for the imprisonment of those of her own citizens who may be found guilty of violating the laws, without being obliged (as at present) to resort to the humiliating posture of a suppliant at the doors of the other consular powers for that protection which she, as a nation, is not only able to provide for herself, but, if need be, to extend to others.

I have, &c., &c.,

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Ningpo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ningpo, March 13, 1858.

A true copy of original on file in this office.

C. W. BRADLEY.

NEW HAVEN, *December 13, 1858.*

SIR: * * * * *

In one of my despatches I have petitioned to be allowed an interpreter and marshal. The British and French consuls for Ningpo not only receive considerably larger salaries than the United States consul, and their consular residences and jails, but they are each furnished with a vice consul, interpreter, clerks, (Chinese, and English or French,) constable, watchman, and boatmen, by their respective governments. Now, ever since I entered on the duties of my present consulate in China, I have been obliged to pay out of my official compensation for the services of an interpreter, Chinese clerk, (for correspondence with the native authorities,) marshal, clerk of court, mandarin, messenger, and watchmen, (all indispensable officers,) a sum amounting to something over one-third of my yearly salary.

* * * * *

The judicial requirements of my position in the province Chich-kiang are such as of themselves alone demand the constant services of an interpreter. The same causes also oblige me to have a marshal, who will also act as jailor, always at hand. Hitherto I have been obliged to pick up such stray American seamen as I might find in port, or else borrow her Britannic Majesty's constable, as we do her jail. Either of these courses is manifestly improper; for it often happens that he whom I employ as temporary marshal ought rather to be in the hands of the law than to have a hand in its execution. For the sum of six hundred dollars per annum I think I could get a good, sober, respectable American to discharge that office, giving his whole time to it; and for a like sum of six hundred dollars I could probably get one of the resident American missionaries to take upon himself the office of interpreter in all the more important cases. As to the other petty officers and employés, I am content to pay them myself, which I can do for about \$300 per year.

By the "Eastern State," which sails from New York for Shanghai on or about January 5 proximo, I ship a well educated and clever young gentleman, who goes out at my charges as consular pupil.

* * * * *

I enclose a list of current official expenses, such as are paid by our consul at Shanghai, by the incumbent himself. Mr. Glover, the acting vice consul, requested me to lay it before the department, though he was fully aware that to him it could be no matter of personal interest.

I am, sir, &c.,

C. W. BRADLEY.

SHANGHAI, *July 13, 1858.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR BRADLEY: Allow me to call your attention to the following memoranda of extra charges appertaining to the consulate at Shanghai:

Say clerk hire, (China clerk,) at \$35 per month.....	\$420
Chinese clerk to write letters to the Taoutai.....	120
Coolie to take letters to the city, at \$5 per month.....	60
Four chair coolies, at \$5 per month each.....	240
Watchman, at \$4 per month.....	48
Marshal, difference between his salary and the amount of fees	400

1,288

This leaves but about \$3,000 a year on which to live and keep house. In a place like this, where the Chinese expect to have an entertainment every time they call officially, and where considerable show has to be kept up, it requires at least \$4,000 a year to pay expenses of living, and, as a consul has no power to trade, he leaves the consulate at the expiration of his term poorer than when he en-

tered it. A clerk of the ability of what a consul should be would be entitled to \$2,500 and his board, and, besides, has opportunity to speculate, and looks forward to advancement.

I am sure Mr. Smith will find that he cannot live here on the salary that he is to receive.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE B. GLOVER,
Acting United States Consul.

MEMORANDUM OF MR. C. W. BRADLEY, UNITED STATES CONSUL, NINGPO.

Notes on the additional Chinese ports opened by conventions with the four treaty powers.

Niuchwang, in the Manchu province of Shinking, is the most northern port opened by any of the treaties. It is situated at the mouth of the Liao river, which empties into the northeastern extremity of the Gulf of Liautung, in about latitude $40^{\circ} 45' N.$, longitude $122^{\circ} 50' E.$, some thirteen leagues from Moukden, the capital. The limited productions of the province are wheat, barley, pulse, millet, ginseng, rhubarb, timber, camels and horses, some of which are now exchanged at Kí-iu-wán, (a market town on and within the frontiers of Corea,) and others are bartered with the Fuhkien junkmen, who mostly monopolize the trade of the place by sea. A few of the native craft also ply between this and Tientsin, laden with grain for the "Great Northern Capital." The harbor is artificial, formed by strongly built stone piers, between which an opening is left capable of admitting the largest junks, which, however, can only enter and depart at high water; at low tide the larger vessels remaining within it always ground. The winters in this region are represented as long and intensely severe. I imagine that no American consul will be required here, and that the opening of the port was obtained by Great Britain rather as a convenient place for watching the movements of Russia towards the south and west than for the inconsiderable commercial advantages which it affords. Count Poutiatine, the Russian minister, was opposed to this concession, and I think it was solely on political grounds.

Tangchau-fu, the largest seaport in the fruitful province of Shantung, is situated near the Straits of Míatau, on a point of land which forms the southeastern boundary of the Gulf of Pechili, in about latitude $37^{\circ} 45' N.$, longitude $121^{\circ} 16' E.$ Its harbor is good, although it can only be entered at high water. Williams ("Middle Kingdom," I, 76) intimates that its maritime trade is small, and confined to the neighboring coasts of Shinking and Corea. In this he is mistaken; for large fleets of junks from the provinces of Fuhkien, Chehkiang, and Kiangsu are constantly engaged in traffic, carrying away the abundant productions of this agricultural region, viz: millet, rice, wheat, maize, and fruits. Mineral coals are also largely exported. A consul will probably be required here within two or three years.

Tanshwui lies on the northwest coast of the island Taiwan, or Formosa, (belonging to the province of Fuhkien,) in latitude 25° N., longitude $121^{\circ} 18'$ E. I know nothing of its advantages as an open port, except its vicinity to the abundant coal fields of Kílung, from which it is distant a little more than one degree. There is likely to be a considerable trade between it and the opposite coast on the main land, of such products as are exported from Taiwan. There will probably be little or no American trade here for some years to come.

Taiwan-fu, the departmental city in the island of Taiwan, (Formosa,) is situated on the southwest coast of the island, in latitude 23° N., longitude $120^{\circ} 7' 50''$ E. It carries on a large and thrifty commerce with many places on the main land and in the Eastern seas, exporting rice, maize, fruits, timber, camphor, indigo, salt, sulphur, &c. A considerable and increasing European trade has been permitted at this port for the past three or four years. I deem it highly important that it should have a consular officer, not only for the protection of commerce, which cannot fail to be considerable, but also for the sake of our seamen, many of whom are from time to time wrecked on the Formosan coast, where they are either put to death or held in captivity, or otherwise suffer extreme hardships.

Swatau, the entrepôt of Chauchau-fu, is a large town lying at the mouth of a small river on which the "*fu*" city of the department (Chauchau) is situated. It is in the province of Kwangtung, near the northeast boundary which divides this province from Fuhkien. More definitely, its position is on the Tropic of Cancer, longitude *circa* 117° E. Chauchau-fu, after Canton, is, perhaps, the principal city in Kwangtung. About six years ago the nefarious slave traffic, called "coolie trade," was started here by British merchants, under an indirect sanction of the Hong Kong government, since which it has become the chief coolie mart in China. The aforesaid merchants generally employ American vessels for this business, so as to avoid the necessity of an examination at Hong Kong, agreeable to an ordinance which seems to have been gotten up expressly to allow British subjects to engage in the slave trade, if they can manage to conduct it under any other flag but their own. The principal staple of export is sugar, of which vast quantities are shipped yearly to Europe, America, and Australia. Next to Fuhchau, this appears to me the most valuable port opened to us, and, in my opinion, should be made a consulate.

Kíungchau-fu, the capital of the department of Hainan, an island lying south of and near to Kwangtung, to which province it belongs. It is situated on the Straits of Luichau, three miles above the mouth of the Límu river, in latitude about 20° N., longitude $110^{\circ} 20'$ E. Hai-kau-so, the port of Kíungchau-fu, stands at the river's mouth, on a long, narrow peninsula. The harbor is good, but difficult to enter, the straits being narrow and much obstructed with shoals and reefs. The island of Hainan lies directly in the track of the typhoons, (cyclones,) which are most likely to occur in the months of July, August, and September, and cause immense destruction of life and property. Exports: sugar, timber, rice, tobacco, cocoa-nut oil, hides,

wax, *areca catechu*, or betel-nut, cocoa-nuts, and fruits. Imports: cotton and cotton piece-goods, broadcloths, flints, opium, and all kinds of Chinese manufactures. Rice and sugar are commodities which will be likely to attract foreign commerce to this port, and make it a mart of some importance.

Of Chinkiang-fu, on the Yang-tsz'-kiang, and Hankau, I will take note for you hereafter.

Mr. Interpreter Martin very sensibly remarks that "the effect of giving to foreign ships the range of the coast will probably be to throw the whole coasting trade into their hands, to the detriment of the native junks." Already the Chinese prefer foreign vessels, not only because they are swift, insurable, and secure from pirates, but because they sail more cheaply than junks, the latter being subject to restrictions, impressments, and dangers, which oblige them to charge high freights. All that was needed to complete the ascendancy of the foreign ship has now been acquired in the reduction of tonnage dues and exemption from more than one payment in four months. Small American vessels, (say from 300 to 450 or 500 tons,) well officered, will doubtless secure a good part of the coast trade, and are likely to sail more safely than heretofore, since, with the displacement of the native craft, the pirates who preyed upon them may be expected to disappear.

Until, however, our tonnage measurement shall have been altered, and made to conform with that of Great Britain and of maritime Europe in general, we shall probably be under chartered by the vessels of those countries; paying, as they do, four mace for *fifty* feet, as tonnage dues, whilst we pay the same for *forty* feet.

C. W. BRADLEY.

NEW HAVEN, *Connecticut*, November 20, 1858.

Mr. Eustis to Mr. Appleton.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose a statement in relation to the state of affairs at Tehuantepec, and to ask your favorable consideration of the application in relation to the consulship.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. EUSTIS.

HON. JOHN APPLETON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Davidson.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of yesterday, asking me whether I have any private intelligence from Tehuantepec calculated to throw light on the condition of things there. I can best answer your inquiry by extracts from letters of the officers of the company.

In a letter of the 30th ultimo from the Hon. E. Lasere, now on the Isthmus, to me, he says:

"Tehuantepec is filling up with Americans, principally from California, and there will no doubt be a large American population in that city in less than a year. The American consul ought to have a salary of from two to three thousand dollars per annum."

In a letter from the same gentleman to the vice president of the company, on the 29th of December, he says, after speaking of a guard for the treasure:

"In reference to this subject I have to request that you will send me twelve Colt's navy revolvers, and twelve Sharpe's rifles, or any rifles you think best. We have heard that several known highway robbers from Mexico have been seen in Tehuantepec, and Mr. Stevens is led to believe that an attack is premeditated on the baggage. We have therefore made arrangements to have it guarded. I do not know what reliance can be placed on this; but, as far as the treasure is concerned, we must certainly have a guard."

In another passage of the same letter he says:

"We have a storm brewing on the Isthmus, and every arrival from California increases it, I am afraid. I apprehend trouble with them. but as we are well prepared and determined to meet it, and they know it, I believe this is the reason we have not yet had any. Some who talked very high some time ago, and whom I met in Tehuantepec and elsewhere, appear quite respectful, and I believe that the greatest number will remain quiet; the balance will, perhaps, hardly attempt anything when left alone."

I will add that I am also informed of numerous emigrants from New Orleans to the Isthmus. It is plain that the country will be rapidly filled with American citizens, and the consulate at Tehuantepec will become quite important and require a proper and competent official to mediate between our citizens and the Mexican authorities. It is now paid by fees alone, and as there is no commerce a proper person will hardly be obtained unless a salary is attached to the office.

I am yours, very truly,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Hon. THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.

NOTE.—The extracts from the despatch from Mr. Pilkington, late consul at Tehuantepec, though deemed necessary for the information of the committee, are not, of course, sent for publication.

Mr. Pilkington to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tehuantepec, Mexico, June 8, 1854.

SIR: * * * * *

In this connexion, permit me the liberty of telling what I have seen at Minatitlan and this place. I take it for granted the establish-

ment of consulates at those points was deemed necessary. Gentlemen well educated and highly respected applied for and received the appointments to them. To yourself or the President they came recommended as persons of truth, honor, standing, and probity. As such they have been sent to protect the rights and interests of American citizens; to hold themselves at their disposal; to maintain the honor, the dignity, and character of their country; to be ever on the lookout, watchful and guarded of her interests. Such were the men selected for these posts; such were their duties. In what condition do I find them now? The one at Minatitlan, by the most guarded parsimony, which drew upon him the ridicule of the inhabitants, had still a little money left. Sir, I have seen the finger pointed in scorn when the good old man, retiring to cook his solitary meal, would, with feelings of mortified pride, close not his doors, but the door of a room he was permitted, for almost charity's sake, to occupy. I have seen more than this. Anxious as he was to remain during my stay in Minatitlan, pressed by dread of want, he left—for what place, think you? Sir, it was the sneering boast of a petty shop-keeper, in my presence, that the *consul* had gone to live with his mahogany choppers, (Indians,) as he made no charge for his board whilst there. Comments upon such facts are useless. How have I found matters here? Worse, sir—far worse. The consul of the United States indebted to Mexican charity for the very despatches from your department; indebted to Mexicans for the clothes he wears—such clothes as his servant would not accept at home; month after month dependent on the kindness of a Spaniard for the morsel he ate and a place to lay his head. And can you expect men so circumstanced to support the honor or dignity of the American name? Yet they are men of education, well fitted for their functions. It may be said that they should not have come. Granted. But if the consulates are needed, some one must come. And who would or could you select? A man of character and education, with or without means, would not accept, knowing the true situation of the consulates. You could not give them to irresponsible persons. In fact, you can only find two classes of men who would accept such posts with any hope of not starving, and one only who might hope not to disgrace it. One of these classes has been tried, and succeeded remarkably well, in Acapulco, a few years since. I mean a retail liquor seller, who in one room sells liquor, has another for gambling, and in the third a restaurant; who in the meantime displays himself in his uniform, has the arms of the United States before his door, and the flag with the stars and stripes flying as a hotel sign. Such things have occurred within a few years at Acapulco. Such men will not starve. Such men as will prostitute the honor and dignity of their country will prosper; and the consulates that pay little might be filled by such men. Our country might, perhaps, as well be so disgraced as by the poverty struggles of men who are good and true. I am a representative of the other class; but there are few of them so roving in disposition as myself. As for fees, I assured my friend, Major Breckinridge, that while I, of course, would not object to

them, still my object was to practice my profession—medicine. I am independent of the office; it yields nothing; and being a plain, blunt man, do not hesitate to tell what I have seen in plain terms, that what is wrong may be made right; that the name and character and standing of my country may no longer be disgraced and its officers a subject of ridicule. One word more, and I am done. Captain —— is now in my house, in debt to some extent, and entirely without means. Were he a common, drunken, swearing sailor, the filthiest that ever scrubbed a deck, his passage to the States would be paid, every attention showed, with guarded care, solicitous for his comfort. Not so, however, with an American consul. If I have not the means to advance, here he must stay; the government has no care for him. His bill has just been sent from the post office, amounting to some ten dollars; and this, of course, I must pay. If this be an economical consular system, it is (for I have seen its effects) degrading to the occupant of the office and disgraceful to the nation.

I am sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. PILKINGTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

ESTIMATES—OCEAN STEAMSHIP MAIL SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates for carrying the mails between the United States and foreign countries and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the year ending June 30, 1860.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with the second section of the "act to change the organization of the Post Office Department," &c., approved July 2, 1836, I have the honor to submit an estimate of the sums of money which will probably be required for the mail service between the United States and foreign countries, and from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco and back, for the year ending June 30, 1860, to wit:

1. For the transportation of the mails between the United States and Southampton, Liverpool, Bremen, Havre, or such other port or ports in Europe as the Postmaster General may direct, under the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress approved June 14, 1858, (Statutes, p. 365,) fifty-two round trips to be performed in the year for the United States postages, sea and inland, which it is estimated will amount to \$426,282 00
2. For the transportation of the mails between Charleston, South Carolina, and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, Georgia, semi-monthly, or oftener, in steamships, throughout the year, not exceeding 50,000 00

3. For the transportation of the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, semi-monthly, or oftener, in steamships, throughout the year, a sum not exceeding payable out of the appropriation made for the service of 1857.—(Statutes, 34th Cong., sess. 1, p. 102.)	\$50,000 00
4. For the transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back, from July 1 to September 30, 1859, under the extended contract for one year, made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company June 16, 1858, at \$348,250 per annum..... provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General, or either of them, to issue requisitions upon the treasury in payment of the service performed and to be performed under the extended contract for this route from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, when said contract will expire.	87,062 50
5. For the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama from July 1 to September 30, 1859, when the existing contracts for carrying the mails from New York and New Orleans to California and Oregon will expire, at \$100,000 per annum.....	25,000 00
6. For the transportation of the mails from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco, California, and back, from the 1st October, 1859, to June 30, 1860, there is hereby appropriated from the treasury the amount of the postages which may accrue on the route or routes upon which the mail shall be transported, which are estimated for the year ending June 30, 1860, at \$331,290—three quarters	248,467 50
7. For the transportation of the mails from New York and New Orleans to Havana, under the contract made with the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company for semi-monthly service, eleven months in the year, commencing August 1, 1858, and terminating June 30, 1860, to be performed for the postages on the mails conveyed on the line, which, for twenty-two trips in the year 1860, at the average of \$950 per trip, will amount to	20,900 00
8. For the transportation of the mails between San Francisco, California, and Olympia, Washington Territory	122,500 00
9. For the transportation of the mails on Puget's Sound	22,400 00
For the extension of this route to Camp Simiahmoo from March 5, 1858, to June 30, 1860, at \$1,300 per annum	3,022 50
	<hr/> 25,422 50 <hr/>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

AARON V. BROWN, *Postmaster General.*

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Explanation of the foregoing estimates.

Item 1. The contracts for transporting the mails between New York and Havre, and New York and Bremen, by way of Southampton, expired in June, 1858, and operations under the Collins contract from New York to Liverpool having been for some time suspended, without any prospect of a resumption of service, an estimate is therefore submitted for the transportation of the mails, fifty-two round trips in the year, between the United States and Europe, to be performed under the 5th section of the act approved June 14, 1858, (Statutes, p. 365,) which authorizes the amount of the postages, sea and inland, to be paid out of the treasury.

Item 2. The contract on this route will expire on the 30th June, 1859, and the route is advertised to be let on the 2d April next, as a South Carolina route, No. 5634, with the following note inserted in the printed advertisement, dated December 13, 1858, viz: "The act of June 14, 1858, prescribes 'that it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster General to make any steamship or other new contract for carrying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so conveyed.' Unless, therefore, this law is repealed at the next present session of Congress, no bids on this route can be considered or accepted, except such as offer to perform the service for the sea and inland postages, and for a contract term not exceeding two years." The total of the postages on the Charleston and Havana line for the year ending June 30, 1858, was \$9,125 42. The expense for this service has heretofore been paid as follows: \$50,000 by the Post Office Department, and \$10,000 additional by the treasury, for carrying the mail in steamships throughout the year, instead of ten months by steamers, and the months of August and September in sailing vessels, as provided in the original contract.

Item 3. There is now no regular contract on this route, and since the 1st November last, the mail has been carried for the postages, under a temporary arrangement; but as the postages amounted in the year 1858 to only \$4,359 37, it can hardly be expected that the service will be continued longer than to afford government the time to make suitable provision for its maintenance. Heretofore this service has been chargeable upon the treasury, and it is estimated that at the end of the current fiscal year there will be an unexpended balance of former appropriations for this line sufficient for the year 1860. The last appropriation was \$69,750, for the year 1857.—(Statutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, p. 102.)

Items 4, 5, and 6. As the regular contract for the transportation of the mails on the Pacific side, from Panama by San Francisco to Astoria, expired on the 1st October, 1858, one year before the expiration of that on the Atlantic side, from New York and New Orleans to Panama, it was deemed expedient to extend the contract for the Pacific portion of the line to the 1st October, 1859, so that both contracts might terminate at the same time. Therefore the estimates 4, 5, and 6 are

made in conformity. I beg leave to refer to my annual report, page 22, for a more detailed exposition of the steamer lines.

Item 9. It was necessary to extend the route to Camp Simiahmoo, because the boundary commissioners had fixed their headquarters at that place.

AARON V. BROWN.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL NAVY
YARDS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

In compliance with the resolution of the House of January 13, 1859, a statement of the number of workmen in the several navy yards during the year ending December 1, 1858.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House "the number of hands employed at the several navy yards in each fortnight of the year preceding the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight."

Having referred the resolution to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of this department, I respectfully transmit herewith a copy of a report from him, and a tabular statement, which furnish the desired information.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
January 21, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, a statement of

the number of workmen employed at the several navy yards in each half month of the year preceding the 1st day of December, 1858.

The resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. SMITH.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the number of workmen employed at the several navy yards in each half month of the year preceding the 1st day of December, 1858.

	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Norfolk.	Pensacola.	Mare Island.
1857.								
December 1 to 15....	564	1,256	1,479	646	863	1,558	450	297
December 16 to 31....	544	1,370	1,390	480	857	1,625	445	
1858.								
January 1 to 15.....	538	1,251	1,426	574	785	1,540	410	358
January 16 to 31.....	533	1,243	1,429	653	760	1,714	464	
February 1 to 15.....	516	1,237	1,302	695	722	1,749	448	304
February 16 to 28....	438	1,288	1,288	709	683	1,756	424	
March 1 to 15.....	438	1,268	1,365	766	687	1,718	423	301
March 16 to 31.....	435	1,074	1,409	785	672	1,580	433	
April 1 to 15.....	526	1,079	1,403	800	670	1,553	422	279
April 16 to 30.....	556	991	1,416	914	672	1,503	384	
May 1 to 15.....	544	966	1,379	1,064	717	1,413	333	281
May 16 to 31.....	567	1,010	1,711	1,063	725	1,288	340	
June 1 to 15.....	498	1,119	1,850	1,120	725	1,291	341	296
June 16 to 30.....	525	1,204	1,912	1,156	715	1,223	365	
July 1 to 15.....	503	1,250	2,024	1,091	786	1,444	430	341
July 16 to 31.....	563	1,432	2,092	1,030	790	1,593	463	
August 1 to 15.....	595	1,538	2,137	1,216	861	1,699	515	330
August 16 to 31.....	778	1,599	2,152	1,267	889	1,660	545	
September 1 to 15....	836	1,626	2,166	1,250	882	1,783	568	312
September 16 to 30...	855	1,656	2,286	1,534	899	1,887	587	
October 1 to 15.....	900	1,633	2,365	1,685	860	1,931	598	346
October 16 to 31.....	814	1,543	2,414	1,722	872	1,936	619	
November 1 to 15.....	777	1,576	2,488	1,541	878	1,824	634	320
November 16 to 30....	642	1,546	2,319	1,537	872	1,713	620	

NOTE.—The rolls for the navy yard at Mare Island are rendered for the entire month.

JOS. SMITH,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, January 21, 1859.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
January 27, 1859.

SIR: In explanation of my letter of the 21st instant, replying to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, calling for the "number of hands employed at the several navy yards in each fortnight of the year preceding the 1st of December, 1858," I remark that it is not the practice of the department to direct the number of workmen to be employed in the navy yards; that is the province of the chiefs of the departments in each yard, under the approval of the officer in command, and governed by the amount of work ordered by the Navy Department to be done on objects for which appropriations have been made.

The increase of workmen appearing on the rolls at different periods is presumed to have been caused by the necessities of the service in the preparation and despatch of the Paraguay expedition—hastening the completion of the new sloops, and equipping the Niagara, St. Louis, San Jacinto, and store ships.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. SMITH.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*The names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Treasury
Department and their salaries, during the year 1858.*

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

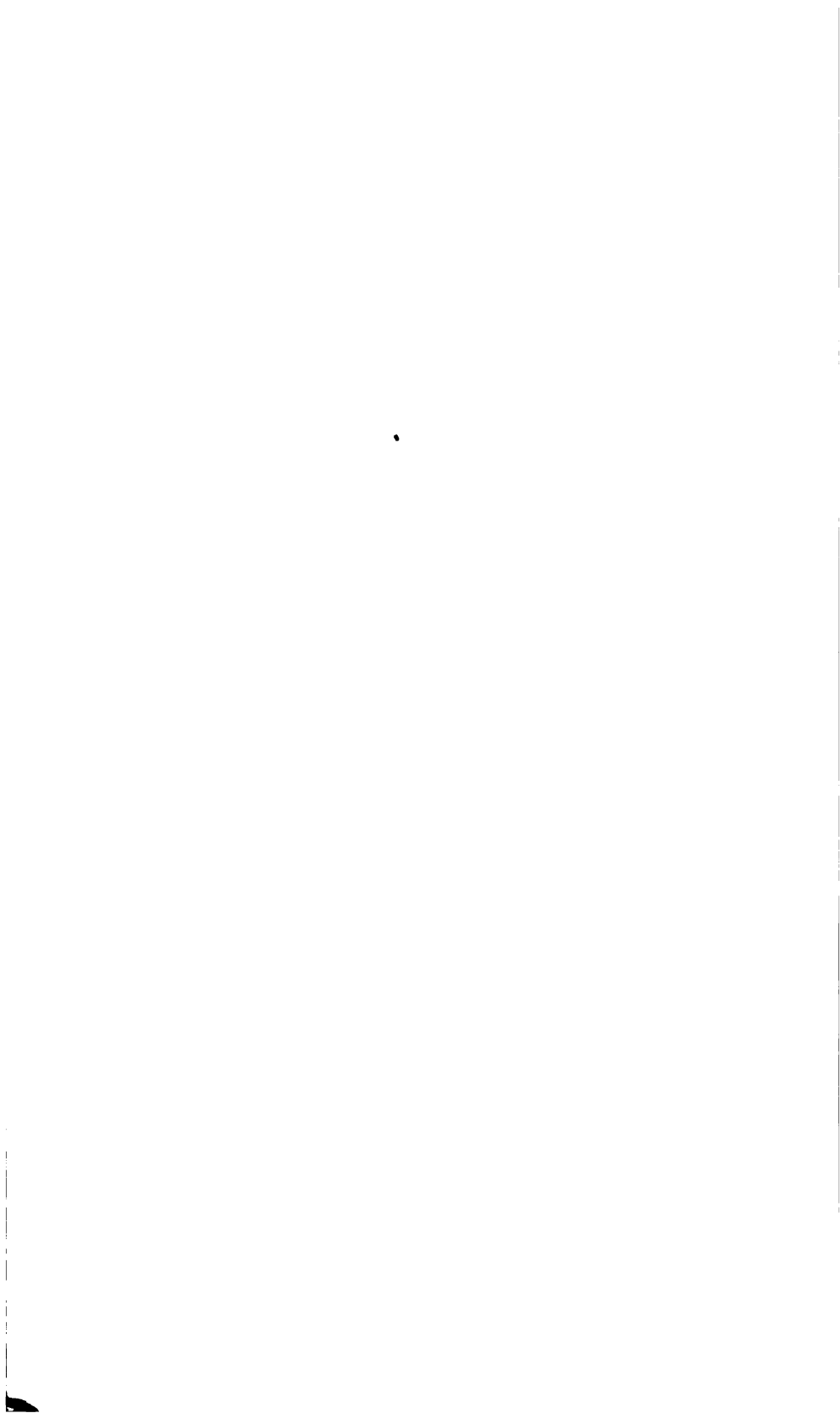
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statements marked A and numbered from 1 to 13, showing the names of the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and in the several bureaus of the Treasury Department, the sums paid to each for the year 1858, and the places of their residence at the time of their appointment.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*The names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Treasury
Department and their salaries, during the year 1858.*

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statements marked A and numbered from 1 to 13, showing the names of the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and in the several bureaus of the Treasury Department, the sums paid to each for the year 1858, and the places of their residence at the time of their appointment.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and others employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sums paid to each, for the year 1868, and also the State of their residence at the time of their appointment.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Ann'l salary.	Amount paid.	State of residence at time appointed.
Howell Cobb	Secretary	From January 1 to December 31.	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	Georgia.
F. Clayton	Assistant secretary.	do.	3,000 00	3,000 00	do.
G. Rodman	Chief clerk.	do.	2,200 00	2,200 00	Pennsylvania
S. M. McKean	Disbursing agent.	do.	2,000 00	2,000 00	do.
James N. Barker	4th class clerk.	From January 1 to March 9.	1,800 00	340 00	do.
Richard Eila.	do.	From January 1 to December 31.	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maine
John F. Hartley	do.	do.	1,800 00	1,800 00	do.
Wm. H. West.	do.	do.	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland
John N. Lovejoy.	3d class clerk.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia
James C. Pickett.	do.	From January 1 to July 31.	1,600 00	913 00	do.
C. W. Hall.	do.	From August 18 to November.	1,600 00	373 89	Virginia
Charles Fisher.	do.	From January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00	1,600 00	do.
William M. George	do.	From November — to December 31.	1,600 00	217 40	Pennsylvania
William Handy	4th class clerk.	From January 1 to March 17.	1,600 00	1,757 77	Maryland
		and from March 18 to December 31.	1,800 00		
Henry Brewer.	3d class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia
W. H. Jones	do.	From April 1 to December 3.	1,600 00	1,078 21	Delaware
James T. Raymond.	do.	From January 1 to March 31.	1,600 00	400 00	New York.
S. H. Cutts	do.	From January 1 to November 31.	1,400 00	1,400 00	do.
		and from November 31 to December 31.	1,600 00	1,415 21	Maine
C. M. B. Harris.	2d class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
William N. Barker.	3d class clerk.	From January 1 to March 17.	1,400 00	1,557 77	California
		and from March 18 to December 31.	1,600 00		
P. V. R. Van Wyck.	2d class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee
John Hartley	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,450 00	Maine
E. Cradale	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland
W. B. Beare	do.	From March 18 to December 31.	1,400 00	1,104 44	New York.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Marcus Lane.....	1st class clerk.....	From January 1 to June 30.....	1,200 00	600 00	Michigan.....
C. A. Jordan.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	600 00	Maine.....
G. W. S. Kidwell.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia.....
John L. Nelson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland.....
J. A. Crawford.....	2d class clerk.....	From January 1 to November 31.....	1,200 00	1,215 22	Georgia.....
		and from November 31 to December 31.....	1,400 00		
S. Yorke AtLee.....	1st class clerk.....	From December 4 to December 31.....	1,200 00	91 30	District of Columbia...
John H. Reiss.....	Messenger.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	900 00	do.....
W. H. Pope.....	Assistant messenger.....	do.....	700 00	700 00	Georgia.....
E. E. Crocey.....	Laborer.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia...
Marcellus Stoops.....		From January 1 to April 6.....	600 00	160 00	do.....
Richard Stoops.....		From April 6 to December 31.....	600 00	440 00	do.....

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed of the several clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1858, as required by the 11th section of act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed	Ann'l salary.	Amount paid	Residence when appointed.
James M. Ramsey	Chief clerk	From January 1 to February 4, 1858.....	\$2,000 00	\$194 44	Pennsylvania
John M. Connell	do.....	From February 11 to August 31, 1858.....	2,000 00	1,116 20	Ohio
E. M. Whittlesey, acting	do.....	From February 5 to 10, 1858.....	2,000 00	23 33	Ohio
John Bedel, acting	do.....	From September 1 to 14, 1858.....	2,000 00	76 00	New Hampshire
John Ott, ac'ing	do.....	From September 15 to December 3, 1858....	2,000 00	434 83	District of Columbia....
William Hemphill Jones.....	do.....	From December 4 to 31, 1858.....	2,000 00	152 17	Delaware
William Anderson.....	3d class clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.....
John Y. Laub	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia....
H. Largy	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.....
E. M. Whittlesey	do.....	From January 1 to November 30, 1858.....	1,600 00	1,439 33	Ohio.....
John Bedel.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,600 00	1,538 37	New Hampshire.....
Brook Mackall	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland
A. B. Claxton	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia....
John M. Connell.....	do.....	From January 1 to February 10, 1858.....	1,600 00	182 22	Ohio
H. M. McGill.....	do.....	From February 16 to December 31, 1858....	1,600 00	1,395 77	Ohio
John Ott.....	do.....	From December 4 to 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	121 74	District of Columbia....
T. F. Anderson.....	2d class clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
B. F. Rogers	do.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
A. L. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.....
John Ott.....	do.....	From January 1 to September 14, 1858.....	1,400 00	987 26	District of Columbia....
*James Auld	do.....	From December 4 to 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	106 52	District of Columbia....
*William Ferguson	do.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	.....	Pennsylvania
*J. D. Southard	do.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00	.....	Kentucky
Thomas Johnson	1st class clerk.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00	.....	District of Columbia....
R. J. Delowey	do.....	do.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Georgia.....
*D. S. Dana, temporary	do.....	From September 15 to December 5, 1858....	1,200 00	268 47	Ohio
*James Auld	do.....	From January 1 to December 3, 1858.....	1,200 00	.....	District of Columbia....

†C. A. Jordan.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	.....	Maine
†A. J. Jones.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,200 00	.....	District of Columbia...
*W. H. Branham.....	.....do.....	From May 12 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	.....	Mississippi
E. Ourand	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia...
John McMahon.....	Laborer .....	.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia...
William Feeney.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia...

* William Ferguson, J. D. Southard, James Auld, D. S. Dana, and W. H. Branham, clerks in the Third Auditor's office, transferred to and doing duty in this office.

† C. A. Jordan, clerk in Sixth Auditor's office, transferred to office of Secretary of the Treasury, and doing duty in this office.

† A. J. Jones, clerk in Fifth Auditor's office, transferred to and doing duty in this office. These clerks are paid in the bureaus in which they severally hold their appointments.

The statement above exhibits in detail the names, grade, time during which they were employed, and the compensation of the several clerks, messenger, and other persons in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1858, together with the States and Territories of which they were respectively citizens at the time of their appointment.

The clerks and other employes have been assiduous in the discharge of their duties, the pressure of public business requiring, in some instances, attendance at the office beyond the usual working hours.

There are, exclusive of the chief clerk, but fourteen clerks properly belonging to the office, one of whom is detailed upon duties disconnected with this office, and six clerks temporarily employed from other bureaus, and liable at any moment to be withdrawn.

The proper discharge of the business of this office requires the services of twenty clerks, as recommended in my last annual report, and daily experience but convinces me of this necessity. I respectfully renew this recommendation.

W. MEDILL, *Comptroller*.

JANUARY 19, 1859.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—Statement exhibiting the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1858, their residence when appointed, time employed, and amount paid each, as required by the 9th section of act of April 20, 1818, 11th section of act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution passed by the House of Representatives January 13, 1846.

Names.	Grade.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Salary.	Amount paid.
Thomas J. Cathcart.....	Chief clerk.....	District of Columbia...	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
George D. Abbott.....	3d class clerk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Mason Campbell.....	do.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Edmund F. French.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
John C. Wilson.....	do.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Robert Long.....	do.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
William A. Evans.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
John H. Houston.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Samuel B. Parls.....	2d class clerk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Andrew J. Clark.....	do.....	Mississippi.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Joseph Manahan.....	do.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
William S. Fort.....	do.....	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
John Seesford.....	1st class clerk.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Joseph T. Adams.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
John W. Stevens.....	do.....	Kentucky.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
George C. Jackson.....	Messenger.....	District of Columbia.....	January 2 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,198 67
William Chambers.....	Laborer.....	.....do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	843 00	840 00
James T. Clark.....	2d class clerk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600 00	600 00
Isaac K. Hanson†.....	1st class clerk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
		.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00

o James T. Clark is a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, and is paid on the roll of that office.

† Isaac K. Hanson is a clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office, and is paid on the roll of that office.

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct, and that all the persons named above have been usefully employed, and the number cannot be diminished without detriment to the public service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's office, January 3, 1859.

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller.

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks, messengers and laborer in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1858, prepared in compliance with the 11th section of the act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bill without authority of law, approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.
David W. Mahon.....	Chief clerk.....	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to December 31, 1858.....
Michel H. Miller.....	Clerk.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Ohio.....	do.....do.....do.....
James M. Torbert.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Delaware.....	do.....do.....do.....
James Colegate.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.....	do.....do.....do.....
Alexander Mahon.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.....	do.....do.....do.....
John Trader.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	North Carolina.....	do.....do.....do.....
Francis Doyle.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Georgia.....	do.....do.....do.....
Thaddeus Stargis.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
George Hartwell.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.....	do.....do.....do.....
James T. Raymond.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
Chester Deming.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
Joseph Ingle.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.....	do.....do.....do.....
Alexander Hall.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.....	do.....do.....do.....
William B. Collins.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
John P. Bentley.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
John C. Bronaugh.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
Merit Jordan.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
William B. Hart.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.....	do.....do.....do.....
William H. Selden.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.....	do.....do.....do.....
George W. Hill.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.....	do.....do.....do.....
Lewis Jordan.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana.....	do.....do.....do.....
Isaac N. Shepperd.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky.....	do.....do.....do.....
Edward Pearce.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.....	do.....do.....do.....
John H. Bartlett.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	do.....	do.....do.....do.....
Isaac Williams.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland.....	do.....do.....do.....

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT--Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.
Robert S. Preston.....	Clerk.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	Virginia.....	January 1 to December 31, 1868.....
George E. W. Sharretta.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.....	do..... do.....
John P. Quinn.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Michigan.....	do..... do.....
James W. Garner.....	Messenger.....	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.....	do..... do.....
George W. Fales.....	do.....	700 00	700 00	do.....	do..... do.....
James W. Goldsmith.....	Laborer.....	600 00	600 00	do.....	do..... do.....

I hereby certify that the clerks, messengers, and laborer named in the foregoing list were actually and usefully employed during the period of time therein stated; that the services of none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that no greater allowance has been made to any such clerk, or other person, than is authorized by law.

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

9

No. 4.

Statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the year 1858, or any part thereof, in the office of the Second Auditor; together with the time that each clerk, or any other person, was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, and the respective State or Territory of his residence at the time of his appointment; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Name.	Office	Annual Salary.	Time for which paid.	Amount.	Residence when appointed.
William Mechlin.....	Chief clerk.....	\$2,000 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	\$2,000 00	District of Columbia...
Lewis Beard.....	Clerk.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Virginia.....
T. L. Moody.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Alabama.....
John M. Sims.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.....
J. W. Brown.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Ohio.....
F. Cosby.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Kentucky.....
E. M. Clark.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Missouri.....
Alexander Elliott.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Ohio.....
C. W. Forrest.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	District of Columbia...
Charles Hume.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	Virginia.....
S. C. Ford.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	District of Columbia...
G. W. Mercer.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,103 13	Virginia.....
John F. Bollmeyer.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	From January 1 to September 9, 1858.....	321 74	Ohio.....
R. W. Middleton.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	From October 19 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.....
J. T. Quisenberry.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	433 46	Missouri.....
H. W. Balmain.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	From January 1 to April 23, 1858.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia...
Henry A. Oleott.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	Connecticut.....
J. C. Kreschmar.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.....
Obadiah Woodson.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	North Carolina.....
T. C. Forsyth.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	Michigan.....
Do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	From January 1 to April 23, 1858..\$375 82	1,336 74	.....
F. Andrews.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	From April 24 to Dec'r 31, 1858.... 960 92	1,200 00	Massachusetts.....
Phil. T. Allen.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	649 45	Missouri.....
George Sylvester.....	Messenger.....	840 00	From June 16 to December 31, 1858.....	840 00	District of Columbia...
John Hamilton.....	Assistant messenger.....	700 00	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	700 00	.....do.....
John Brent.....	Laborer.....	600 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

I hereby certify that the above clerks and other persons now attached to this office have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that the removal of any individual and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better despatch of business.

T. J. D. FULLER,
Second Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's office, January 21, 1859.

Names of clerks employed in this, detailed from other offices, with the time so employed, as follows: From the Third Auditor's office, J. A. Throckmorton, from January 1 to December 31, 1858, District of Columbia; Joseph McDowell, from January 1 to December 31, 1858, Ohio.



No. 5.

Report of the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, showing the time each was employed, the sums paid to each, and the State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, chapter 202.

Number.	Names.	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing—	Ending—			
	<i>Chief clerk.</i>					
	Samuel S. Rind.....	Jan. 1, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	District of Columbia.
1	Walter H. S. Taylor.....	do.	do.	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland.
	<i>Class 3.</i>					
1	Charles Vinson.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
2	H. K. Randall.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
3	Thomas C. Daniel.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
4	A. F. Cunningham.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
5	Eben Eveleth.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Florida.
6	John P. Sheldon.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Wisconsin.
7	Charles Abbot.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
8	R. T. Mathews.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
9	George Hartwell.....	do.	do.	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
	<i>Class 2.</i>					
1	Gideon Pearce.....	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
2	Bennett Clements.....	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
3	Samuel H. Janney.....	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
4	Sam'l N. Salomon.....	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.

No. 5—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing—	Ending—			
Class 2—Continued.						
5	Richard G. Dove	Jan. 1, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	District of Columbia.
6	Charles W. Pettit	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
7	Archibald McNeil	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.
8	Edward McCann	do	Oct. 5, 1858	1,400 00	1,069 02	South Carolina.
9	George F. Worthington	do	Dec. 31, 1858	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
10	H. J. Crosson	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
11	Robert Grane	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
12	James W. Robertson	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
13	Thomas B. Thruston	do	do	1,100 00	1,400 00	South Carolina.
14	Thomas J. Hobbs	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine.
15	Albert Ellery	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
16	P. H. Cooney	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky.
17	George Ott Wunder	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
18	George Humes	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
19	Ass L. Hazleton	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
20	Abial Allen	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
21	Richard B. Norment	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Arkansas.
22	Wythe Denby	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky.
23	Jos. E. Potts	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New Jersey.
24	Charles E. Pleasant	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Arkansas.
25	Benjamin A. Janvier	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Delaware.
26	William P. Partello	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
27	Charles W. Schreiner	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
28	William A. Rind, Jr.	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
29	Edward T. Mathews	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
30	Jos. A. Craighill	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
31	A. T. McCallum	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	North Carolina.

32	Stephen Duncan.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Louisiana.
33	Robert S. Jordan.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
34	J. W. Cummins.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Indiana.
35	John A. Beatty.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Ohio.
36	James D. Southard.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.
37	Thaddeus S. Atkinson.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Ohio.
38	A. J. Bentley.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Ohio.
39	William P. Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	New York.
40	John J. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.
41	John M. Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.
42	Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	New York.
43	H. L. Fuller.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Maine.
44	John F. Bollmeyer.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Ohio.
45	J. Henly Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Georgia.
46	William Gadsby.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
47	William H. Chase.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Maryland.
48	Jos. P. Davidson.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Alabama.
49	John A. Throckmorton.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
50	William H. Weirick.....	do.....	do.....	711 14	Ohio.
51	Mathew McLeod.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
52	E. H. Cummins.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
53	H. E. Woodbury.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
54	R. B. Washington.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
55	David Bassett.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Texas.
56	John N. Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.
57	George W. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Ohio.
58	Lewis Cruger.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	South Carolina.
59	D. W. Snowden.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Maryland.
60	William Ferguson.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
61	Thomas K. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	194 44	Texas.
62	F. H. Stickney.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Maine.
63	Alfred Lindsay.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
64	John P. Bentley.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Virginia.
65	James T. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
66	H. A. Cooke.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Mississippi.
67	T. H. Kimball.....	do.....	do.....	1,197 77	Mississippi.
68	Owen McGarr.....	do.....	do.....	892 30	Maryland.
69	James C. Currie.....	do.....	do.....	654 35	Mississippi.
70	James M. Lumpkin.....	do.....	do.....	277 71	Kentucky.
				152 17	Georgia.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 5—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Time employed.		Annual salary.	Amount received.	Residence when appointed.
		Commencing—	Ending—			
Class 1.						
1	James Balloch	Jan. 1, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	Maryland.
2	F. G. Terry	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Kentucky.
3	Thomas W. Thompson	do	Oct 6, 1858	1,200 00	1,919 55	South Carolina.
4	William Linton	do	Dec. 31, 1858	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
5	T. W. Kimball	do	May 10, 1858	1,200 00	431 86	Maryland.
6	Lawrence B. Haynes	do	Dec. 31, 1858	1,200 00	1,200 00	Louisiana.
7	James M. Lumpkin	do	Nov. 21, 1858	1,200 00	1,069 56	Georgia.
8	James F. Maguire	do	Dec. 31, 1858	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
9	James Reid	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
10	J. N. Shepperd	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Kentucky.
11	Joseph McDowell	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Ohio.
12	William M. Collom	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Jersey.
13	James Auld	do	Dec. 5, 1858	1,200 00	1,111 96	District of Columbia.
14	William H. Branham	May 12, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	1,200 00	764 84	Mississippi.
15	Alexander Scott	Oct. 22, 1858	do	1,200 00	231 52	New Jersey.
16	E. R. Belcher	Nov. 23, 1858	do	1,200 00	127 17	Mississippi.
17	Daniel S. Dana	Dec. 6, 1858	do	1,200 00	84 78	Ohio.
MISSISSIPPI.						
Principal.						
	Thomas Foster	Jan. 1, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	840 00	840 00	Virginia.
Assistant.						
	Ell Duvall	Jan. 1, 1858	Dec. 31, 1858	700 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
	Richard Lee	do	do	700 00	700 00	Virginia.

<i>Laborers.</i>					
John Fribell	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 9, 1858	600 00	15 00	District of Columbia.
John Bell .....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1858	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia
John Myers	Jan. 11, 1858	.....do.....	600 00	583 33	District of Columbia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, January 8, 1859.

No. 6.—Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1858, or any part thereof, with the time each person was so employed, and the sum paid to each, and also the places of their respective residence when appointed.

Names.	Grade.	Where from.	Time employed.	Amt. received	Remarks.
Andrew J. O'Bannon.....	Chief clerk.....	Virginia.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1858, inclusive.....	\$1,505 43	
Richard L. Mackall.....	Acting clerk.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive.....	494 57	
Richard L. Mackall.....	3d class clerk.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive.....	1,204 34	
George M. Head.....	do.....	Kentucky.....	Whole time.....	1,600 00	
John B. Sullivan.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,600 00	
Robert Berrian.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00	
David Higgins.....	do.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,600 00	
Thomas H. Lane.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00	
Landsford L. Loving.....	do.....	Tennessee.....	do.....	1,600 00	
Horatio G. O'Neal.....	do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,600 00	
Isaac Hackett.....	do.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,600 00	
John E. Holland.....	do.....	Maryland.....	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive.....	395 66	
John E. Holland.....	2d class clerk.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1858, inclusive.....	1,053 80	
William L. Waller.....	do.....	New York.....	Whole time.....	1,400 00	
Joseph D. Anderson.....	do.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,400 00	
Samuel Melvin.....	do.....	Virginia.....	June 1 to Dec. 31, 1858.....	815 38	
Samuel Melvin.....	1st class clerk.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1858.....	501 10	
David A. Elliott.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 3 to Dec. 31, 1858.....	692 30	
Matthew McLeod.....	Assimilated clerk.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Whole time.....		Paid at Third Auditor's office.
Lewis Gruger.....	2d class clerk.....	South Carolina.....	do.....		Do.
Francis H. Stickney.....	do.....	Maine.....	do.....		Do.
James B. Oliver.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1858.....		Paid at Sixth Auditor's office.
William Thumler.....	Messenger.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Whole time.....	840 00	
Charles H. Ball.....	Assist. messenger.....	Indiana.....	do.....	700 00	

The several persons named in the above statement have been usefully employed, and the number cannot be lessened without detriment to the public service. As the business of the office during the past year has been promptly despatched, I do not feel that I am called upon to say that the public interest requires the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, January 10, 1859.

A. J. O'BANNON, Fourth Auditor.

No. 7.

List of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1858, together with the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed, and the sums paid to each.

Names.	Time employed.	Amount.
Thomas M. Smith.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	\$2,000 00
Thomas Mustin.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
W. D. Sheperd.....	From January 1 to January 19, 1858.....	84 44
F. G. Murray.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,600 00
Pete H. Hale.....	From January 20 to December 31, 1858.....	1,515 56
C. De Ronceray.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00
George W. Biscoe.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00
A. G. Browning.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00
Isaac K. Hanson.....	do.....do.....	1,200 00
A. J. Jones.....	do.....do.....	1,200 00
Simeon Mead, messenger.....	do.....do.....	840 00
C. J. Hanks, laborer.....	From January 1 to November 30, 1858.....	550 00
Geo. E. Kessler, laborer....	From December 1 to 31, 1858.....	50 00
		14,840 00

All of whom have been usefully employed, whose services, or any of them, cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; the removal of none of the individuals named, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business.

M. McCONNEL, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, December 31, 1858.

No. 8.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January 17, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed, of the several clerks, messengers, and laborers in this office during the year 1858, as required by the 9th section of the act of April 20, 1818, and the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. TATE, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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[illegible]

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 8—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Am't of salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
F. S. Shulze.	Class 2.	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Wm. Ryan.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine.
J. W. Anderson.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
M. M. Anderson.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
J. W. Amos.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
J. G. Jewell.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Mississippi.
W. E. G. Keen.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	California.
H. B. Kerrick.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
P. Smith.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
J. O. Wilson.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Massachusetts.
J. W. Compton.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
J. D. Hogan.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
J. C. Bronaugh.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
W. N. J. Godwin.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Louisiana.
H. Smith.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
S. Y. Mason.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
J. H. Moore.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
R. Cawthorn.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
F. L. Grammer.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
W. V. W. Weaver.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
H. M. McGill.	do.	do.	1,400 00	178 89	Ohio.
G. C. Williams.	do.	do.	1,400 00	178 89	Connecticut.
R. H. L. Buchanan.	do.	do.	1,400 00	1,373 33	Georgia.
Do.	Class 1.	From January 1 to February 17, 1858.	1,200 00	260 55	Virginia.
J. J. Schermerhorn.	Class 2.	From February 18 to December 31, 1858.	1,400 00	1,356 66	District of Columbia.
A. West.	do.	From January 1 to March 8, 1859.	1,400 00	1,088 89	Pennsylvania.
Do.	Class 1.	From January 1 to March 19, 1858.	1,200 00	576 92	Pennsylvania.
H. C. Stroman.	Class 2.	From March 20 to December 31, 1858.	1,400 00	1,396 92	District of Columbia.
J. B. Oliver.	do.	From January 1 to May 22, 1858.	1,400 00		
T. M. Embrey.	Class 1.	From January 1 to May 19, 1859.	1,200 00		
Do.	Class 2.	From May 13 to December 31, 1859.	1,400 00		

J. H. Somerville.....	do.....	From January 1 to July 16, 1858.....	1,400 00	760 87	Maryland.
G. G. Cox.....	Class 1.....	From January 1 to July 8, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,295 65	District of Columbia.
Do.....	Class 2.....	From July 9 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00		Georgia.
G. H. Spencer.....	Class 1.....	From January 1 to July 20, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,289 13	Louisiana.
Do.....	Class 2.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,280 43	New Jersey.
W. R. Nixon.....	Class 1.....	From January 1 to August 5, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,150 52	Connecticut.
Do.....	Class 2.....	From August 6 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,053 30	New Jersey.
E. D. Leaser.....	do.....	From January 1 to October 28, 1858.....	1,200 00	815 38	Michigan.
E. Camp.....	Class 1.....	From February 22 to November 12, 1858.....	1,200 00	76 30	Virginia.
Do.....	Class 2.....	From November 13 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
J. Kearns.....	do.....	From June 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
J. W. Huston.....	do.....	From May 1 to May 21, 1857, per order of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	1,400 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Jno. H. Washington.....	Class 1.....	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia.
R. Widdicombe.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
S. Linton.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
J. H. Bartlett.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Wm. Blain.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
F. Ringgold.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
G. K. Harper.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia.
J. C. Mattison.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New York.
J. W. Daniel.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
G. C. McLeran.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Illinois.
A. E. Saunders.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia.
W. J. Purrington.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maine.
E. S. Lynch.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
J. R. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
L. H. Rickard.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Connecticut.
Wm. Coyne.....	do.....	From January 1 to January 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,193 33	Missouri.
H. A. Cooke.....	do.....	From January 3 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	173 33	Mississippi.
R. H. Pollard.....	do.....	From January 1 to February 21, 1858.....	1,200 00	700 00	Kansas.
F. J. McNulty.....	do.....	From January 1 to July 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,046 66	Connecticut.
W. S. Beare.....	do.....	From February 16 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	2 33	New York.
M. C. Riggs.....	do.....	From January 1 to March 17, 1858.....	1,200 00	970 00	Connecticut.
J. F. Randolph.....	do.....	From March 11 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	946 67	Ohio.
J. G. Doren.....	do.....	From March 18 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	761 54	Ohio.
C. L. Sayre.....	do.....	From May 13 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	527 47	Alabama.
Thos. H. Patterson.....	do.....	From June 9 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	672 53	Alabama.
Jno. Butcher.....	do.....	From July 21 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	534 78	District of Columbia.

No. 8—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Am't of salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
C. R. Russell.....	Class 1.....	From July 8 to December 31, 1858.....	\$1,200 00	\$577 17	Georgia.
E. L. Masie.....	do.....	From August 6 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	492 61	Virginia.
R. A. Fish.....	do.....	From August 2 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	495 65	Maryland.
J. F. Miller.....	do.....	From November 12 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	163 04	Pennsylvania.
C. A. Jordan.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30, 1858.....	1,200 00	600 00	Maine.
E. C. Tallmadge.....	do.....	From February 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	Connecticut.
M. Lane.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	600 00	Michigan.
W. W. Cox.....	Messenger ..	From January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
Sam'l. Sherwood.....	Ass't messenger	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	700 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
R. White.....	Laborer ..	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
W. W. Mathaney.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
A. H. Bradley.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
J. B. Cox.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
B. W. Lecompte.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
A. C. Singleton.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Wm. Douglass.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Henry Douglass.....	do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
				163,070 23	

THOS. M. TATE, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1859.

No. 9.—Report in compliance with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives adopted January 13, 1846, in relation to the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Treasurer of the United States during the year 1858.

Name.	Grade.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
William B. Randolph	Chief Clerk.....	Virginia.....	The entire year.....	\$2,000 00
John D. Colmesnil	Disbursing clerk.....	Kentucky.....	.....do.....	2,000 00
<i>Employed in this office, but paid on the roll of the Solicitor's office.</i>				
William D. Nutt	Clerk.....	Mississippi.....	.....do.....	1,800 00
Anthony McLean	do.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,800 00
Samuel M. Bootes	do.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
William S. Morgan	do.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
Hopkins Lightner	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,800 00
John H. Smith	do.....	Washington.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
Richard L. Brown	do.....	.....do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	800 00
John G. Hedgman	do.....	Virginia.....	The entire year.....	1,400 00
Charles W. Handy	do.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
Charles M. Perry	do.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
William H. Joyner	do.....	North Carolina.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
<i>Paid on the roll of this office, but employed in the Solicitor's office.</i>				
Lewis B. Wynne	do.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,200 00
<i>Exchange of service with F. N. Roche as clerk in Fifth Auditor's office</i>				
Robert E. Preston	do.....	Tennessee.....	.....do.....	1,200 00
<i>Paid on the roll of this office, but employed in First Auditor's office.</i>				
William M. Collom	do.....	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	1,200 00

No. 9—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
<i>Employed in this office, but paid on the roll of Third Auditor.</i>				
Henry B. Oroggon.....	Messenger.....	District of Columbia..	The entire year.....	\$840 00
Henry Oroggon.....	Asst. messenger.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
Daniel Robertson.....	Laborer.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Ben. Lanum.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600 00

The clerks and other persons named in the foregoing list who were employed in this office were usefully employed in carrying on the operations of the last year. The number cannot well be reduced, as the current work of the office is not of uniform quantity. At one time it is abundant for all hands, at another time less so; yet we must have force sufficient for despatch when it is most pressing.

SAM. CASEY, *Treasurer.*

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 19, 1859.*

Statement showing the names, compensation, residence when appointed, and time employed, of the clerks and other persons in the office of the Register of the Treasury Department during the year 1858, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

25

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
Charles T. Jones.....	Chief clerk...	From January 1 to December 31, 1858	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Indiana.
Henry E. Bateman.....	4th class clerk.	.....do.....do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Maryland.
B. F. Rittenhouse.....	3d class clerk.	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
James McClery.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
William J. Cowan.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	North Carolina.
John Oliphant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York
Edgar Patterson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
G. S. Oldfield, jr.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
John R. Nourse.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to January 23	1,600 00	102 22	District of Columbia.
Francis Lowndes.....	.....do.....	From July 1 to December 31	1,600 00	800 00	District of Columbia.
Do.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to January 25	1,400 00	97 22	Virginia.
Frederick Kley.....	2d class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00	1,488 89	Louisiana.
Dan. Radebaugh, jr.....	3d class clerk.	From January 26 to December 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana.
George W. Barry.....	2d class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Isaac Estill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.
James C. Haviland.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
De Wilton Haines.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
J. Moody Smith.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
Peyton Wise.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
Francis A. Willis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Samuel Reeve.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Wisconsin.
Joseph H. McIlvaine.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
Jonas D. Bachman.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Silas W. Hampton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
Edward Wright.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
W. B. Berryman.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to August 5	1,400 00	836 96	District of Columbia.

No. 10—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
C. S. Horton.....	2d class clerk	From January 1 to May 14, 1858	\$1,400 00	\$519 23	Indiana.
T. K. Wallace.....	.....do.....	From February 20 to December 31.....	1,400 00	1,205 55	Texas.
Levi H. Pariah.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to February 14.....	1,400 00	175 00	New York.
Thomas H. Maddox.....	1st class clerk.	From January 1 to January 25.....	1,200 00	83 33	Louisiana.
Do.....	2d class clerk.	From January 26 to December 31.....	1,400 00	1,302 78	.....do.....
Charles P. Wannall.....	1st class clerk.	From January 1 to August 5.....	1,200 00	717 39	Dist. of Columbia.
Do.....	2d class clerk.	From August 6 to December 31.....	1,400 00	563 04	.....do.....
James H. Robinson.....	1st class clerk.	From January 1 to August 10.....	1,200 00	733 69	Indiana.
Do.....	2d class clerk.	From August 11 to December 31.....	1,400 00	544 02	.....do.....
Jefferson Jones.....	1st class clerk.	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Ohio.
J. C. Moses.....	.....do.....	From February 6 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,080 00	South Carolina.
Owen McGarr.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to July 12.....	1,200 00	639 13	Mississippi.
Nicholas Clinch.....	.....do.....	From July 13 to December 31.....	1,200 00	560 87	Louisiana.
Samuel A. Leake.....	.....do.....	From August 7 to December 31.....	1,200 00	479 34	Virginia.
William A. Waugh.....	.....do.....	From August 12 to December 31.....	1,200 00	463 04	Dist. of Columbia.
Isaac Angney.....	Arranging and filing papers.	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
Charles Stuart.....	Messenger.	.....do.....do.....	840 00	840 00	Dist. of Columbia.
Ignatius Ruppert.....	Ass. messenger.	.....do.....do.....	700 00	700 00	Do.
Henry Crockett.....	Laborer.	.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.
Albert Barbour.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.
				48,931 70	

I certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in this office during the year 1858, or any part thereof, together with the time that each was actually employed, and the sum paid to each. I further certify that they have been usefully employed; that the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that it is not required for the better despatch of business that any of them should be removed and others appointed in their stead.

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, January 5, 1859.

No. 11.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed, of the several clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Customs during the year 1858, as required by the eleventh section of the act of Congress passed August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives passed January 13, 1846.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

27

Name.	Grade.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	State or Territory of residence at the time of appointment.
Thomas Fegan	Chief clerk	January 1 to December 31	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	Pennsylvania.
John D. Barclay	Clerk	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
J. Bartram North	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Codman	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maine.
Wm. Miller	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Louis Brand	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Thos. E. Martin	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
George Mauteu	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New Hampshire.
H. A. Lockwood	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Wisconsin.
C. K. Sherman	do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
H. C. Stroman	do.....do.....	January 1 to March 22	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
Jos. Sanderson	do.....do.....	March 23 to December 31	1,200 00	270 00	Do.
Philip Hines	Messenger	January 1 to December 31	840 00	930 00	District of Columbia.
James Thompson	Laborer	do.....do.....do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.

I certify that the above named clerks, messenger, and laborer, who have been employed in this office during the year 1858, have been usefully employed, and that the services of none can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and further, that the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better despatch of business.

SAM'L INGHAM,
Commissioner of Customs.

JANUARY 1, 1858.

No. 12.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the year 1858; the length of time they were so employed, and the compensation paid them, and their place of residence when appointed, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Persons employed.	Capacity.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Residence when appointed.
Junius Hillyer	Solicitor	From January 1 to December 31, inclusive	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00	Georgia.
B. F. Pleasant	Chief clerk	do	2,000 00	2,000 00	Kentucky.
L. W. Caldwell	3d class clerk	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	South Carolina.
R. J. Lackey	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Missouri.
B. C. Ridgate	do	From January 1 to April 6, when he died	1,600 00	421 98	Maryland.
W. L. King	do	From April 19, when he took the oath of office as successor to B. C. Ridgate, to December 31.	1,600 00	1,120 88	District of Columbia.
W. H. Joyner	2d class clerk	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	North Carolina.
J. N. Oliver	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Kentucky.
George Johnson	Messenger	do	840 00	840 00	District of Columbia.
				13,882 86	

CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Documents relative to advances made by Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, to Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, and recommending the payment of the same.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, with the accompanying documents, recommending the repayment to Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, of the sum of \$7,000 advanced by him to Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, which was applied to the purchase of ammunition and subsistence stores for the forces of the United States in time of need and at a critical period of the late Indian war in that Territory. As this advance was made by Governor Douglas out of his own private means, and from friendly motives towards the United States, I recommend that an appropriation may be made for its immediate payment, with interest.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1859.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 27, 1859.

SIR: I desire to bring to your notice an application which has been presented by her Britannic Majesty's government, through its minister in this country, for the payment of a sum of money borrowed from Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, for the purchase of stores for the use of volunteers engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washington.

The letters from Lord Napier to the Secretary of State, of November

2 CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

12, 1858, and 12th instant, with their enclosures—copies of all which I have the honor herewith to transmit—throw full light on the character of this claim and the circumstances under which it arose.

Early in the year 1856 the available supplies near the scene of hostilities, on Puget's Sound, being nearly exhausted; the Territory being without funds, and all endeavors to obtain advances of money or goods from private sources having failed, Governor Douglas was appealed to by the governor of Washington, the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, to lend his assistance in relieving the Territory in the emergency. Governor Douglas, promptly responding to this appeal, advanced from his private means, on two different occasions, funds amounting, in all, to seven thousand dollars, for the return of which Governor Stevens pledged the faith of the United States, with the assurance that an appropriation for the purpose would in all probability be made at the next session of Congress. This sum was expended in the purchase of ammunition and subsistence stores; and there is reason to believe that but for the timely relief afforded the volunteers would have been unable to continue the campaign, thus placing the settlements on the coast at the mercy of the hostile bands of savages then leagued together for their destruction.

Until the present session of Congress this department has been under the impression that this debt arose from an ordinary purchase of goods, made on the same terms as other purchases at that time, from private parties. From the additional information recently brought to my notice, however, I learn that, so far from such being the case, this transaction had in it nothing whatever of a commercial character, but was, in fact, a loan made by the generosity of the chief magistrate of a neighboring colony, in a time of great distress, for the relief of the Territory, and with the guarantee of the national faith as his security. I beg leave, therefore, earnestly to recommend that application may be made to Congress for an appropriation to refund the amount of this claim, with interest, which is clearly demanded by the circumstances of the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD.

Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

Lord Napier to Mr. Cass.

No. 1]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, November 12, 1858.

SIR: Having learned by the tenor of your note, and the letter from the Department of War which accompanied it, that no appropriation had been made in the last Congress for the satisfaction of Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, and that, in the opinion of that department, the claim of his excellency remained on the same footing as the accounts of other persons engaged in commerce who had ad-

vanced supplies to the United States authorities, I referred the subject to Governor Douglas for further explanation. The enclosed extract of a letter from the governor, and the accompanying documents, will, I think, satisfy the government of the United States that the assistance afforded by Governor Douglas was of a personal and exceptional nature, having no connexion with the operations of the Hudson Bay Company, but prompted solely by motives of benevolence, and granted in the character of her Majesty's representative.

You will remark the pressing and pointed solicitations of assistance addressed to Governor Douglas; the reiterated assurances of prompt reimbursement; the warm thanks; the regret expressed by Mr. Robinson that his own poverty prevented his repaying the governor from his private funds; the distinct declaration on the part of the governor that he made a *loan of money out of his own private fortune; that he authorized Mr. Robinson to purchase supplies on his private account, and to draw upon him for the amount, which he paid.* You have in these letters a distinct affirmation on the part of Governor Douglas that the assistance afforded by him had nothing in it of a mercantile nature, and you have expressions on the part of Mr. Robinson which certainly imply a similar understanding on his part; for such expressions would not have been employed in a commercial transaction.

If, on the perusal of this correspondence, you should remain unsatisfied, and if the War Department should continue to regard the advances made by Governor Douglas as being identical in nature with the supplies furnished by private parties in the ordinary course of trade, I am left under the impression that accounts have reached you from Governor Stevens, or from some other quarter, placing the matter in a very different light from that in which I am constrained to see it; and I submit to the government of the United States that it is due to Governor Douglas that he should be made acquainted with the reports on which the opinion of the War Department has been formed, in order that he may offer to her Majesty's government such explanations as may be requisite.

I have only to add that I am urgently instructed by her Majesty's government to press the claim of Governor Douglas on the attention of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

NAPIER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, &c., &c., &c.

Extract of a despatch from Mr. James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island, to Lord Napier, dated

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

October 6, 1858.

In respect to the *loan of money made out of my own private fortune*, on the requisition of Governor Stevens, at a time of great public distress, for the purpose of protecting the houses and families of the

4 CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

helpless frontier settlers of Washington Territory from the attacks of the murderous savages, I was only, it is true, following the course dictated by humanity, and discharging a sacred duty; but it is a great injustice to confound that loan with ordinary debts to United States citizens, and Governor Stevens should have corrected the impression, and set his government right in that particular.

The whole history of the loan may be gathered from the enclosed correspondence, which I trust you will lay before General Cass, who will at a glance understand the circumstances under which I acted, and my motives, in a true light.

Letters Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are applications from Governor Stevens for aid; and in letter No. 3 Commissary Robinson appeals to me personally for assistance, in consequence of the merchants of Victoria having declined to meet the wants of Governor Stevens on the security offered, as stated in my letter No. 5; and I thereupon, the case being urgent, *authorized Mr. Robinson to purchase those supplies on my private account, and to draw upon me for the amount, which I paid,* (see letter No. 6,) leaving the mode of settlement to Governor Stevens.

Letter No. 7 is the reply of Governor Stevens to my letter No. 5, pledging the faith of the United States for the payment of any supplies furnished on his requisition.

No. 8 and No. 9 are letters from Mr. Robinson, tendering scrip in payment of the loan, and apologizing, with a feeling of shame, for the mode of return; and letter No. 9 is a further pressing appeal to me, as Governor of Vancouver's Island, for aid on the part of Commissary Robinson.

Your lordship will observe that the loan does not partake in any way of the character of a mercantile transaction; neither has it any connexion with the Hudson Bay Company, who have also very large claims upon the government of the United States for supplies made during the war. It is of an entirely different character, being a loan made by the officer representing her Majesty's government on Vancouver's Island to the United States, on the requisition of the highest federal officer representing the government in Washington Territory, at a season of great public distress, when no other aid was accessible, purely on the score of humanity, and to secure a Christian people from the grasp of the savage.

I beg your lordship to make these circumstances known to General Cass, who can then have no hesitation in ordering repayment of my loan, with interest at six per cent.

It has, in the course of service, been often in my power to assist distressed citizens of the United States, and I think it would be of advantage to continue the system of mutual aid, General Cass undertaking in such cases to defray the expense, which I have always hitherto borne.

No. 1.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, February 7, 1856.

SIR: I have appointed R. S. Robinson my commissary and quartermaster for the volunteer operations on the lower part of the Sound, and I have to request that you will furnish him with whatever he may call for. We need powder, lead, sugar, coffee, pork, clothing, candles, soap, &c., &c.

I have no question that an appropriation will be made this session of Congress to defray these expenses, and Captain Robinson will issue the necessary certificates for such articles as you may furnish.

I remain, very respectfully,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, February 29, 1856.

SIR: I shall probably in a day or two despatch a confidential messenger to Victoria to purchase, on the faith of the United States government, a large amount of Indian goods for distribution among the friendly Indians. We shall need the usual assortment, and probably the whole amount will be ten thousand dollars. It may be fifteen thousand. I trust you will be able to supply us. We are carrying on the war vigorously against Leschi, and have him environed by a force of nearly six hundred men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 3.

PORT TOWNSEND, *March 1, 1856.*

DEAR SIR: I am requested by his excellency Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington Territory, to procure from you supplies for the immediate use of volunteers of Washington Territory now in the field against hostile Indians.

The quartermaster would respectfully represent to your excellency the urgent necessities of the case. The volunteers now in the field

6 CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

in defence of our homes, our families, and our Territory, are in want of clothing, of ammunition, and other supplies; indeed, so pressing and urgent are their wants that I hardly know how they can be maintained in the field without immediate assistance.

The available supplies of Puget's Sound are nearly exhausted, and it is feared our volunteer forces will not be able to maintain their position in the field without supplies can be obtained for them at once.

The quartermaster therefore respectfully and earnestly solicits your excellency to furnish for the uses of the volunteer forces of Washington Territory supplies, to wit: clothing, ammunition, sugar, coffee, &c.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. ROBINSON,

Commissary and Quartermaster I. B. W. T. V.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS,

Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 4.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Olympia, March, 1856.

SIR: I have despatched the bearer of this, Lieutenant Huger, adjutant of the 2d regiment Washington Territory volunteers, to procure supplies from the honorable Hudson Bay Company, at Victoria, for prosecuting an Indian war.

You will confer a great obligation by sending the full list which he has been directed to procure.

For the payment of the debt which will thus be incurred we expect appropriations to be made by Congress at its present session.

Lieutenant Huger will advise you of the condition of affairs here, and of the necessity, to the speedy termination of the war, of our having the supplies which we desire to procure from Victoria.

Truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor of Washington Territory.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS,

H. B. M. Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,

March 6, 1856.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th of February, introducing Captain R. S. Robinson, and requesting me to furnish him with any supplies he may call for.

I took the earliest opportunity of communicating with Mr. Robinson in respect to the wants of his department, with the view of using my influence in procuring them from the Hudson Bay Company and other merchants doing business at this place.

No unwillingness was evinced by any of the parties consulted about furnishing supplies to the extent of their means, but they object to receiving payment in scrip, which was the only security proffered to them by Mr. Robinson.

Captain Swartwout having arrived this day, I consulted with him on the subject, and he agrees in opinion with me as to the advisability of suggesting to you the propriety of drawing bills of exchange on the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of such supplies as you absolutely require from this place, which would enable you to make purchases on the most favorable terms; on the other hand, none of the parties are disposed to advance goods on the security of the territorial scrip.

Captain Swartwout has kindly agreed to deliver this letter to you without delay, and I will advise Mr. Robinson to await here your instructions in reference to that proposition, which may therefore be forwarded to this place.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory.

No. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,
March 7, 1856.

SIR: Since addressing you last night on the subject of supplies, a copy of that communication being herewith transmitted, I have ascertained from Captain Robinson that there are pressing duties requiring his immediate attention at Port Townsend, where he will await your further instructions, and afterwards, if required, return to this place.

Unable to procure supplies from the merchants of Victoria on the terms proffered in your letter, I have *purchased* a quantity of sugar, coffee, the number of blankets wanted for the troops, with a supply of gunpowder and lead, with my *own private funds*, for Captain Robinson, with a view of meeting your pressing necessities, leaving the payment for your settlement in any manner that will secure me from loss.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor.

His Excellency Governor STEVENS.

No. 7.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia, March 9, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, communicating the refusal of the merchants of Victoria to furnish supplies upon the credit of the United States.

As misapprehension exists relative to the character of the security, it is not Territory scrip, but evidence of debt created by the highest official upon the coast.

By our laws no official, civil or military, can draw upon the Treasury Department except for sums already appropriated.

But in any case where expenditures are made to cover expenses not foreseen, the federal officer takes the responsibility of doing so, giving evidence of the indebtedness, and the holders of them are paid by subsequent appropriations from Congress.

These debts are paid, even should the officer be removed from failing to show cause for such expenditures.

Captain Swartwout has not properly apprehended the nature and character of the securities, which, I beg to repeat, is not Washington Territory scrip, but certificates of indebtedness for supplies furnished the United States upon the authority of the highest federal officer, and one who represents the government of the United States in this part of the republic.

In the hope your merchants will properly understand this, and thus see there can be no security, of which the United States officers are capable, more perfect, and will furnish the articles required by the commissary, and also those since sent for by Lieutenant Huger on board the Traveller.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor of Washington Territory.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 8.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,
May 2, 1856.

SIR: I have to apologize to your excellency for not appearing at an earlier period to settle with you for the supplies you so generously furnished me for the volunteer service of Washington Territory some time since. Unforeseen events have transpired, much to my mortification, to prevent my returning sooner.

I have to reply, that Isaac I. Stevens, esq., governor of Washington Territory, has furnished me with government scrip of sufficient

amount to settle with you for supplies you have furnished heretofore.

Since my last interview with your excellency events have transpired in Washington city evidencing certainty of appropriations being made the present session of Congress to defray the expenses of the present Indian war of Washington Territory. Numerous letters, official and private, have been received by the commander-in-chief and quartermaster general of Washington Territory, going to prove that the appropriation will be made immediately to pay the expenses of the war now raging in our Territory.

Herewith enclosed please find a letter from the Indian commissioner, expressive of the views of the President and cabinet as to the course pursued by Governor Stevens.

Governor Stevens feeling confident payment of the government will be prompt and without delay, his excellency issues to me the scrip, and by me to be paid over to you, to secure you in your claim for the supplies furnished.

I earnestly trust your excellency will be pleased to receive the scrip as payment for the said supplies that you so kindly furnished me for the volunteers of Washington Territory.

With sentiments of the greatest regard and highest esteem, I am yours, very respectfully,

R. S. ROBINSON.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

No. 9.—(Without date.)

SIR: I tender to you the thanks of the executive of Washington Territory for your prompt response to the requisition made upon you the 1st March, 1856, for supplies.

Great suffering and absolute want among the volunteers in the field, and the entire absence of the supplies required on Puget's Sound, induced me to appeal to your excellency the second time for aid, and payment to be made for the same in government scrip.

I represent to you not only my own earnest conviction, but also the candid judgment of a large majority of the intelligent citizens of Washington Territory, when I state that I think appropriations will be made during the present Indian war, in which event the money due your excellency will be promptly paid over to you.

The supplies most required at this time are coffee, sugar, lead, (sheet or other kind,) powder, 2½ and 3-point blankets, blue overshirts, coats, pants, and undershirts.

I would remark, most respectfully, that if my private fortune was large enough, I would not drive you to take government scrip, notwithstanding I believe all demands for quartermasters' stores will soon be paid; but, as I have not funds sufficient, I must appeal to your excellency for aid in this emergency, and I do earnestly hope to

10 CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

be successful in obtaining a few more 3-point, and a few bales of 2½-point blankets, and six tents, if nothing more.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. ROBINSON,

Quartermaster and Commissary I. B. W. T.

His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Governor of Vancouver's Island.

Lord Napier to Mr. Cass.

No. 2.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, January 12, 1859.

SIR: It has been my duty on several occasions to bring before you the claim of Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, to reimbursement for certain funds advanced by him from benevolent motives, and from his private fortune, for the purchase of provisions and munitions of war delivered to the authorities of Washington Territory.

I had the gratification of learning, by your note of the 19th of November last, that the government of the United States recognized the claim referred to, and that Governor Douglas would be shortly indemnified for his outlay.

I think it right, in further illustration of Governor Douglas' conduct in this matter, to communicate to you the accompanying letter, which I have recently received from his excellency, and I beg, for his satisfaction and that of her Majesty's government, to be informed whether any steps have been taken towards the reimbursement of the governor.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

NAPIER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,
November 15, 1858.

MY LORD: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th of September last, enclosing copies of two notes from the Department of State, under date, respectively, of the 12th of May and 10th of July last, with other correspondence.

I had the honor of addressing you on the 6th of October last, enclosing copies of the correspondence with Governor Stevens and the officers commissioned by him, relative to the advances made from my own private funds to aid, not the ordinary military operations of the country, for that I should not have felt bound to do, but to avert

CLAIM OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND. 11

the devastating inroads of savages, menacing the destruction of the defenceless settlements of the United States.

The correspondence transmitted with that letter contains every communication that passed between myself and Governor Stevens on the subject of that advance.

You will see thereby the pressing and oft-repeated appeals made to me for assistance, and that failing all other aid, and having no government means at my command, I authorized Mr. Commissioner Robinson to purchase a limited quantity of stores at my expense, which he did, and I paid the cost from my own private funds, and not in the least in connexion with the Hudson Bay Company.

That was done entirely from a friendly spirit, as governor of her Majesty's colony of Vancouver's Island, and assuredly I should not have laid out money in that way under any other circumstances, with views of commercial profit.

I have, &c.,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

Lord NAPIER, &c., &c., &c.

CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

The names and salaries of the clerks and other persons employed in the Interior Department during the year 1858.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 29, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions contained in the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement, showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this department during the year ending December 31, 1858; the time each was employed, and the amounts paid them respectively.

As a general rule, the persons employed have rendered good service, and in view of the great increase of the business of the department, I could not at present advise a reduction in its clerical force.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
J. J. Thompson	Secretary	From January 1 to December 31.	\$8,000 00
Moses Kelly	Chief clerk	do do do	2,200 00
Peter Lammond	Disbursing clerk	do do do	2,000 00
G. Bailey	do	do do do	2,000 00
H. Beard	do	do do do	2,000 00
C. H. Rhett	Clerk	do do do	1,800 00
O. W. Moore	do	do do do	1,800 00
P. J. Lorranger	do	do do do	1,800 00
W. W. Lester	do	do do do	1,600 00
C. E. Davis	do	do do do	1,400 00
Charles Lanman	do	From January 1 to December 10.	1,400 00
Thos. J. Albright	do	From January 1 to January 12.	1,320 11
Thos. H. Baird, jr.	do	From January 1 to February 3, and from December 11 to December 31.	212 11
J. T. Taylor	do	From January 1 to December 31.	1,409 00
J. J. A. Williamson	do	From January 13 to December 31.	1,353 34
J. J. A. Kayser	do	From February 4 to December 31.	1,267 78
J. J. W. Shields	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31.	900 00
W. H. Treadway	do	do do do	700 00
Alonso Jackson	do	From January 1 to August 3.	414 67
W. J. Stowers	do	From August 4 to December 31.	285 33
Maurice Reidy	Watchman	From January 1 to December 31.	600 00
H. N. Steele	do	do do do	600 00
O. A. Stewart	do	do do do	600 00
Eugene McCarty	do	From January 1 to September 17.	418 50
W. E. Shelly	do	From January 1 to December 31.	600 00
M. Eberman	do	From September 8 to December 31.	167 50

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Henry Evans	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
Thos. Bolas	do.....do.....	600 00
Wm. Cook	do.....do.....	600 00
		37,100 00
<i>General superintendent of Pacific wagon-roads. Paid from the appropriation for the Fort Kearney and South Pass wagon-road.</i>		
A. H. Campbell.....	Whole year	\$2,000 00
C. B. North	do.....do.....	1,800 00

PENSION OFFICE,
January 21, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1858, as required by the 11th section of the act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, Statutes 5, p. 525.

I have further to state that these persons have been usefully employed; that the proper despatch of business does not call for the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead; but as stated in my annual report, it will soon become necessary to diminish the clerical force now employed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions during the year 1858; the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor. Prepared in conformity with the 11th section of the act approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
George C. Whiting.....	Commissioner.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	\$3,000 00
Samuel Cole.....	Chief clerk.....	From January 1 to September 16.....	1,423 91
John Robb.....	do.....	From September 17 to December 31.....	576 09
R. Geddes.....	Clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,800 00
E. G. Dodge.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
W. H. Woodley.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
S. C. Boynton.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
Wm. Gordon.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
John D. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
J. J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00
John Robb.....	do.....	From January 1 to September 16.....	1,139 13
Ezra Williams.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00
G. D. Kean.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
D. T. Jenks.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 09
Theodore Jenkins.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
Wm. Burke.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
W. O. Shale.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
J. E. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
D. P. Perkins.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
W. B. Malcolm.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
A. E. Sparks.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
J. E. Talbot.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
S. F. Glenn.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
J. N. Prior.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
J. Calvert.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
J. G. Long.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
L. J. Brown.....	Clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31	\$1,400 00
James Chestney.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
E. Marsh.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
Tom. Moore.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
H. C. Lauck.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
T. E. Sands.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
G. T. Getty.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
T. J. Miller.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
C. P. Webster.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,457 61
James Morrow.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
J. Williams.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
A. J. Cass.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
Newell Kennon.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
J. H. Hood.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
R. R. Richards.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,050 00
Robert Ricketts.....	do.....	From January 1 to September 30.....	1,050 00
W. W. Sperry.....	do.....	From October 1 to December 31	350 00
J. Morris.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00
B. F. DeBow.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
S. G. Heston.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
L. C. Hootee.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
J. H. Woolford.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
G. P. Smith.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
C. L. Daboll.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
D. W. Collins.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
Allan Thomson.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
D. M. Bail.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
D. C. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
T. M. O'Brien.....	do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,400 00
A. L. Gage.....	do.....	From January 1 to March 8.....	980 56
E. R. Chase.....	do.....	From March 9 to December 31.....	1,139 44
H. H. Goodloe.....	do.....	From March 7 to December 31.....	1,147 92
	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00

List of extra clerks and other persons employed in the Pension Office during the year ending December 31, 1858, under the appropriation for rent of rooms, &c.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
L. Peyton.....	Clerk.....	From January 1 to September 16.....	\$1,139 13
W. A. Johnson.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00
J. P. Tustin.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
J. A. Huntcutt.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
K. F. Page.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,400 00
C. S. Butts.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
J. D. B. Littell.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
J. V. A. Shields.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
J. A. Kayser.....	do.....	From January 1 to February 3.....	113 33
E. L. Corbin.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00
C. Birnie.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
Mathaniel Willson.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
J. F. Souder.....	do.....	From January 1 to May 13.....	441 76
H. Hungerford.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00
James M. Parks.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
John F. Keenan.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600 00
W. C. Lindsey.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,086 67
W. Darmon.....	do.....	From February 4 to December 31.....	990 00
Elbeek Mason.....	do.....	From March 5 to December 31.....	58 19
George D. C. Hibbs.....	Messenger.....	From December 14 to December 31.....	700 00
Charles Syphax.....	Laborer.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 27, 1859.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the amount paid to the clerks and other persons employed in the Office of Indian Affairs during the year ending December 31, 1858, as required by the act of April 20, 1818, and the act of August 26, 1842.

I deem it proper to remark that a majority of the persons indicated as paid from special appropriations, were employed in preparing documents, to comply with resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the year 1858; the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor. Prepared in conformity with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
J. W. Denver	Commissioner	From January 1 to June 11, and from November 8 to December 31	\$1,276 05
Charles E. Mix	do	From June 13 to November 7	1,723 95
Do	Chief clerk	From January 1 to June 11, and from November 8 to December 31	1,139 08
A. Chapman	Clerk	From January 1 to December 31	1,800 00
E. B. Grayson	do	do	1,800 00
D. Crawford	do	do	1,800 00
H. Miller	do	do	1,800 00
J. R. Roche	do	do	1,800 00
T. J. Robinson	do	do	1,763 18
John Dowling	do	do	1,800 00
R. C. Griffin	do	do	1,800 00
G. H. Holtzman	do	do	1,800 00
E. F. Ruth	do	do	1,800 00
E. L. Stevens	do	do	1,800 00
J. D. Bloor	do	do	1,400 00
D. L. Dalton	do	do	1,400 00
W. M. Irwin	do	do	1,400 00
M. Delany	do	do	1,400 00
B. Smith	Extra clerk	do	1,400 00
J. B. Holderby	do	From January 1 to April 15	1,407 69
L. P. Dunn	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
Isiri R. Kelly	do	do	1,400 00
R. J. A. Harriote	do	do	1,400 00
F. Schmidt	do	From July 1 to December 31	700 00
Charles Draine	Messenger	From January 1 to March 11	163 33
Henry Bittinger	do	From January 1 to December 31	813 78
James E. Draine	do	From March 13 to December 31	543 49
D. C. Davis	Watchman	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
T. N. Bradhears	do	do	600 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 26, 1842.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
J. W. Denver	Commissioner	From January 1 to June 11, and from November 8 to December 31.	\$1,276 05
Charles E. Mix	do	From June 13 to November 7	1,723 95
Do	Chief clerk	From January 1 to June 11, and from November 8 to December 31.	1,189 08
A. Chapman	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,800 00
E. B. Grayson	do	do	1,800 00
D. Crawford	do	do	1,800 00
H. Miller	do	do	1,800 00
J. B. Roche	do	do	1,763 18
T. J. Robinson	do	do	1,800 00
John Dowling	do	do	1,800 00
R. C. Griffin	do	do	1,800 00
G. H. Holzman	do	do	1,800 00
E. F. Ruth	do	do	1,800 00
E. L. Stevens	do	do	1,400 00
J. D. Bloor	do	do	1,400 00
D. L. Dalton	do	do	1,400 00
W. M. Irwin	do	do	1,400 00
M. Delany	do	do	1,400 00
B. Smith	Extra clerk	do	1,407 69
J. B. Holderby	do	From January 1 to April 15	1,400 00
L. P. Dunn	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
Imri R. Kelly	do	do	1,400 00
R. J. A. Harrison	do	do	1,700 00
F. Schmidt	do	From July 1 to December 31	163 33
Charles Draluc	Messenger	From January 1 to March 11	812 78
Henry Bittlinger	do	From January 1 to December 31	563 89
James R. Draluc	do	From March 13 to December 31	600 00
D. C. Davis	Watchman	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
T. N. Brashears	do	do	600 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 25, 1859.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of clerks and others employed by this office during the year ending December 31, 1858.

It will be remembered that the recent legislation of Congress touching the swamp land business, the railroad grants with their immense details, the operations connected with the bounty land business, with interests reaching every part of the Union; the arduous, severe, and responsible duties connected with foreign titles, the subjects legislated upon last session, with important pending legislation of the present session, and the conflicts incident to the adjustment of the municipal and postal pre-emptions, all forbid the reduction of our force without grave prejudice, indeed, injury to the public service.

With great respect,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the year 1858, the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor. Prepared in conformity with the provisions of the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
Thomas A. Hendricks	Commissioner	From January 1 to December 31.....	\$3,000 00
J. N. Granger	Recorder	do.....do.....	2,000 00
J. S. Wilson	Chief clerk	do.....do.....	2,000 00
A. F. Chapin	P. C. S.	do.....do.....	1,800 00
A. Belsacki	Draughtsman	do.....do.....	1,800 00
H. Mitchell	Assistant draughtsman	do.....do.....	1,400 00
J. W. DeKraft	Clerk	do.....do.....	1,800 00
T. Allan	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
N. A. Randall	do.....	From January 1 to June 21.....	760 44
B. T. Reilly	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,800 00
W. V. H. Brown	do.....	do.....do.....	1,747 80
N. Vedder	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
W. H. Lowry	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
Benjamin Evans	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
S. J. Dallas	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
F. A. Techiffely	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
J. H. Blake	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
S. Brintnall	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
P. H. Sweet	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
W. H. Coleman	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
O. Dufour	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
H. L. Skinner	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
R. T. Morell	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
J. L. Cramer	do.....	do.....do.....	1,800 00
P. McHargh	do.....	From January 1 to May 31.....	688 13
W. Flinn	do.....	From January 1 to March 31.....	400 00
J. W. Irwin	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,800 00

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
W. T. Brooke.....	Clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	\$1,600 00
N. H. Starbuck.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
W. Hall.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
D. McCarty.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
A. K. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. W. King.....	do.....	do.....	1,433 15
E. A. Cabell.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
E. H. Fuller.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. J. Dumes.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
C. Walbridge.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. J. Stanbury.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. Holmead.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
John Gould.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
M. R. Shyno.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. Greenleaf.....	do.....	From April 2 to December 31.....	1,195 60
J. H. Bingham.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00
H. Kallusowski.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
J. D. Ota.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
G. P. Howell.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
John McDuell.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. C. Powell.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. G. Haley.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. S. Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
J. E. Conant.....	do.....	From January 1 to January 15, and from June 17 to December 31.....	812 17
J. W. Heister.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00
J. G. Todd.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. O. Lumsden.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
P. M. Martin.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
William Hogan.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. A. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. W. Yerby.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
Richard Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00

O. Adams.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
J. W. Walton.....	do.....	do.....	1,480 00
N. B. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 80
C. O. Joline.....	do.....	do.....	1,547 24
T. T. O'Dell.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
A. M. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
B. F. Slocumb.....	do.....	do.....	1,516 48
J. H. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
J. E. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
H. C. Loring.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
W. W. Jacob.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
S. S. Crowe.....	From January 1 to August 15.....		875 00
E. Brooks.....	From January 1 to December 31.....		1,208 00
B. J. Nalle.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
A. Steele.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. M. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
G. W. Beall.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. A. Deeble.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
A. Wingard.....	do.....	do.....	170 00
C. Young.....	From January 1 to February 20.....		1,200 00
R. Ricketts.....	From January 1 to December 31.....		1,200 00
J. M. Lucas.....	do.....	do.....	900 00
J. A. Williamson.....	From January 1 to September 30.....		40 00
J. B. Bloss.....	From January 1 to January 12.....		1,200 00
J. M. Binkley.....	From January 1 to December 31.....		1,200 00
S. Duncanson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
R. W. Burchie.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. D. Byrard.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
S. B. Howell.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. L. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
W. O. Conway.....	do.....	do.....	1,283 97
Joel Pennybacker.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
R. S. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
H. Frydinger.....	do.....	do.....	1,346 70
E. E. Flak.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
W. G. Whittelsey.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Theodore Read.....	From January 1 to September 30.....		900 00
L. M. Taylor.....	From January 1 to December 31.....		1,200 00
A. J. Huggins.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
J. F. Young	Clerk	From January 1 to December 31	\$1,200 00
G. K. Shaw	do	do	1,200 00
G. C. Hanson	do	do	1,200 00
Grafton Powell	do	do	1,200 00
W. Grisham	do	From January 1 to November 30	1,088 91
S. B. Read	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. D. Patten	do	do	1,200 00
R. F. O'Beirne	do	do	1,316 47
W. A. D. Carroll	do	From January 1 to January 30	103 33
W. S. Moseley	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,300 00
W. T. Helms	do	do	1,233 15
E. H. Tharp	do	From January 1 to June 7	524 17
C. P. Higginson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
G. C. Patterson	do	From February 1 to December 31	1,086 66
F. M. Spencer	do	From February 1 to June 30	496 66
B. W. Gillis	do	From April 1 to December 31	900 00
G. W. Coun	do	From April 8 to December 31	876 92
Joseph S. Wilson	do	From January 1 to June 30, and from July 1 to December 31	250 00
G. C. Thatcher	do	From July 1 to December 31	600 00
De Witt Kent	do	do	600 00
J. S. Pennybacker	do	do	600 00
W. A. Marks	do	From August 5 to December 31	485 87
C. A. Huesman	do	From October 1 to December 31	300 00
R. J. Morrison	do	do	300 00
D. K. Whitaker	do	From November 1 to December 31	233 15
A. J. Sanders	do	do	198 91
J. W. Dodd	do	From December 13 to December 31	61 96
G. Rowzee	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31	840 00
W. E. Moran	do	do	700 00
W. S. Graham	do	do	700 00
G. C. Thatcher	do	From January 1 to June	292 30
J. C. Howard	do	From January 1 to December 31	700 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

17

George Rice.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31.....	350 09
T. H. Quinoy.....	Peaker.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
J. A. Crane.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
S. Coomes.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
B. C. Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
P. B. Fridley.....	do.....	do.....	350 55
W. R. McLagan.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30.....	469 78
A. C. Orr.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	349 45
R. Darden.....	do.....	From June 1 to December 31.....	166 30
O. Borwell.....	do.....	From September 21 to December 31.....	37 50
H. Ridgway.....	do.....	From October 7 to October 29.....	103 78
M. McGill.....	do.....	From October 30 to December 31.....	600 00
Theodore Starbuck.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
H. F. Pritchard.....	Watchman.....	do.....	433 70
J. G. Naylor.....	do.....	From January 1 to September 20.....	600 06
H. Ridgway.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 06
Guy Graham.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
P. G. Murray.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
J. E. Powers.....	do.....	do.....	166 39
John Darby.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31.....	
John Shaw.....	do.....	From September 21 to December 31.....	
			170,381 43

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

Additional clerks under the bounty land act of the 3d of March, 1855.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
John Hood.....	Extra clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000 00
F. F. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00
B. W. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
M. J. Bacon.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
R. B. Ironside.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
H. J. Frost.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
C. E. Weaver.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
Dudley Webster.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
J. N. Carpenter.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. T. Raynor.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
G. F. Gouley.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
E. Brewer.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30.....	600 00
B. T. Swart.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
De Witt Kent.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
G. F. Bowie.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30.....	600 00
B. W. Gillet.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
Thos. B. Graham.....	do.....	From January 1 to January 15.....	50 00
Benj. Briggs.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
J. H. Keller.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Jas. Hendricks.....	do.....	do.....	1,153 33
B. W. Gillis.....	do.....	From January 1 to February 15.....	300 00
J. H. Heath.....	do.....	From January 1 to March 31.....	300 00
W. F. Riddick.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
E. J. Powell.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
G. B. Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Jacob Fouke.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
J. C. L. Danner.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
E. M. Horrell.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
E. Auld.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
O. A. Stafford.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
A. C. Watkins.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
M. Marriott.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00

F. L. Bronckett.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00
H. F. Condit.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
G. W. Brumley.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
W. V. Jeffrey.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00
A. H. Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
D. K. Whitaker.....	do.....	From February 24 to October 31.....	820 00
G. C. Thatcher.....	do.....	From June 1 to June 30.....	98 90
A. T. Harlee.....	do.....	From June 7 to December 31.....	679 13
W. G. Turpin.....	do.....	From June 8 to December 31.....	675 82
W. F. Wallace.....	do.....	From June 18 to December 31.....	643 85
F. M. Spencer.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31.....	600 00
J. J. Noah.....	do.....	From October 1 to December 31.....	261 08
F. W. Colclaz.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
Chas. C. Wilson.....	do.....	From July 1 to December 31.....	600 00
James Stewart.....	Clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	570 65
C. K. Gardner.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00
R. O. Davidson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
W. A. Marks.....	do.....	From January 1 to August 4.....	714 13
J. S. Pennybacker.....	do.....	From January 1 to June 30.....	1,200 00
W. C. Worthington.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
L. L. Dawson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Clarke Ryder.....	do.....	From January 1 to March 6.....	216 67
D. W. Parker.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
G. W. Clarke.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Lewis Jones.....	do.....	From January 13 to December 31.....	1,160 00
James De Kraft.....	do.....	From January 16 to February 23, and from July 23 to July 31.....	156 09
M. T. Monroe.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
J. R. Elliot.....	do.....	From January 1 to November 30.....	549 46
M. A. Lee.....	do.....	do.....	549 46
B. Holcomb.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
M. J. Walworth.....	do.....	From January 1 to November 30.....	549 46
W. V. Clarke.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
M. J. Winkle.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
E. Gwynn.....	do.....	From January 1 to October 31.....	500 55
E. A. Walker.....	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
M. E. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
E. T. Rely.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
E. S. Johns.....	do.....	do.....	600 00

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount.
M. M. Hart	Clerk.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	\$600 00
E. L. Davis	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
E. V. Mason	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
M. L. Gillett	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
M. E. Heard	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
E. L. Thomas	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
R. E. Harrison	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
H. E. Potter	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
C. L. Bailey	do.....	do.....do.....	600 00
M. A. Clare	do.....	From January 1 to January 30, and from March 1 to October 31	453 87
M. L. Livingston	do.....	From January 1 to December 31.....	600 00
A. J. Sanderson	do.....	From January 1 to February 28, and from April 1 to June 30	304 98
A. C. Varden	do.....	From February 21 to October 31.....	821 09
A. Coleman	do.....	From February 1 to October 20, and from November 1 to December 31.....	532 02
N. Worthington	do.....	From March 19 to March 31.....	43 23
John A. Graham	do.....	From May 1 to May 31	51 10
E. A. Pollard	do.....	From July 2 to December 31.....	596 74
G. W. Chamberlain	do.....	From July 15 to July 31	55 44
E. W. Alvater	do.....	From July 15 to December 31.....	554 35
A. E. Ryder	do.....	From July 6 to July 31	84 78
G. Donellan	do.....	From July 1 to September 30, and from October 19 to December 31.....	293 05
Theodore Franks	do.....	From August 8 to December 31	476 08
L. A. Barry	do.....	From August 23 to December 31	427 16
B. D. Hyam	do.....	From August 27 to November 15	264 18
L. A. Garner	do.....	From August 16 to August 30, and from September 5 to December 31.....	433 69
C. A. Huseman	do.....	From August 23 to December 31.....	285 00
R. J. Morrison	do.....	From September 1 to September 30.....	97 82
Wm. Hardin	do.....	do.....do.....do.....	97 88
M. A. Griffin	do.....	From September 9 to December 9, and from Dec. 20 to Dec. 31.....	339 32
S. W. Williams	do.....	From September 1 to September 30, and from Oct. 20 to Dec. 31.....	184 93
A. G. Hyde	do.....	From October 1 to December 31.....	300 00
	do.....	From October 20 to November 30, and from Dec. 1 to Dec. 9.....	110 96

F. Thompson.....	.....do.....	From October 20 to December 31.....	133 68
T. Read.....	.....do.....	From November 12 to November 30, and from Dec. 18 to Dec. 31.....	104 34
E. S. Dow.....	.....do.....	From November 15 to December 31.....	99 45
Wm. B. Walworth.....	.....do.....	From December 3 to December 31.....	94 56
Peter Ahl, jr.....	.....do.....	From December 23 to December 31.....	29 34
W. R. Wilson.....	.....do.....	From December 15 to December 31.....	56 43
M. J. Ball.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	50 54
W. W. Gaines.....	.....do.....	From December 22 to December 31.....	32 60
			77, 973 36

COMMERCIAL AGENTS IN CANADA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 24, 1859, a list of the commercial agents appointed in the British provinces by the consul general, and the amount of fees received during the year 1858.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1859.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 24th instant, in which he is "requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, the number of commercial agents appointed by the United States consul general of the Canadas on the northern frontier, and the amount of fees received by them during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," has the honor to state that no "commercial agents" have been appointed by the consul general for the British North American provinces. This class of consular officers, as defined by the act of August 18, 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, is "deemed and taken to denote full, principal, and permanent 'consular officers,' as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes," and is appointed only by the Department of State, under the direction of the President.

Consular agents, the class to which it is presumed the resolution has reference, are consular officers, "exercising the powers and performing the duties" of consuls within certain defined limits of the consular jurisdiction of the consul or consul general by whom they are respectively appointed. Of these, thirty have been duly appointed owner to the invoice, stating the place of the growth or production

by Mr. W. B. S. Moor, the consul general for the British North American provinces, who "found it necessary," as he stated, to make such appointments in order to carry out the instructions of the Treasury Department." The agencies are established at Clifton, Prescott, Toronto, Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, Port Sarnia, Belleville, Port Stanley, Dundee, St. Catharine, Port Burwell, Port Rowan, Windsor, Fort Erie, Port Hope, Port Colbourn, Goderich, Port Bruce, Dunville, Port Dover, all in Canada West; at Hemmingford, Coaticook, Lacolle, St. John, Huntington, Stanstead, Longneuil and St. Lambert, Quebec and Chicoutimi, all in Canada East. The aggregate amount of fees received by them in the first three quarters of 1858, the returns for the fourth quarter not yet having been made to the department, was \$10,655 64, averaging \$355 55 for each agency.

In connexion with this subject, and for the information of the House of Representatives, the instructions issued by the consul general to his agents respecting the verification of invoices are hereto appended.

An extract from the quarterly return of fees received by the consular agents to the 30th of September, 1858, is herewith transmitted. It is proper to state that nineteen of these agents were appointed subsequently to the expiration of the first quarter of the year.

LEWIS CASS.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF U. S. FOR B. N. A. PROVINCES,
Montreal, February 25, 1858.

SIR: In order to prevent detention at the frontier ports, you are directed to notify shippers of the following regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States:

Invoices are required to be certified by consular officers in the following cases:

1. On dutiable goods, where the owner does not reside in the United States.—(*Treasury Regulations of 1857, articles 203, 204, 206, 207, 209, 281, 287, 706, and 707.*)

2. Where the manufacturer is part owner, notwithstanding another part owner resides in the United States, the invoice of the goods must be accompanied by a consular certificate.—(*Treasury Regulations of 1857, article 710.*)

3. Articles of the produce of the United States exported to the British North American provinces, and brought back in the same condition as when exported, claiming to be entered free of duty, must be accompanied by a certificate of the collector of the former port from which the reimportation is made of the identity of the goods, and of their unchanged condition, which certificate must be authenticated by a consular officer.—(*Treasury Regulations of 1857, articles 242, 246, 286, 293, 930, and 936.*)

4. Merchandise above the value of one hundred dollars, claiming exemption from duty under the reciprocity act, the affidavit of the

of the goods, and their value, verified by a certificate of a consular officer, is required.

If there be no consular officer at the place of export, the oath to the certificate may be taken before a local magistrate, and the consular officer most convenient to the shipper is authorized to authenticate the same.—(*Treasury Regulations of 1857, articles 922, 923, and 924, and Treasury Circular of February 12, 1858, published herewith.*)

Consular officers are also authorized to certify invoices without the oath of the owner, if they believe the place of production and value are correctly stated therein.—(*Treasury Circular of February 12, 1858.*)

Goods and merchandise passing from the United States into Canada free under the reciprocity act, and there undergoing any change by process of manufacture, cannot be reimported into the United States free, but are dutiable.

In all such cases consular agents will certify the fact for the decision of the collectors.—(*Treasury Regulations of 1857, article 930.*)

The forms prescribed by the department are published herewith for the information of consular officers; also a circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, modifying the provisions of article 922. Sec. 3, cap. 10. of the regulations under the revenue laws for 1857, and enforcing the same as modified.

WYMAN B. S. MOOR,
U. S. Consul General for B. N. A. Provinces.

Consular Agent.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE
CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 12, 1858.*

Collectors and other officers of the customs of the frontier ports are instructed that on all importations from the North American British provinces claiming exemption from duty under the stipulations of the reciprocity treaty, the proof prescribed in section 3, article 922, of the growth or production of the merchandise, is required in all cases where the actual value of the merchandise shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars; and where there is no consular officer at or near the port of exportation, the oath prescribed in forms Nos. 278 and 279 may be taken before a local magistrate, duly authorized by the laws of the country to administer oaths, which oath, so taken, shall be accompanied by a consular certificate in the following form:

I certify that ———, the person signing the above certificate as a magistrate, is duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this province, and that I believe the statement contained in the above certificate to be true.

(Date.)

U. S. Consul.

The oaths prescribed in forms Nos. 280 and 281 are dispensed with.

In cases of parcels or packages of merchandise of a value not exceeding one hundred dollars the same may be admitted to entry without the aforesaid proof, provided the collector is satisfied that they are the growth and produce of the said provinces.

A consular certificate of the origin of the merchandise, in the form following, may also be received by collectors as sufficient evidence of origin to entitle merchandise to enter under the reciprocity act:

I certify that the goods or merchandise described in this invoice are of the growth and produce of the province of ———, and of the value within stated.

—————, *U. S. Consul.*

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No.

I, A B, do solemnly and truly swear that the goods, wares, or merchandise described in the invoice now produced and hereunto annexed were actually purchased for my account, or for account of myself and partners in the said purchase; and that said invoice contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice but such as have been actually allowed on the same; and that said goods are the growth and product of the province of ———.

— A. B.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at ———, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, and of the independence of the United States of America the ———; and I do further certify that I am satisfied that ———, who subscribes the foregoing oath, is the person he represents himself to be; that he is a credible person, and that the statements made by him under oath (or affirmation, as the case may be) are true.

[L. S.]

—————, *U. S. Consul.*

No.

I, ———, do solemnly and truly swear, that the invoice now produced, and hereunto annexed, contains a true and faithful account of the goods therein described, at their market value at ———, at the time the same were procured or manufactured, and of all the charges thereon; and that said invoice contains no discounts, boun-

ties, or drawbacks, but such as have been actually allowed; and that said goods are the growth and product of the province of ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at ———, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, and of the independence of the United States of America the ———; and I do further certify that I am satisfied that ———, who subscribes the foregoing oath is the person he represents himself to be; that he is a credible person, and that the statements made by him under said oath are true.

No. _____

_____,
U. S. Consul.

I, ———, do solemnly and truly swear that the invoice now produced, and hereunto annexed, contains a true and faithful account of the goods therein described, at their market value at ———, at the time the same were procured, and of all the charges thereon; and that said invoice contains no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks but such as have been actually allowed; and that said goods are the growth and product of the province of ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at ———, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

_____,
Justice of the Peace.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
British N. A. Provinces.

____—18

I certify that ———, the person signing the above certificate as a magistrate, is duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this province, and I believe the statement contained in the above certificate to be true.

U. S. Consular Agent.

No. _____

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
British N. A. Provinces.

____—18

I certify that the goods or merchandise described in this invoice are of the growth and production of the province of ———, and of the value within stated.

Date,

_____,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Return of fees received at the consular agencies of the United States.

Name of consular officer.	Where located.	Quarter ending March 31, 1858.	Quarter ending June 30 1858.	Quarter ending September 30, 1858.
John Babson.....	Clifton, C. W.....	\$388 00	\$448 00	\$328 00
James S. Hauley.....	Prescott, C. E.....	62 00	154 00	90 00
S. McL. Clark.....	Toronto, C. W.....	114 00	449 50	616 42
George L. Burdich.....	Henningford, C. E.....	22 00	90 00	62 00
James B. Thompson.....	Coaticook, C. E.....	96 00	294 00	240 00
Moses F. Chase.....	La Colle, C. E.....	50 00	134 00	182 00
Charles Freeland.....	Hamilton, C. W.....	34 00	268 00	374 00
George Perry.....	Cobourg, C. W.....	172 00	172 00	104 00
Thomas J. Angel.....	Kingston, C. W.....	330 00	330 00	198 00
R. C. McMullen.....	Port Sarnia, C. W.....	2 00	2 00	8 00
J. Macneider.....	Belleville, C. W.....	132 00	132 00	274 00
W. Bissett.....	St. John's, C. E.....	416 00	416 00	516 00
J. R. Bostwick.....	Port Stanley, C. W.....	38 00	38 00	74 00
S. V. R. Tuttle.....	Dundee, C. W.....	40 00	40 00	10 00
D. C. Haynes.....	St. Catharine's, C. W.....	24 00	24 00	34 00
R. O. W. B. Lake.....	Port Burwell, C. W.....	168 00	168 00	186 00
W. H. Stevenson.....	Port Rowan, C. W.....	74 00	74 00	88 00
J. A. Sabine.....	Huntingdon, C. E.....	10 00	10 00	26 00
Daniel Munger.....	Windsor, C. W.....	164 00	164 00	132 00
John Douglas.....	Port Erie, C. W.....	192 00	192 00	626 00
John Albro.....	Port Hope, C. W.....	104 00	104 00	278 00
James Fortier.....	Port Colbourn, C. W.....	8 00	8 00	2 00
L. R. Robinson.....	Stanstead, C. E.....	28 00	28 00	76 00
Charles Widder.....	Goderich, C. W.....	4 00	4 00	-----
H. M. Yerrington.....	Port Bruce, C. W.....	14 00	14 00	8 00
John E. Kirkpatrick.....	Dunville, C. W.....	48 00	48 00	118 00
James F. Haycock.....	Port Dover, C. W.....	40 00	40 00	140 00
W. S. Heath.....	Longneuil and Saint Lambert, C. E.*	382 00	434 00	296 00
Henry Pemberton.....	Quebec, C. E.....	No return --	33 59	109 13
David E. Price.....	Chicoutimi, C. E.....	No return --	No return --	No return ..

NOTE.—The returns required to be transmitted hereafter on the last day of each quarter, will be placed in the proper column for the quarter in which the fees have been received.

* W. S. Barron was consular agent at Longneuil, by temporary appointment, the first quarter, 1858. Wm. Drumh was consular agent at St. Lambert, by temporary appointment, the first quarter, 1858.

JAMES KEENAN, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT HONG KONG.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

A letter addressed to Geo. W. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the claim of James Keenan, United States consul at Hong Kong, for expenses incurred in defending himself against suits brought in the colonial courts, and for expenses for the relief of American citizens.

JANUARY 29, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter addressed to Hon. G. W. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication addressed to this department, requesting information respecting the "claim of James Keenan, United States consul at Hong Kong, on account of expenses incurred in defending himself in suits brought against him in the colonial court, and also for expenses incurred for relief of American citizens," and request that you will give it the proper direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your communication of the 25th instant, stating that "a claim has

been referred to the committee on foreign affairs by James Keenan, United States consul at Hong Kong, on account of expenses incurred in defending himself in suits brought against him in his official capacity in the colonial court, and also for expenses incurred for relief of American citizens."

It is further stated that evidence in support of these claims has been forwarded to the Department of State, "and you request to be furnished with any evidence on file relative to the same."

Agreeably to your request, I transmit herewith a copy of the papers on file in the department relating to expenses incurred by Mr. Keenan for the relief of certain American citizens wrecked in the American ship "Monsoon," of San Francisco, and whom it became "absolutely necessary, in consequence of their being sick and destitute," as Mr. Keenan states, "to take charge of and send to the United States."

I also enclose copy of the papers relating to the case of the American bark "Mermaid," and to the expenses incurred by Mr. Keenan in a suit which was brought against him in the colonial court at Hong Kong.

The papers in the only remaining case in which expenses were incurred by Mr. Keenan "in defending himself in a suit brought against him," as it is alleged, "in his official capacity in the colonial court" at Hong Kong, are quite voluminous, and will be transmitted as soon as they can be copied. Some delay must unavoidably occur, as the papers are in a bound volume and one clerk only can be employed in their preparation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. GEORGE W. HOPKINS,

*Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

Papers relating to the claim of James Keenan, United States consul at Hong Kong, for relief on account of expenses incurred for relief of American citizens.

No. 35.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hong Kong, October 14, 1856.

SIR:

The ship "Monsoon" of San Francisco, bound from Australia for that port, put into this harbor in distress and was lately sold upon a judgment of the vice admiralty court at Hong Kong for salvage. I have disposed of her register in the usual manner. The purchaser took her from this port under the marshal's bill of sale, by his direction, without calling for her papers or paying the fees of deposit of papers or for discharging the men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEENAN, *U. S. Consul.*

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hong Kong, January 29, 1857.

SIR: * * * * * * *

The relief account for destitute American citizens, enclosed, is for the passengers of the American ship "Monsoon," which vessel you will remember I spoke of in my despatch No. 35 of 1856. There were some seventeen passengers in all, fifteen of whom I managed to send away without any charge to this consulate; the other two it became absolutely necessary for me, in consequence of their being sick and destitute, to take charge of and send to the United States.

* * * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEENAN,
*U. S. Consul.*Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT HONG KONG.

Cases of relief afforded to destitute American citizens at the consulate of the United States at Hong Kong, for the quarter ending December 31, 1856.

No.	Names of persons.	Ship.	Master.	Owner.	To what port belonging.	Date of arrival.	Cause of destitution.	Date of leaving the consulate, or of decease.	Amount disbursed.			
									Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Medical aid.	Passage.
1	L. W. Hayes.....	Monsoon ..	E. W. Willet..	A. B. Moses..	San Francisco	June 30.	Wrecked....	December 2....	\$38 25	\$130 38	\$3 25	\$75 00
2	John Cumick.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 00	138 00	.....	75 00
									34 25	268 38	3 25	150 00
												449 88

Total amount expended for destitute Americans..... \$449 88

Amount due me as per exchange voucher forwarded to State Department..... 643 64

JAMES KEENAN, United States Consul.

HONG KONG, *November 24, 1856.*

Dr. L. W. Hayes to Bartlett & Elden, DR.
 To this amount paid for clothes..... \$28 25
 Received payment,

BARTLETT & ELDEN,
 per W. P. C. ELDEN.

The above bill is correct,

L. W. HAYES.

HONG KONG, *November 24, 1856.*

Mr. John Cussick to Bartlett & Elden, DR.
 To 1 pair of pants..... \$6 00
 Received payment,

BARTLETT & ELDEN,
 per W. P. C. ELDEN.

The above bill is correct,

JOHN CUSSICK.

HONG KONG, *November 24, 1856.*

Dr. L. W. Hays to Bartlett & Elden, DR.
 To board from September 10, 1856, to November 24, 1856,
 10 weeks and 6 days, at \$12 per week..... \$130 38
 Received payment,

BARTLETT & ELDEN,
 per W. P. C. ELDEN.

The above bill is correct,

L. W. HAYES.

HONG KONG, *November 24, 1856.*

Mr. John Cussick to Bartlett & Elden, DR.
 To board from September 9, 1856, to November 24, 1856,
 11 weeks, at \$12 per week..... \$132 00
 Received payment,

BARTLETT & ELDEN,
 per W. P. C. ELDEN.

The above bill is correct,

JOHN CUSSICK.

Received, Hong Kong, November 24, 1856, from James Keenan, esq., United States consul for the island of Hong Kong, the sum of seventy-five dollars, (\$75,) being in full for amount of passage money in the American ship "Mary Whitridge" to San Francisco for John Cussick, a destitute and sick American citizen, wrecked in the ship "Monsoon."

R. C. CHESEBOROUGH.
Master of ship "Mary Whitridge."

Received, Hong Kong, November 24, 1856, from James Keenan, United States consul for the island of Hong Kong, the sum of seventy-

five dollars, being in full for amount of passage money in the ship "Mary Whitridge" to San Francisco for Dr. L. W. Hayes, a sick and destitute American citizen, wrecked in ship "Monsoon."

R. C. CHESEBOROUGH,
Master of ship "Mary Whitridge."

QUEEN'S ROAD VICTORIA, December 13, 1856.

Dr. Hayes to the Hong Kong dispensary, W. J. Preston,	Dr.
September 6, to 4 oz. Hoffman's anodyne and 6 powders....	\$1 25
September 7, to 8 quinine and opium pills.....	50
September 9, to 18 powders.....	1 50
	<hr/>
	3 25

Received payment,

JOHN LLEWELLYN.

Exchange voucher.

HONG KONG, January 1, 1857.

We, De Silver & Co. and N. Crosby, merchants, and doing business as such at the place aforesaid, do hereby certify that we are acquainted with the rate of exchange at this day between said place and the United States of America, and a bill of exchange or draft drawn here, payable at the treasury of the United States, cannot be sold for a greater sum than *seventy* cents upon the dollar upon the face of said draft.

DE SILVER & CO.
N. CROSBY, JR.

Papers relating to the case of James Keenan, United States consul at Hong Kong, for expenses incurred in defending himself in a suit in the colonial court at Hong Kong.

No. 39.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hong Kong, February 14, 1857.

SIR: In my despatch No. 29 I notified the department of the wreck on the Pratas Shoals of the American barque "Mermaid," Captain Smith, on the 2d of March, 1856.

The barque was bound from Bombay to Whampoa, with a cargo of cotton. Captain Smith arrived at Hong Kong with his crew and a portion of her cargo in lorchas No. 82, owned by two Chinese named Lyn & Tye.

Captain Smith called upon me at this consulate, on the 14th of March, the day after his arrival, and made and extended his protest, of which latter the enclosure "A" is a copy. He informed me that the vessel had no agents or consignees at this port, and that he intended to leave on the overland mail on the next day, and desired that I

should, as United States consul, take charge of the goods saved from the wreck and dispose of them for the benefit of the concerned, the owners or underwriters. Under the circumstances, in accordance with "instructions of consuls in relation to wrecks," (page 38, of 1855,) I agreed to take charge of them, and received seventy-five bales of cotton and five cases of merchandise; Captain Smith making an affidavit at the consulate, of which enclosure "B" is a copy, showing that Lyn & Tye, owners of the lorcha, were only to receive salvage thereon. I, according to instructions, sold the goods by public sale, and enclosure "C," the auctioneer's bill of sale, shows the amount realized to be two thousand and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents. Subsequently the owners of the lorcha, Lyn & Tye, called upon me and claimed the whole amount realized upon the goods. This of course I refused, and offered them twenty-five per cent. upon that amount, the usual salvage. They refused to take it, and brought an action against me for the whole amount, minus five per cent., which they proposed to allow me for my services.

The court ruled out the deposition of Captain Smith, (though I offered it upon the record,) and a judgment was rendered against me in favor of the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed by them, nineteen hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, with costs of suit, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, in all two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and eighty-four cents, for receipt of payment of which see enclosure "D."

From the enclosure "E," statement of Mr. Austez, the attorney general, whom I employed as barrister in the case, you will learn further facts relating to the case.

Having but performed my duty as United States consul, according to the aforesaid instructions of 1855, and having acted solely to secure and protect American property, and to avoid a bad precedent, I send you the enclosed documents, and respectfully submit to the department whether, under the circumstances, I should not be allowed a credit by the department for the amount I had to pay over the amount realized on the goods, amounting to the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars and sixty-four cents, with per centage thereon, making in all nine hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, for which please find exchange voucher enclosed, "F."

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEENAN,

United States Consul.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE ISLAND OF HONG KONG.

To all people to whom these presents shall come or may concern :

I, James Keenan, consul of the United States of America for the island of Hong Kong, dwelling in the city of Victoria, Hong Kong, send greeting:

Know ye, that on the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, before me, the said consul, appeared George J. O. Smith, of the ship called the "Mermaid," and noted in due form of law, with me, the said consul, his protest for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned; and now at this day, to wit, the day of the date hereof, before me, the said consul, at the consulate of the United States of America for the island of Hong Kong aforesaid, again comes the said George J. O. Smith, and requires me to extend his protest, and, together with the said George J. O. Smith, also comes B. Stapleton, (mate,) J. Jarcamino and D. Francisco, (seamen,) belonging to the aforesaid ship "Mermaid," all of whom, being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, voluntarily, freely, and solemnly do declare and depose as follows, that is to say: That on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, he, the said George J. O. Smith, set sail and departed in and with the said ship "Mermaid," as master thereof, from Bombay, having on board the said ship "Mermaid" a cargo of cotton, and bound for the port of Whampoa; that the said ship "Mermaid" was then stout, staunch, and strong; had her cargo well and sufficiently stowed and secured; was well masted, manned, tackled, apparelled, and appointed, and was in every respect fit for sea and the voyage she was about to undertake; that the said ship in the prosecution of her said voyage met with no unusual weather or remarkable accident, (sail being set and taken in as occasion required, and the pumps being regularly and properly attended to,) until the 29th day of February, which day came in with strong gales from N., with a heavy sea running, and the ship laboring and straining badly and shipping great quantities of water. At 1 p. m. split topsail; at 3 p. m. Claro Babryan island bore NW. by W., about 15 miles distant. At 6 p. m. close-reefed main-topsail and stowed foresail; heavy sea on from N., ship laboring heavily and shipping water. At midnight wind and weather the same; noon the same; no observation this day. Lat. by D. R. $19^{\circ} 47'$; lon. by D. R. $120^{\circ} 45' E$.

March 1, 1856, begins with strong gales and heavy squalls from NE; ship laboring heavily and shipping great quantities of water. At midnight weather the same; at 6 a. m. more moderate; at 7.30 a. m. gale increased with heavy squalls and cloudy; close-reefed main-topsail; at noon more moderate. Got no observation this day. Lat. by D. R. $19^{\circ} 30' N$.; lon. by D. R. $119^{\circ} 23' E$.

March 2, 1856, commences with strong gales and cloudy, attended

with heavy squalls; ship laboring heavily, and shipping great quantities of water on deck. At 12 (midnight) ship struck on Pratas Shoal; immediately cut away the masts—ship bilged and became a total loss. And the said George J. O. Smith further says that, as all the damage and injury which already has or may hereafter appear to have happened or accrued to the said ship "Mermaid," or her said cargo, has been occasioned solely by the circumstances hereinbefore stated, and cannot or ought not to be attributed to any insufficiency of the said George J. O. Smith, or default of him, this deponent, his officers or crew, he now requires me the said consul to make his protest and this public act thereof, that the same may serve and be of full force and value, as of right shall appertain. And thereupon the said George J. O. Smith doth protest, and I, the said consul, at his special instance and request, do by these presents publicly and solemnly protest, against all winds, weathers, and seas, and against all and every accident, matter, and thing, had and met with as aforesaid, whereby or by means whereof the said ship "Mermaid" or her cargo already has or hereafter shall appear to have suffered, or sustained damage or injury, for all losses, costs, charges, expenses, damages, and injury which the said ship "Mermaid," or the owner or owners of the said ship "Mermaid," or the owners, freighters, or shippers of her said cargo, or any other person or persons interested or concerned in either, already have or may hereafter pay, sustain, incur, or be put unto by or on account of the premises, or for which the insurer or insurers of the said ship "Mermaid" or her cargo is or are respectively liable to pay, or make contribution or average according to custom, or their respective contracts or obligations; and that no part of such losses and expenses already incurred or hereafter to be incurred do fall on him the said George J. O. Smith, his officers, and crew.

GEO. J. O. SMITH.

BARTHOLOMEW STAPLETON,
JUAN JARCAMINO,

DORESO ^{his} X FRANCISCO.
mark.

Thus done and protested in the city of Victoria, Hong Kong, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

In witness whereof, as well the said appearers as I, the consul, have subscribed these presents; and I have also caused my seal of office to be hereunto affixed the day and year last above written.

JAMES KEENAN,

Per W. KNAPP, JR.,

Deputy Consul United States of America.

A true copy.

JAMES KEENAN,

United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hong Kong, March 15, 1856.

Personally appeared before me, James Keenan, consul of the United States of America for the island of Hong Kong, George J. O. Smith, late master of the American ship "Mermaid," wrecked on Pratas Shoal on the night of March 2, 1856, who, having been duly sworn according to law, says that he has landed from lorch No. 82 (75) seventy-five bales of Bombay cotton and (5) five cases of merchandise, being part and only of the cargo saved from the wreck of said ship, and that the said deponent has deposited the said seventy-five bales of cotton and the five cases of merchandise with the United States consul at this port for sale for account of whom it may concern; and that the said lorch No. 82 shall receive salvage on the above merchandise, according to the decision of the United States consular court at this port.

GEORGE J. O. SMITH,
Master of late ship "Mermaid."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifteenth day of March.
 A. D. 1856.

JAMES KEENAN,
United States Consul.
 Per W. KNAPP, JR.,
Deputy Consul.

A true copy.

JAMES KEENAN,
United States Consul.

Account of sales of cotton sold at public auction by the undersigned, per order of James Keenan, esq., United States consul, for account of whom it may concern.

75 bales cotton, slightly damaged, 26 × 20..	\$1,965 00	
1 box paper	73 00	
38 dozen umbrellas, damaged	115 90	
1 box cotton thread, slightly damaged	50 50	
1 box cotton thread, greatly damaged	19 50	
		\$2,223 90

Charges.

Commission of five per cent	\$111 20	
Advertising in four papers in English and Chinese	15 00	
200 handbills, coolie hire, &c	5 50	
		131 70
E. E		2,092 20

Barque "Mermaid."

DE SILVER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HONG KONG, *March 26, 1856.*

HONG KONG, *November 10, 1856.*

We, De Silver & Co. and N. Crosby, jr., merchants, and doing business as such at the place aforesaid, do hereby certify that we are acquainted with the rate of exchange at this day between said place and the United States of America, and a bill of exchange or draft payable here cannot be sold for a greater sum than seventy-five cents upon the dollar upon the face of said draft.

DE SILVER & CO.
N. CROSBY, JR.

LIN & TYE *vs.* J. KEENAN, Esq., *United States Consul.*

\$1,976 59 verdict.
427 50 plaintiffs taxed cost.
397 75 defendant's debts.

2,801 84

Received from the honorable James Keenan, esq., consul of the United States of America for Hong Kong, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and eighty-four cents, amount of the verdict, plaintiffs' and defendant's costs, as set forth in the margin, in the above action; and I hereby certify that I have paid the said verdict and costs to Ambrose Parsons, attorney for the plaintiffs.

[SEAL.]

G. COOPER TURNER,
Defendant's attorney.

HONG KONG, *November 8, 1856.*

Certificate for the information of the government of the United States, prepared at the request of Mr. Keenan, consul general for the United States in her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hong Kong:

KEENAN, CONSUL, ETC. *ats.* LIN & TYE.

In this case the defendant was sued in his official capacity by two Chinamen, claiming certain salvaged goods in lieu of salvage therefor, under an alleged verbal agreement with the captain of the American barque "Mermaid," to whose cargo the said goods belonged.

Appended to this certificate are copies of the papers now of record here. The following brief summary of the general facts of the case nevertheless will not be deemed superfluous.

The ship was totally lost upon the Pratos on the 2d March, 1856.

Much suspicion attached to the *bona fides* of her master, who was stated to have strong reasons for not wishing to proceed with her to Hong Kong. Certainly the contract which the jury have found to have been made by him with the alleged salvors Lin and Tye, the plaintiffs in the action, favors the supposition that he was more anxious to be rid of his vessel and her cargo than accomplish the preservation of either. It was not salvage that he contracted for, if the verdict be sustainable by the facts of the case, but abandonment. And he abandoned not to the parties concerned, but to the pretended salvors. This done, and the ship herself being consumed where she lay by a fire that broke out on board of her, some time after his last visit to the wreck, and it was sworn that he was the last on board, he felt himself free to depart, and he did depart from the spot for Hong Kong. There he made his protest in due form before the defendant, the consul of the United States, and requested him to take charge of the cargo salvaged for the benefit of the parties concerned, which the consul consented to do, the "Mermaid" being an American vessel and the parties concerned American citizens; and the consular instructions being strictly applicable to the case of the "Mermaid" above almost any imaginable case of shipwreck. An affidavit was made by the captain and entered in the consul's book. The salvors were introduced by him to the latter. It was represented to the consul that their claim was made as for salvage. Their pretension to retain the salvaged goods themselves, as of the captain's free gift, was not then made known to Mr. Keenan. On the contrary, the affidavit in question was an express contradiction of such a claim on their part, had it been then set up.

The salvaged goods were, however, received from Lin and Tye in Mr. Keenan's absence (he was sick) by his clerk, Mr. Knapp, and the latter, who admitted in court that he had no authority from Mr. Keenan to grant any receipt, or to bind him in any pecuniary liability, or to act for him generally in consular matters, nevertheless put his name to a voucher, which he handed to Lin and Tye, and thereby acknowledged to be at their risk in the godowns. It is true that the receipt further notified to them that the said goods were to be sold at public auction for account of whom it may concern. But these latter words were lost upon the jury. The intimation that the goods were to be at the risk in the godowns of the plaintiffs was, for some unaccountable reason, interpreted into a recognition that they were held by the American consul for the benefit of the plaintiffs. This seemed to complete the case in their favor, already established in some degree by their bold assertions of title upon oath and the corroborative declarations of a Portuguese interpreter and mate belonging to their lorchas, according to which (if, indeed, their statements were credible at all) the jury might have been warranted to form the belief that Captain Smith, of the "Mermaid," in violation of his duty to the owners for the voyage and to the shippers of cargo, had endowed the plaintiffs and their witness with the absolute property of the entire amount of cargo recovered by them from the wreck.

An erroneous ruling of the chief justice tended still further to

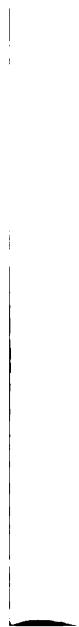
damage the defendant. Most improperly, as I think, the laws relating to salvage of lives not extending to foreign ships, his lordship had determined that evidence of the number of lives saved from peril by the Chino-Portuguese lorcha was admissible. It was as clearly against law that the within certificates of the absent and unsworn captain himself were received for the purposes of such evidence. But when, that irregularity having been committed, his lordship refused the defendant's counsel leave to read to the jury the same captain's sworn affidavit from the record-book of the consulate, for the purpose of showing what was the contemporaneous and official statement of the writer of those unauthorized and suspicious compositions, there could be no doubt in any legal mind that the chief justice was equally in error in receiving and rejecting the documentary evidence so provided.

When to these circumstances is added the fact, unknown to the defendant's counsel at the proper time for challenging the jurors, that the majority of them were strongly prepossessed against the defendant upon political and national grounds, I have not the slightest hesitation in certifying as to my belief that in the case of *Lin & Tye vs. Keenan*, there has been an utter miscarriage of justice; and further, that in the peculiar constitution of this supreme court, where the chief justice is sole judge, and no court of appeal or error exists, (except her Majesty's privy council in London for cases of larger amount in value than was the case in question.) it is and always was hopeless for the defendant to obtain reparation by means of a new trial or otherwise.

But for the circumstances above mentioned he must have had a verdict, his right at law being unquestionable, and the facts capable of being established in evidence.

T. CHISHOLM AUSTEZ,
Her Majesty's Attorney General.
GLAKU TURNER,
Defendant's Attorney.

HONG KONG, *November 8, 1856.*



CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISH-
MENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1859.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, "to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the military establishment during the year 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation of the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1858; exhibited in pursuance of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858.				
Jan. 13	A. Mordecai, major of ordnance.....	Paid Thomas F. Harkness, June 13, 1857, for postage on letters from January 1 to June 13.....		\$2 14
14	John Potts, agent War Department...	Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c, October 5, 1857, for message from J. B. Floyd to J. J. Miller, Cincinnati, \$1 40; ditto from W. R. Drinkard to J. B. Floyd, \$5 80.....	\$7 20	
		Paid S. W. Brent, October 15, 1857, for copying 41 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	4 93	
		Paid Serrony, Major & Knapp, October 16, 1857, for printing from copper plate 5,000 copies Soldiers' Discharges on parchment, 5,000 sheets parchment for same, 8 by 10.....	318 25	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., October 16, 1857, for 9 messages from Adjutant General's office, September 1 to 21, 1857.....	22 80	
		Paid E. Randolph, October 20, 1857, for copying 18 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	2 16	
		Paid H. T. Read, October 20, 1857, for copying 29 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	3 48	
		Paid W. Hawley, October 20, 1857, for copying 96 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	11 53	
		Paid M. A. Potter, October 15, 1857, for copying 67 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	8 04	
		Paid B. Gibbs, October 15, 1857, for copying 43 folios of proceedings of court-martial.....	5 16	
		Paid C. E. Hawley, October 22, 1857, for copying 114 folios of proceedings of a court of inquiry.....	13 68	
		Paid M. A. Potter, October 26, 1857, for copying proceedings of court-martial.....	7 90	
		Paid T. C. Lyon, October 26, 1857, for copying 105 folios, (court-martial,) \$19 60; copying 47 folios Fort Crawford papers, \$5 64.....	18 94	

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

3

21	A. C. Myers, lieutenant, assistant quartermaster.	Paid T. W. Brent for copying proceedings of court of inquiry in case of Second Lieutenant Robert C. Wood, infantry.....	17 79	1,067 27
29	Thomas L. Brent, captain and assistant quartermaster.	Paid J. D. Latham for 25 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of the Secretary of War.....	100 00	178 25
30	United States	Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., November 1, 1857, for four messages from Adjutant General's office.....	15 14	45 00
		Paid H. Fanning Read, November 12, 1857, for copying 163 folios documents.	19 56	483 43
		Paid T. C. Lyon, November 12, 1857, for copying 926 folios of report of committee on breech-loading arms.....	27 12	75 00
		Paid J. D. Latham for 25 days' services in arranging files of letters in office of Secretary of War.....	100 00	7 65
		Paid A. C. Vaiden for copying 644 folios documents.....	7 74	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., December 5, 1857, for six messages from Adjutant General's office.....	15 87	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., December 5, 1857, for six messages from War Department.....	4 66	
		Paid J. D. Latham, December 31, 1857, for 25 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of the Secretary of War.....	100 00	
		Paid J. F. Caldwell, December 31, 1857, for three messages from Postmaster General's office.....	9 21	
		Paid J. T. Caldwell, chief operator, December 31, 1857, for 25 messages.....	86 91	
		Paid Barnes & Mitchell, December 31, 1857, for 934 yards Brussels.....	140 62	
		Paid Frederick Hoffman, September 8, 1857, for transportation of Thomas Madigan, an insane discharged soldier, from San Francisco to New York.....		
		Paid McMurray, Clark & Co., June 17, 1857, for one iron safe for paymaster.....		
		Paid Major James Belger, January 20, 1858, for amount paid by him to Messrs. James H. McClellan for arresting J. S. Sheehare, who had embezzled public money.....		
		Paid M. A. Dooley, attorney in the case of George Nichols <i>versus</i> Captain J. N. Palmer, in the district court of the county of Kerr, Texas, and subsequently removed to the county of Gillespie, in said State, approved by War Department February 22, 1858.....		
		Paid Warnock & Co. for sample hats purchased of them February 6, 1858.....		
		Paid A. P. Davis, November 20, 1856, for cutting and erecting a stone at the head of the late Brever Major W. D. Fraser's grave.....	14 00	
		Paid A. P. Davis for erecting a permanent stone over the grave of Captain J. M. Scarritt, corps of engineers, May 1, 1857.....	14 00	
March 2	Innis N. Palmer			
15	United States.....			
18	Lieutenant A. Beckwith, 1st artillery and assistant quartermaster.			

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1868. Mar. 18	Lieut. A. Beckwith—Continued.....	Paid A. F. Fift for steorage passage for Privates John R. Dillon and Richard Clark, company G 1st artillery, from Key West, Florida, to Washington, on board the steamship Isabel and other connecting lines, whereof said Fift is agent, at \$40 each.....	\$80 00	\$108 00
24	United States.....	Paid James C. Van Dyke for services before the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, at the request of Lieutenant William B. Royall, 2d cavalry, in cases of two recruits of the United States who had procured writs of habeas corpus on petition to be discharged from service of the United States, approved by Secretary of War March 18, 1858.....	.....	40 09
	R. W. Johnson, captain 2d cavalry and assistant quartermaster.	Paid John McSween, June 31, 1856, for services rendered in ascertaining the exact whereabouts of Assistant Surgeon I. M. Stener, in going from Fort Mason, Texas, to Waco, Texas, and back to Fort Mason, with a view to his apprehension, \$140; for services rendered for the same object in going from Fort Mason, Texas, to Austin, Texas, \$100.....	.....	240 00
	United States.....	Paid E. B. Babbitt for amount disallowed third quarter 1857, in Third Auditor's office, now allowed by Secretary of War.....	.....	12 00
April 1	W. Jenkins, lieutenant 1st artillery and assistant quartermaster.	Paid South Carolina Railroad Company for transportation from Charleston to Wilmington, North Carolina, of Private Daniel Hough and escort, &c....	25 50	
		Paid transportation of Corporal John Green and Private McArthur, of Company D 1st artillery, and Private Daniel Hough, of D company 1st artillery, from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Washington, D. C.....	33 00	58 50
9	John Potts.....	Paid E. Randolph for copying 514 folios of proceedings of court-martial, at 12 cents.....	61 68	
		Paid J. D. Latham for 76 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of Secretary of War.....	306 00	
		Paid S. Brent for copying proceedings of military commission in the case of Private John Stockley, 4,700 words, at 12 cents per hundred.....	10 44	

13	Captain Thos. Jordan, assistant quartermaster United States army.	Paid Magnetic Telegraph Company for forwarding messages for office of Secretary of War from 7th January, 1868, to 30th March, 1868	28 91	653 02
		Paid Magnetic Telegraph Company for forwarding messages for Adjutant General's office from February 23 to March 1, 1868	7 60	
19	Captain M. S. Miller, assistant quartermaster.	Paid John Alexander for making and putting down carpeting and arranging furniture, &c.	28 00	
		Paid W. A. Harris for ruling 3,500 hospital muster-rolls, 2,500 ditto account of clothing, 800 muster and pay rolls, and binding 3,500 Army Registers	160 00	
		Paid Dickson, Gordon & Co. for 1 ton Cumberland coal and putting away, \$7 13; 1 cord oak, cutting and putting away, \$7 63; 1 ton Cumberland coal and putting away, \$7 13; 2 cords oak, \$13; 1 cord hickory, \$7 50; cutting and putting away, \$3 50	45 89	
		Paid C. Wendell for advertising Medical Board at Richmond in Washington Union	2 50	
		Paid W. D. Wallach for advertising Order No. 31, two squares daily, 1 week, \$3 50; advertising Special Order No. 8, \$2 50	6 00	
		Paid Meninck for services between 11th and 15th September, 1866, with Indiana, as guides and trailers, in pursuit of Captain F. L. Browman, 9th infantry, who escaped from his escort, when in a fit of mental derangement, en route from Fort Simcoe, W. T., to Fort Dalles, O. T., approved by Secretary of War, April 9, 1868	96 00	
		Paid James Gogler, 25th August, 1867, for transportation from Washington to Philadelphia, and back, in pursuance of instructions of Secretary of War, in the case of United States v. Alb. Reynolds, 278 miles, at 10 cents	37 80	
		Per diem for attendance 24 days, at \$3	72 00	
		Paid William Jasper for hack hire, conveyance of Privates Wm. McCrone, company C 2d artillery, (an insane soldier,) and one non-commissioned officer as guard, from Adjutant General's office, War Department, to the government hospital for the insane, and returning with the non-commissioned officer to the War Department	3 00	
		Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of one non-commissioned officer of the United States army from Washington, D. C., to New York city, (through ticket)	7 50	
		Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for through ticket for carriage maker Osburne, ordnance department, from Washington city, D. C., to Baltimore	1 50	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1868. April 19	Captain M. S. Miller, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	<p>Paid A. L. Osburne for hack for conveyance of Armorer Jas Burnes, an insane person belonging to the United States army, (ordnance department,) under charge of carriage maker A. L. Osburne, from steamboat wharf to corporation guard-house No. 1, \$3; amount paid for safe-keeping of said insane person one night, \$1; hire of hack paid for conveyance of insane person, and self as guard, from the War Department to the United States asylum for the insane, \$3, allowed by Secretary of War, per endorsement.</p> <p>Paid Wm. Jasper for hack hire to convey an insane soldier, United States army, and one non-commissioned officer in charge of said person, from the War Department to the United States asylum for the insane, and returning with the non-commissioned officer.....</p> <p>Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of one non-commissioned officer from Washington, D. C., to New York, (through ticket).....</p> <p>Paid Private John E. Dillon for incidental expenses incurred by him while conducting Private Richard Clark, of company G 1st artillery, an insane soldier, from Key West, Fla., to the government hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C., the items being as follows: Hack hire from boat to depot, at Charleston, S. C., \$2; amount paid for meals above the commutation allowance of the ration, 6 days, at 75 cents, \$4 50.....</p> <p>Paid Sergt. Joseph Murphy for incidental expenses incurred by him while conducting Private Wencil Kirner, of company B 1st infantry, an insane soldier, from Texas to the government hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C., the items being as follows:</p> <p>November 7, 1867. Hack hire at Benwick bay..... \$1 00</p> <p>November 7, 1867. Hack hire at New Orleans..... 2 00</p> <p>Boarding at New Orleans 6 days for 2 men..... 6 00</p> <p>November 27, 1867. Hack hire at Cincinnati..... 1 00</p> <p>November 29, 1867. Hack hire at Wheeling, Va..... 1 00</p> <p>November 30, 1867. Hack hire from Washington city to the asylum..... 2 00</p>	<p>\$7 00</p> <p>3 00</p> <p>7 50</p> <p>6 50</p> <p>13 00</p>	

29	Robert Johnson, 1st lieutenant 1st dragoons and acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid Corporal Chas. Smith, 4th artillery, for additional expenses incurred by him while in charge of Thomas Gallagher, a private of company I 4th artillery, an insane person, board and one night's lodging, in addition to amount allowed for subsistence, 4 days, at \$1 50, and ride to cars, \$6 20; amount paid by him on one occasion when said Gallagher escaped from the cars at Summit, Mo., \$5 80; amount paid when he again ran off, cost of expenses, &c., \$2 50; transportation from railroad depot to Soldiers' Home, and back to War Department, \$3.....	17 50	
		Paid Richard Hill for hire of hack in conveying one insane soldier of the United States army, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, from the War Department to the United States hospital for the insane, and returning with said non-commissioned officer.....	3 00	
	A. Montgomery, captain and assistant quartermaster.	Paid William Jasper for transportation of Private Richard Clark, an insane person belonging to company G 1st artillery, United States army, with guard, from War Department to the government hospital for the insane, and returning with guard.....	3 00	
		Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for through ticket furnished Sergeant Murphy.....	17 00	\$189 30
30	William A. Nimmo, late lieutenant 4th artillery and acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid Elias T. Clark for transcript of the records of the district court in the suits of Barclay & Doyle vs. James H. Carleton, United States army, trespass; Barclay & Doyle vs. Edwin V. Sumner and Gouverneur Morris, ejectment; and Barclay & Doyle vs. Edwin V. Sumner and James H. Carleton, trespass.....		2 00
		Paid A. Byers, clerk of steamer Hickman, for passage for Sergeant A. Montgomery and Private John Coyle, 7th infantry, from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Newport barracks.....	50 00	
May 10	N. B. Pearce, lieutenant 7th infantry and acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid George Preston for mileage from North Fork to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, pursuant to annexed copy of Orders No. 36, to give evidence at a court-martial, distance being 90 miles, at 10 cents, \$9; for 1 day's attendance in court, \$3.....	12 00	62 00
		Paid Creighton & McNeer for 28 pounds rope.....		4 48
19	United States.....	Paid Brig Silke & Sons for 1 compass, \$33; 1 metallic tape, \$5; 1 odometer, \$10; 1 case instruments, \$13.....		60 00
		Paid J. C. Mather for 8 days' services as agent for the sale of Fort Ripley, after report was submitted, November 1, 1887.....	64 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858. May 13	United States.....	Paid telegraph duplicate to Major Eastman, &c., \$2 50; expenses to and at Washington, \$25.....	\$27 50	
		Paid same for 15 days' services as agent to examine condition of fort on Rock island and report, at \$5, \$120; expenses to and at Washington, \$27.....	147 00	\$238 50
13	.....do.....	Paid Thomas C. Reynolds, late United States district attorney for Missouri, for professional services in residing applications of soldiers of United States army for discharge, in <i>habeas corpus</i> , before St. Louis law commissioner and St. Louis criminal court, in March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, 1855, (23 cases in all.) as per statement and evidence herewith, approved by Secretary of War May 12, 1858.....		
15	J. L. Smith, priv., corps engineers.....	Paid Fehrenz & Albright for two large steel rulers, 2 small do., 2 small do., 2 triangular boxwood scales, 2 large steel triangles, 2 small steel triangles, 2 small steel triangles.....		340 00
	United States.....	Paid George H. Brown for professional services rendered in residing the application of Michael Carmody, by <i>habeas corpus</i> , for the discharge of his son, Mathew Carmody, from the military service of the United States, approved by Secretary of War May, 1855.....		56 00
18	S. F. Chalpin, lieutenant 1st artillery and acting assistant quartermaster.	John H. Winder, captain 1st artillery and brevet lieutenant colonel, for amount paid by Lieutenant Colonel Winder to the Indians for their services in recovering a missing musician of his command, and refunded to him in obedience to Special Orders No. 24, headquarters western division, March 13, 1852, (a copy of the order enclosed).....		35 00
	United States.....	Paid A. C. Jones for 46 days' services as agent of the department for the sale of Fort Ripley, Minnesota, from September 26 to November 11, 1867, at \$8 per day, \$368; travelling expenses, \$100.....	468 00	
29	.....do.....	Paid James H. Collins for hire of carriage in conveying a sick soldier of the United States army from the War Department to the United States military asylum.....	9 00	
		Paid J. F. Cullen for 1,000 copies of Military Laws, at \$3 50 per copy.....	3,500 00	

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

26	Alfred Iverson, lieutenant of cavalry and acting assistant quartermaster.				
27	Julian May				3,598 15
	E. E. McLean, assistant quartermas- ter.				180 00
June 7	Georgie H. Croeman, deputy quarter- master general.				17 10
					14 13
					2 50
					18 84
					35 50
					56 84
	M. S. Miller, captain and assistant quar- termaster.				33 00
					50
					10 00
					25 00
					5 00
					17 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1868. June 7	M. S. Miller, captain and assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Charles H. Mullin for back in conveying one insane soldier and guard from Adjutant General's office to the U. S. asylum, and returning with guard. Paid Edward Hall for back conveying an insane soldier and guard from the War Department to United States asylum, and returning with guard..... Paid Thomas H. Parsons for through ticket from Washington city to Cincinnati furnished one corporal and one private, 8th infantry, at \$17.....	\$3 00 3 00 34 00	\$180 50
8	D. D. Tompkins, colonel and assistant quartermaster.	Paid David Wilson for transporting from Indianola, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana, Sergeant Murphy, an insane soldier..... Paid Richard Robinson, transporting two enlisted men from New Orleans to Newport barracks.....	15 00 24 00	39 00 168 00
10	United States..... H. M. Laselle, lieutenant 8th infantry.	Paid R. W. Kinham, assistant quartermaster, for amount paid by him to Charles T. Gardner for surveying 14 miles, at \$12..... Paid J. F. Crosby for defending Major J. Longstreet in suit brought against him by C. Sherman, late collector of customs at Frankford, Texas, for not delivering the corn belonging to quartermaster's department to him, (Sherman)..... Paid Francis Gomez for making one attaching chain to 6 pair balls and rivetting the same on the prisoners of F company 2d artillery..... Paid Daniel R. Hudson for transporting Sergeant Hudson and Private Simoning from Baltimore to Washington, together with necessary expenses.....	..... ..... ..... 4 00 12 00	60 00 16 00
12	Anderson Merchant, lieutenant, acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid agent of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of Sergeants Candy and Lance, Sergeant S. Fegan, in charge, Corporal John Davis, an insane soldier, from Cincinnati to Washington city, at \$16 each.. Transportation of Sergeant's Candy and Fegan from Washington city to Cincinnati, at \$16.....	48 00 33 00	3 00
14	H. B. Henderson, lieutenant 2d infantry, acting assistant quartermaster	Paid J. Williamson carriage hire, conveying an insane soldier, Corporal John Davis, company 1 2d cavalry, from asylum in Cincinnati to depot, en route to government hospital, Washington.....	3 00	

15	A. V. Krantz, 1st lieutenant 4th infantry, acting assistant quartermaster.				
July 13	Junino Daniel, acting assistant quartermaster.				
17	Thos. Jordon, captain and assistant quartermaster.				
19	J. Updegraff, second lieutenant.....				
19	R. E. Clary, captain and assistant quartermaster.				
	Paid S. T. Baker for transportation of Privates D. Murray and Patrick Connell, company I 1st artillery, from Cincinnati to Washington.....	32 00			251 25
	Paid S. T. Baker for transportation of Sergeant Alexander Montgomery and Private John Coyle, of company F 7th infantry, from Cincinnati to Washington.....	32 00			14 25
	Paid John S. Patterson, transportation of Privates Douglas A. Murray and Patrick Connell, company F 1st artillery, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Cincinnati.....	8 00			4 50
	Paid B. C. Lepper, transportation of Private Peter Meagher, of company M 1st artillery, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.....	5 00			900 00
	Paid steamer Wayne, or owner, transportation of Sergeant Joseph Murphy, of B company 1st infantry, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.....	12 00			417 10
	Paid steamer Great Western, transportation of Corporal John Finn and Private George Rudloff, company I 8th infantry, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.....	20 00			
	Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, transportation of Sergeant Joseph Murray, company B 1st infantry, and Private Wensil Brianer, an insane soldier, company B 1st infantry, from Cincinnati to Washington.....	34 00			
	Paid William Mount for board and medical treatment of Andrew Davies, from March 17 to April 6, inclusive.....	25 25			
	Paid Philip Keach for expenses of burial of 2d Lieutenant John Nugen, 4th infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., Washington Territory, October 22, 1857, approved by the Secretary of War.....				
	Paid Jenkins Evans for three leg irons, at \$1 50.....				
	Paid Thomas P. Chiffelle for services surveying with a view to ascertain the exact location of the reserve as located by Major Rains, United States army, and to establish new lines in accordance with the order of Colonel Geo. Wright, commanding Columbia river district, dated October 30, 1856, herewith, from 19th November to 17th December, 25 days, at \$5 per day.....				
	Paid Black Beaver for services as guide with Captain Marcy's command from 1st May to 11th November 1849, 194 days, at \$3 15 per day.....				
	Paid F. M. Colburn for two passengers from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington, D. C., \$54; one passenger from Washington to St. Louis, \$7.....	81 00			
	Paid Hood & Langan for four balls and chains.....	32 00			
	Paid C. G. Wayne for transportation of six enlisted men from New Orleans, La., to St. Louis, Mo., per accompanying orders, &c., at \$10 each.....	60 00			

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858, July 19	R. E. Clary, captain and assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid F. M. Colburn for transportation of six men of the United States army from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington, D. C., per order and certificate, at \$27 each	\$162 00	
		Paid F. M. Colburn for transportation of two persons from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington city, per order and certificate, at \$37 each	54 00	\$389 00
23	J. H. Forney.....	Paid C. Grover for cash paid for professional services of Mr. Phillips (lawyer) in suit defended by United States, \$50; cash paid for transportation of Mr. Phillips from Prairie du Chien to Lancaster, Wis., and back, \$3; cash paid for transportation of Mr. Petton, as security, from Prairie du Chien to Lancaster, \$3; cash paid for professional services of Mr. Burton (lawyer) in suit defended by United States, \$50		111 00
30	John Potts, disbursing clerk War Department.	Paid C. Gentier for entertainment furnished on the visit of the Turkish admiral, and suite, and the delegation of Sioux Indians, at the Washington arsenal on the 29th March	99 75	
		Paid J. D. Latham for 75 days' services (in the months of April, May, and June) filing letters in the office of the Secretary of War, at \$4 per day	300 00	
		Paid C. H. Phelps for message from S. Cooper to D. D. Tompkins, New Orleans	\$6 74	
		Same, G. G. Meade, Detroit	6 42	
		Same, Brigadier General Harney, Fort Leavenworth	8 40	
		Same, D. D. Tompkins, New Orleans	6 86	
		Same, R. C. Buchanan, Newport, Ky	2 50	
		From J. B. Gareeche to J. B. Plummer, Baltimore	30	
		From S. Cooper to General Harney, St. Louis	4 41	
		From S. Cooper to A. K. Eddy, Newport	1 50	
		From S. Cooper to D. C. Buell, St. Louis	5 49	
		From G. W. Lay to Colonel Scott, New York	7 73	
			96 92	
			19 48	

Paid C. H. Phelps for sundry messages from 1st to 27th March, 1858.....	56 53
Paid C. H. Phelps for sundry messages from 2d to 29th April, 1858.....	41 76
Paid C. H. Phelps for sundry messages from 4th December, 1867, to 29th March, 1868.....	18 91
Paid J. F. Caldwell for forwarding message from S. Cooper to T. T. Fauntleroy, Winchester, 97 cents; same, Major Thos. W. Sherman, St. Louis, \$2 06..	3 02
Paid C. H. Phelps for despatches from 6th January to 27th January, 1858.....	16 74
Paid U. H. Phelps for message from B. F. Larned to D. Hunter, Fort Leavenworth.....	2 30
Paid C. H. Phelps for messages from A. E. Shiras to Chas. Thomas, Philadelphia, 50 cents; A. E. Shiras to G. G. Waggaman, St. Louis, Mo., \$3 09; A. E. Shiras to G. G. Waggaman, St. Louis, \$3 21.....	6 80
Paid C. H. Phelps for sundry messages from 9th February to 26th February, 1858.....	15 61
B. F. Larned to W. W. Brown, St. Louis.....	2 13
Paid C. H. Phelps for message from J. J. Abert to R. S. Satterlee, New York.....	
J. J. Abert to G. G. Meade, Detroit.....	\$0 84
J. J. Abert to R. S. Satterlee, New York.....	1 80
J. J. Abert to D. J. Graham, Chicago.....	80
J. J. Abert to J. G. Floyd, Keokuk.....	1 40
T. T. Bryan to J. J. Abert, St. Louis.....	2 13
	4 45
Paid E. Randolph for copying proceedings of general court-martial in the case of Colonel E. V. Sumner, 26,304 words, at 12 cents per hundred.....	11 42
Paid C. Wendell for 2,000 copies of the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the sale of Fort Snelling Reservation.....	31 56
Paid Robt. Earl & Sons for hire of 20 carriages at funeral of the late Col. W. Trumbull, United States army.....	299 00
Paid Wm. King for funeral expenses of the late Col. Wm. Trumbull, transferring body from the steamboat to the city, and then to Oak Hill; furnishing crape, gloves, hearse, &c.....	40 00
Paid J. T. Caldwell for forwarding messages from 1st to 31st May, 1858.....	93 47
Paid E. C. Carrington for professional services in preparing legal document connected with sale of Fort Snelling reserve.....	28 05
Paid Wm. B. Walworth for message from S. Cooper to commanding officer Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	50 00
S. Cooper to G. B. Crittenden, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	\$1 36
	1 04

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT--Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858. July 30	John Potts, disbursing clerk War Department--Continued.	<p>S. Cooper to Thomas Claiborne, Nashville \$6 71</p> <p>S. Cooper to P. F. Smith, Fort Leavenworth 19 12</p> <p>J. F. Lee to H. S. Turner, St. Louis 1 85</p> <p>S. Cooper from J. Randall, Nashville 1 95</p> <p>G. W. Lay to Assistant Adjutant General, New York..... 80</p> <p>Do.....do.....do..... 1 16</p> <p>S. Cooper to quartermaster, New Orleans 9 98</p> <p>S. Cooper to commanding officer, Fort Snelling 9 64</p> <p>S. Cooper to General Harney, Fort Leavenworth 5 62</p> <p>S. Cooper to commanding officer, Carlisle, Pennsylvania..... 1 04</p> <p>S. Cooper to Colonel Lee, St. Louis 13 81</p> <p>Paid F. L. Hagadorn for advertising sale of Rock island in the Syracuse Courier..... \$74 08</p> <p>Paid Ritchie & Dunnavant for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Richmond Enquirer..... 43 50</p> <p>Paid Smith & Finks for advertising in the Evening Sentinel of Alexandria, Virginia, proposals for the purchase of the island of Rock island, Illinois.. 29 50</p> <p>Paid W. B. Walworth for messages from A. E. Shiras to com- manding officer, Fort Snelling 25 25</p> <p>A. E. Shiras to Colonel Thomas, Philadelphia \$3 28</p> <p>50</p> <p>Paid H. S. Knapp for advertising proposals for the purchase of Rock island, or the unsold portion thereof, from April 6 to May 26, 1858, eleven squares, nine weeks..... 3 78</p> <p>Paid Gales & Seaton, proposals for Rock island, 64 squares weekly till 31st May, \$28 87; addition to above, 2 squares, \$8; notice of postponement, 1 square, twice, \$1 33 00</p> <p>Paid Wm. H. Dyer for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in Journal of Commerce 29 81</p> <p>\$7 81</p>		

Paid John G. Floyd for amount paid Keokuk Journal for advertising sale of Rock island, as per account herewith.....	20 00
Paid Alexander Little for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Fredericksburg News.....	32 98
Paid R. B. Alexander for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Fredericksburg Democratic Recorder.....	29 20
Paid W. Rice for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Daily Pennsylvanian.....	46 87
Paid R. J. Labor for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Irish News.....	40 00
Paid Van Evrie, Horton & Co. for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the New York Day-Book.....	19 50
Paid W. A. & A. A. Baker for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Abington Democrat.....	19 50
Paid John F. Carter, attorney for C. Wendell, for advertising Rock island.....	37 75
Paid J. W. Gally for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Zanesville Aurora.....	18 37
Paid Hoffman & Morwitz for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Philadelphia Democrat.....	33 37
Paid De Witt Lloyd & Hardwick for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Richmond Examiner, with several changes and additions.....	48 00
Paid W. Drake Parsons for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the New York Daily News.....	41 63
Paid James G. Bennett for advertising sealed proposals for sale of Rock island.....	75 50
Paid Taylor & Maury for one copy Stansbury's Report and maps for General Harney.....	3 50
Paid J. F. Caldwell for forwarding messages for Adjutant General's Office from June 1 to 30, 1868.....	68 46
Paid C. Wendell for ruling muster-rolls, monthly regimental returns, field and staff muster and pay rolls, monthly post returns, &c.....	53 50
Paid W. D. Wallach for advertising proposals of Rock island in the Daily Evening Star.....	48 17
Paid T. W. Atkin for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Ashville News.....	12 30
Paid Roger A. Pryor for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Richmond South.....	25 87
Paid Farn & McLean for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Cincinnati Enquirer.....	17 25

\$2,120 83

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858. Aug. 16	S. B. Halabird, brevet 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, acting assistant quar- termaster.	Paid Gardner W. Pierce, Bentura Gonzales, Juan Garcia Christopher Cas- tilla, and Samuel P. Anderson, for services at Fort McIntosh, Texas, during the month of April, 1850.....	\$59 50	
		Paid Gardner W. Pierce, Bentura Gonzales, and Samuel P. Anderson, for services from May 1 to 31, 1850.....	58 50	
		Paid Gardner W. Pierce and Bentura Gonzales for services from June 1 to 30, 1850.....	47 50	\$165 50
26	United States.....	Paid Ben McCulloch for expenses incurred and compensation for services rendered from March 20 to August 25, 1858, as commissioner to Utah.....	.....	2,291 72
		Paid L. W. Powell for services and expenses incurred from March 28 to August 25, 1858, as commissioner to Utah.....	.....	2,219 05
Sept. 6	.....do.....	Paid T. W. Sherman for sundial and fixtures.....	19 18	
		Paid James P. Roy, lieutenant 2d infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, for one pair handouffs.....	8 00	27 18
13	Captain S. Van Vliet.....	Paid Fagarty, Robbins & Pendell for metal coffin for the remains of the late Major General Smith, including use of hearse.....	100 00	
		Paid Hiram Rich for crape, black cambric, &c., at the funeral of the late Major General Smith.....	92 00	192 00
13	Captain L. Looser, 3d artillery, acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid Wm. B. Borland for surveying and draughting boundaries of Fort Miller military reserve, from 1st to 8th September, at \$10.....	.....	70 00
14	H. A. Smalley, 2d artillery, acting as- sistant quartermaster.	Paid Bone & Chaplin for transportation of two soldiers from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Washington.....	.....	74 00
Oct. 4	United States.....	Paid Chas. S. Tripler for 500 copies inspection of recruits.....	.....	136 00
5	J. H. Carlele, captain 2d artillery, act- ing assistant quartermaster.	Paid M. Haas for services as guide on an expedition in search of the body of Captain Dodge, from 5th to 16th February, 1858.....	94 00	
16	.....do.....do.....	Paid Emanuel Lurego for services as interpreter on expedition in search of the body of Captain Dodge, from 5th to 16th February, 1857.....	94 00	

United States.....	19 00	67 00
D. D. Tompkins, major, &c.....	.....	500 00
John Potts, disbursing clerk War Department.	.....	102 00
Paid Armigo for services as guide on expedition in search of the body of Captain Dodge, from the 5th February to 16th February, 1857.....	.....	.....
Paid Julius Manning for prosecuting the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and Bridge Company for trespasses, &c., in December, 1854, (approved by the Secretary of War, October 2, 1858).....	.....	.....
Paid John D. Bowles for services in keeping order around the public offices during the paying off and mustering out of service discharged soldiers of the United States army, from and between 7th day of June, 1848, and 7th day of July, 1848, 27 days, at \$2.....	54 00	.....
Paid Harnes, Morgan & Co., agents for steamship Mexico, for transportation from Indianola, Texas, to New Orleans, La., six invalid and insane soldiers.....	48 00	.....
Paid Diveray & Schade for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Chicago Democrat.....	30 00	.....
Paid Henry Polkinhorn for 250 copies of circular (for General Churchill).....	20 00	.....
Paid Andrew Stewart for advertising proposals for the sale of Rock island in the Steubenville Union.....	34 50	.....
Paid J. D. Latham for 75 days' services in the months of July, August, and September, in arranging files of letters in office of Secretary of War, at \$4 per day.....	300 00	.....
Paid Geo. W. Raney for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Peoria Union, \$15 75; note, \$3 75; additional, \$1 50.....	21 00	.....
Paid Wm. D. Hawley for copying 174 folios of documents for Adjutant General's office.....	2 10	.....
Paid Magnetic Telegraph Company for message for July, August, and September, approved by the Secretary of War.....	155 44	.....
Paid Printing Telegraph Company for despatches for the months of July, August, and September, approved by the Secretary of War.....	167 53	.....
Paid Blanchard & Mohun for bill of military books for headquarters department, Utah.....	48 75	.....
Paid B. H. Richardson & Co. for advertising proposals for sale of Rock island in the Baltimore Republican.....	18 75	.....
Paid V. A. W. Merrill for advertising sale of Rock island in the Prairie du Chien Courier, \$14 70; additional note, \$8.....	22 70	.....
Paid John Potts for transportation expenses to Chester, Pa., and returning to Washington, on public business, by order of Secretary of War.....	24 20	.....
Paid E. Randolph for copy of proceedings of general court-martial in the case of John Fagarty, company B 2d artillery.....	5 10	.....

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1858. Oct. 16	John Potts, disbursing clerk War Department.—Continued.	Paid W. B. Lee for transportation and expenses in conveying flags to the Military Academy, West Point, and returning to Washington, by order of the Secretary of War.....	\$58 80	
		Paid C. Wendell for ruling descriptive lists and muster-rolls, and binding regulations.....	37 50	
		Paid New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company for despatches for September, 1858.....	7 48	
		Paid J. Berk for transportation of an insane soldier to the presidio of San Francisco.....	6 00	\$861 85
22	Robt. Allen, brevet major, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Sowell Smeat for surveying Fort Lane reservation.....	24 00	
	J. L. Mason, lieutenant, acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid E. Holland for eight yards black crape, at 49 cents.....	.....	30 00
	A. B. Lansing, captain, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Simon Cockrell for wagon and horses for the use of surveying party in the survey of Fort Jessup, and transportation between Natchitoches and Fort Jessup.....	19 00	3 36
		Paid Geo. W. Morse for surveying and dividing into lots Fort Jessup, and expenses incurred in the same, between 1st and 19th November, 1849.....	337 50	349 50
29	A. Morebant, lieutenant and acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid John E. Brooks for thirty-two yards bleached cotton and one bundle half-inch rope.....	.....	3 80
	United States.....	Paid D. Van Nostrand for books, stationery, &c., furnished the War Department for the use of artillery school of practice at Fort Monroe, Va.....	.....	734 73
	A. Mordecai, major.....	Paid H. S. Benedict for transport'n of package from Watervillet to West Point.	38	
		Paid Moore & Nims for binding three volumes manuscript.....	75	
		Paid M. H. Irish for freight on box from Troy to Washington, D. C.....	3 00	4 13
Nov. 3	W. W. Chapman, brevet major and assistant quartermaster.	Paid James Dean for expenses incurred while conducting Danl. Cavanaugh, of light company A 9d artillery, from Fort Leavenworth to the government hospital in the District of Columbia.....	.....	41 00

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

19

9	John Gibbon, lieutenant 4th artillery, acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jacob Stam for 120 photographic impressions of the manual for light infantry drill (negatives included).....	75 00
	J. G. Martin, major and assistant quartermaster.	Paid Lieutenant Grover for mileage from Fort Snelling, M. T., to Mineral Point, Wis., and back to Fort Snelling, 880 miles, at 10 cents.....	88 00
11	United States.....	Paid Maurice Malony, captain 4th infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, for four tin cups.....	1 00
12	M. M. Clark, assistant quartermaster..	Paid P. E. Uhler for 100 yards muslin for targets for artillery practice, Fort McHenry.....	6 25
16	A. W. Brown, paymaster.....	Paid Child, Pratt & Co. for one specie box.....	70 00
17	United States.....	Paid O. H. Tillinghast, lieutenant 1st artillery and acting quartermaster, for seven yards calico for flags of truce, \$1 05; ninety-six pounds Manila rope, for cable targets, \$13.....	13 05
24	A. E. Steen, lieutenant 3d infantry, acting assistant quartermaster.	Paid John O. Smith for services in attending to the recovery of goods stolen from the government.....	1 75
	Morris S. Miller, captain, assistant quartermaster.	Paid bills for conducting insane soldiers, &c., for the months of July, August, and September, 1858.....	241 05
Dec. 3	Jno. M. L. Taylor.....	Paid Wm. Mitchell for transportation for two soldiers, Osburne and Burns, (insane,) of the ordnance corps, from Fort Monroe to Washington, D. C., at \$5.....	10 00
		Paid James Maxwell for transportation from Fort Monroe to Washington for 1st Sergeant Maxwell and Private Jas. Smith, (insane,) company F 2d artillery, sent to asylum.....	13 50
		From Washington to Fort Monroe for Lieutenant Maxwell, returning.....	5 50
		Paid Jno. Brown for furnishing materials and building a dining-room for the laboratory at Fort Monroe, Va.....	150 00
11	D. H. Vinton, major, acting quartermaster.	Paid Holland for one copy of the General Laws of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Texas.....	1 00
		Paid William F. Weeks for certifying to a copy of a law of the State of Texas, entitled "An act to authorize the location and sale and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve," required as evidence for the information of the Quartermaster General.....	50
		Paid A. M. Lindsay for making a copy of the location of Messrs. Turner and McSwene of the land on which Old Camp Colorado is situated, and a sketch of the land.....	5 00
	Major H. Hill, paymaster.....	Paid P. J. De Smet for services as chaplain from 18th May to 30th September, 1858.....	6 50
			446 65

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1868. Dec. 24	R. E. Clary.....	Paid F. M. Colburn for transportation from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington, D. C.	\$54 00	
		Paid W. M. Douglas for transportation from Fort Leavenworth, K. T., to St. Louis, two men	10 00	
		Paid F. M. Colburn for transportation from St. Louis to Washington, D. C., two privates, company H 2d artillery, at \$25 50	51 00	
		Paid Clark, Plant & Norris for one box assorted garden seed.....	.....	\$115 00
24	Geo. Waggaman, brevet major and commissary of subsistence.	Paid W. W. Dunlap for defending Captain E. E. McLean in a suit brought against him by Chas. Russell in the district court of the fourth judicial district of the State of Texas, for the recovery of a mule claimed by said McLean	15 00	
24	E. E. McLean, captain, assistant quartermaster.	Paid W. W. Dunlap for defending Captain E. E. McLean in a suit brought against him by Charles Russell for the recovery of a mule claimed by said McLean	10 00	25 00
				21,498 87

T. J. D. FULLER, Second Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, January 26, 1868.

CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE WAR
DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*A statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed in
the War Department during the year 1858, and their compensation.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846, I have the honor to transmit herewith lists of clerks and others employed in this department, with the exception of officers of the army, during the year 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

List of persons employed in the office of the Secretary of War, 1858.

Names and offices.	Period of service.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Whence appointed.
<i>Secretary of War.</i>				
John B. Floyd.....	Whole year	\$8,000	\$8,000	Virginia.
<i>Chief Clerk.</i>				
William B. Drinkard.....	.....do.....	2,200	2,200	Virginia.]
<i>Clerks.</i>				
John Potts .....	.....do.....	2,000	2,000	District of Columbia.
Nathan Rice.....	.....do.....	1,800	1,800	Michigan.
Charles Calvert.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600	Army.
James D. Kerr .....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600	Virginia.
William B. Lee .....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400	Massachusetts.
Thomas P. Lewis .....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400	Virginia.
John M. Jewell	*January 1 to February 28.	1,200	1,200	Mississippi.
Richard B. Irwin.....	† March 1 to December 31.	1,200	1,000	Pennsylvania.
<i>Messengers.</i>				
Patrick Jordan.....	Whole year.....	900	900	District of Columbia.
Francis Datcher. ....	.....do.....	700	700	Do.
<i>Labors.</i>				
E. Cooper Butler .....	.....do.....	600	600	Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1859.

* Transferred to Topographical Bureau.

† Transferred from Ordnance Bureau.

List of persons employed in the northwest executive building, 1858.

Names and offices.	Period of service.	Annual salary.	Amount paid	Whence appointed.
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
John Potts.....	Whole year.....	\$250	Nothing.	District of Columbia.
<i>Watchmen.</i>				
John Robinson.....	do.....	600	\$600	Do.
David Kurtz.....	do.....	600	600	Do.
William Douglas.....	do.....	600	600	Do.
Bernard Brien.....	January 1 to July 31.....	600	350	Do.
Joseph McGuckian.....	August 1 to December 31.....	600	250	Do.
<i>Laborers.</i>				
Moses Orr.....	Whole year.....	600	600	Do.
Martin Renehan.....	do.....	300	300	Do.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1859.

4
List of clerks and messenger employed in the office of the Quartermaster General during the year commencing on the 1st of January, and ending on the 31st of December, 1858, showing the States or Territories from which appointed and the compensation received.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

Names.	Whence appointed.	Period of service.	Annual compensation.	Amount received.
<i>Clerks.</i>				
William A. Gordon.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to December 31	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
James Gozler.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
W. L. Bailey.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
J. S. Moore.....	Maryland.....	January 1 to July 31.....	1,400 00	817 93
S. D. Finkel.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to December 31	1,400 00	1,400 00
T. J. Abbott.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
J. C. Goodrich.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
J. B. Nourse.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
George Cooke.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Y. L. Darrell.....	Maryland.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,283 60
L. M. Morton.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
G. C. Thomas.....	.....do.....	August 2 to December 31	1,200 00	497 82
<i>Temporary Clerks.</i>				
James Henning.....	.....do.....	January 1 to December 31	1,000 00	1,000 00
J. M. Thomas.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
B. B. Foster.....	.....do.....	January 1 to January 13.....	1,000 00	86 12
J. Schulthess.....	Texas.....	January 1 to March 2.....	1,000 00	169 44
Z. W. McKnew.....	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to May 24.....	1,000 00	398 35
James McSherry.....	.....do.....	February 17 to November 30.....	1,000 00	560 11
G. C. Blanchard.....	.....do.....	March 6 to December 31.....	1,000 00	823 23

G. C. Thomas.....	.....do.....	May 26 to August 1.	1,000 00	188 61
J. F. Scott.....	.....do.....	August 2 to December 31.....	1,000 00	413 64
James Miles.....	.....do.....	December 1 to December 31.....	1,000 00	84 00
<i>Messenger.</i>				
George Phelps.....	Maryland.....	January 1 to December 31.....	840 00	840 00

o To July 31, at \$1,200 per annum..... \$700 00
From August 1, at \$1,400 per annum..... 533 60

All the clerks above named have been usefully employed. Two of the temporary clerks are in a state of probation, and, though not as efficient as could be desired, they are improving. I would not recommend any change at present.

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 29, 1859.*



List of the "clerks and other persons" employed in the office of the Adjutant General of the army during the year 1858—furnished in compliance with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Names.	Appointed from.	Salary.	Am't paid.	Time emp'd.
<i>Clerks.</i>				
James L. Addison.....	Maryland	\$1,800	\$1,800	1 year.
John G. Law.....	Army.....	1,600	1,600	1 year.
James H. Lowry.....	District of Columbia.....	1,400	1,400	1 year.
Richard M. Hanson	do.....	1,400	1,400	1 year.
Charles H. Lee.....	Virginia.....	1,400	1,400	1 year.
Levi Davis.....	District of Columbia.....	1,400	1,400	1 year.
Richard O'Dowd	Army	1,400	1,400	1 year.
Wadsworth Ramsay.....	Missouri.....	1,200	1,200	1 year.
John F. Cain.....	District of Columbia.....	1,200	1,200	1 year.
<i>Messenger.</i>				
Charles Baker.....	Massachusetts	840	840	1 year.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1859

The business of the Adjutant General's office will not justify a reduction of the number of clerks as now authorized by law. The persons above named have been usefully and efficiently employed, and no changes are recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General*

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of all clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence during the year 1858, the State whence appointed, the time when employed, and the amount paid to each.

Names.	Grade.	Where employed.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid each.
Richard Gott	Clerk	Washington	Maryland	Whole year.	\$1,800 00
Columbus Monroe	do	do	District of Columbia	do	1,600 00
William H. Watson	do	do	do	do	1,400 00
John A. Wilcox	do	do	do	do	1,400 00
Joseph Schwartz	do	do	Wisconsin	do	1,200 00
Charles McClure	do	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00
G. J. L. Forwell	Messenger	do	Army	do	840 00
F. M. Strother	Laborer	do	District of Columbia	do	600 00

All have been usefully employed, and in my opinion the services of any of them cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

J. T. TAYLOR.

Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, January 4, 1859.

Statement of all clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Paymaster General during the year 1858, the State from whence appointed, the time employed, and the amount paid to each.

Names.	Employment.	Residence at the time of appointment.	Classification.	Time paid for.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
Wm. D. Beall	Clerk	District of Columbia.	Fourth class..	One year.	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00	
Edmund H. Brooke	do.....	Maryland	Third class..	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Wm. W. Young	do.....	South Carolina	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Thomas Cromwell	do.....	Maryland	Second class..	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Richard S. Cox	do.....	District of Columbia.	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Wm. M. Ferguson	do.....	New York	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Henry Robinson	do.....	District of Columbia.	First class ..	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
J. M. Wright	do.....	Maryland	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Transferred to the Adjutant General's office.
Walter Cadman	Messenger .	District of Columbia.	do.....	do.....	840 00	840 00	

The above mentioned have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead required for the despatch of business.

BENJAMIN F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 6, 1859.

List of persons employed in the office of the Surgeon General during the year 1858; their occupation, time employed, and compensation; and State or Territory of their residence at the time of their employment.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount of salary.	State or Territory of the residence at the time of their employment.
R. Johnson.....	Chief clerk.....	January 1 to December 31, 1858.....	\$1,800 00	City of Washington.
A. Belmont.....	Clerk.....	.....do.....do.....	1,400 00	Do.
Saml. Ramsey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	1,200 00	Virginia.
J. H. Collins.....	Messenger.....	.....do.....do.....	840 00	City of Washington.

The clerks and messenger in the Surgeon General's Office "have been usefully employed," and no person in this office "can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service;" and the prompt despatch of business does not require the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 4, 1859.

THOS. LAWSON, Surgeon General.

List of clerks and messenger employed in the office of the Chief Engineer during the year 1858.

Names.	Grade.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.
Francis N. Barbarin.....	Clerk of class 4.....	New Jersey.....	The whole year.....	\$1,800 00
James Eveleth.....	Clerk of class 3.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
James C. Wilson.....	.....do.....	District of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
Rob. B. Fowler.....	Clerk of class 2.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
Henry C. Preuss.....	Clerk of class 1.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200 00
O. B. Denham.....	Messenger.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	840 00

The persons named above have all been usefully employed during the year 1858; the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the better despatch of business does not require the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Commanding.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, January 8, 1859.

List of persons employed in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the year 1858; showing the time each was employed, and the amount of compensation paid them, respectively.

Names.	Grade.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Geo. Thomson	Clerk of class 4.....	District of Columbia	The whole year	\$1,800 00
Philip Harry .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,800 00
J. E. Dorey	Clerk of class 2.....	.....do.....	From January 1 to February 18.....	1,190 55
D. Callahan .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	The whole year	1,400 00
o J. M. Jewell.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	From February 28 to December 31.....	1,170 55
T. C. De Leon.....	Clerk of class 1.....	.....do.....	The whole year	1,200 00
Geo. Thompson.....	Messenger .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	840 00
Geo. W. Flood	Laborer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600 00

The persons named above have all been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead required for the better despatch of business.

^a Transferred from War Office.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Commanding Topographical Engineers.

BUREAU TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, January 10, 1859.

List of clerks and messenger employed in the Ordnance Office during the year 1858, time employed, compensation, and the State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.	Residence when appointed.	Remarks.
George Bender	Clerk of fourth class.	Whole year	\$1,800 00	District of Columbia	The clerks and messenger have been usefully employed, and no person in the Ordnance Office can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the prompt despatch of business does not require the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead.
Morris Adler	Clerk of third class..	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....
Samuel Rainey	Clerk of second class	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....
William McDermott.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....
J. P. Keller .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....
Charles Slemmer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
N. W. Fales	Clerk of first class ..	.....do.....	1,200 00	Maine
R. B. Irwin .....	.....do.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28* ..	200 00	Pennsylvania
W. B. Giles .....	.....do.....	March 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,000 00	Virginia.....
Nathaniel Mullikin	Messenger	Whole year	840 00	Maryland	

* Transferred to office of the Secretary of War.

H. K. CRAIG, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, January 3, 1859.

List of persons employed in the government building at corner of F and Seventeenth streets during the year 1858.

Names.	Grade.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.
James Eveleth	Superintendent	District of Columbia	All the year	\$250 00
William McCarty	Watchman	New York .....	.....do.....	600 00
John Kane .....	.....do.....	District of Columbia .....	.....do.....	600 00
Thomas Grady .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600 00
William Hays .....	.....do.....	Maryland	From January 1 to November 15..	600 00
Thomas O'Sullivan .....	.....do.....	District of Columbia	From November 16 to December 31	600 00
Middleton Posey	Laborer .....	.....do.....	All the year	600 00
Edward Gant .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600 00

The above named persons have all been usefully employed during the year 1858; the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the better despatch of business does not require the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead.

JAMES EVELETH, Superintendent.

CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST
OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the names and compensation of the clerks and other persons employed in the Post Office Department during the year 1858.

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1843, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of clerks and other persons employed in this department during the year ending December 31, 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

Statement of all the clerks and other persons employed in the Post Office Department from January 1 to December 31, 1858, the State whence appointed, the time employed, and the amount paid to each.

Names.	Office.	Period employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	State whence appointed.
John Oakford.....	Chief clerk.....	January 1, 1858.....	\$2,200 00	\$5 11	Pennsylvania.
G. G. Pindexter.....	do.....	January 2 to May 17, 1858.....	2,200 00	827 95	Tennessee.
Benjamin N. Clements.....	do.....	May 18 to December 31, 1858.....	2,200 00	1,365 94	Do.
Benjamin N. Clements.....	Clerk, class 2.....	January 1 to May 17, 1858.....	1,400 00	530 77	Do.
Alexander N. Zavely.....	oClerk, class 4.....	Whole year.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	North Carolina.
Robert J. Niven.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.
St. John B. L. Skinner.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	New York.
Nicholas Halter.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.
E. L. Childs.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	New Hampshire.
Henry A. Burr.....	do.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Connecticut.
Robert A. Lacey.....	Clerk, class 3.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Florida.
James H. Marr.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
R. C. Washington.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Kentucky.
Samuel P. Beach.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
E. P. Gaines.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Louisiana.
George Perrie.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
Martin McMahon.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Do.
Chauncey Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Vermont.
D. D. T. Leach.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
William Bell.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
Chester A. Cult.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
James Orr.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Alabama.
James E. Peebles.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Do.
Joseph H. Blackfan.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Jersey.
James N. Davin.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
Joseph Quickall.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Jersey.
William Stemmmer.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
James K. P. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Tennessee.
John Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
G. A. Schwarzman.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	North Carolina

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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John C. Marron.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
Isaac E. Todhunter.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Louisiana.
John L. Lancaster.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
Thomas P. Trott.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Connecticut.
David Saunders.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Ohio.
William P. Young.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
William J. Darden.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
Cranstoun Laurie.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
James Lawrenson.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
Joseph H. Wheat.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
Joseph F. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	Texas.
Jonathan Guest.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Jeremiah O'Brien.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine.
A. D. Hollister.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
Robert C. Page.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
George W. Johns.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
H. A. Hayda.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	229 44	Wisconsin.
John E. Pickett.....	do.....	January 1 to February 23, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,170 56	Mississippi.
E. T. McLain.....	do.....	March 1 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
W. Irving Crandell.....	do.....	Whole year.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Tennessee.
Richard T. Spotswood.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
David Dona.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine.
George W. K. Minor.....	do.....	January 1 to July 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	817 93	Pennsylvania.
Samuel M. Magraw.....	do.....	Sept 7 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	441 30	Maryland.
Benjamin F. Baer.....	do.....	Whole year.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
R. W. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
George Boyer.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Lorenzo Dorsey.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
James F. Divine.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
John Chase.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
J. H. Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Henry Major.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Woodbury Emory.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Massachusetts.
Israel Uncapher.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
James M. McMeans.....	do.....	May 18 to December 31, 1858.....	1,400 00	889 23	Tennessee.
Henry L. Johnson.....	do.....	Whole year.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Thomas B. Reiley.....	do.....	January 1 to January 12, 1858.....	1,400 00	46 67	Do.

* Disbursing clerk and superintendent.

CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Period employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid	State whence appointed.
John L. Elliott	Clerk, class 2.....	Jan'y 16 to December 31, 1858.....	\$1,400 00	\$1,341 67	Delaware.
John L. Elliott.....	Clerk, class 1.....	January 1 to January 15, 1859	1,200 00	50 00	Do.
Francis DeHaes Janvier	Clerk, class 2.....	Whole year.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Joseph Leacure.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Do.
Oliver J. Enger.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
James McGarrick.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Wisconsin.
And'w Van Beasum	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New Jersey.
John Spencer.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Henry A. Bills.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Connecticut.
Seth A. Elliott.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
James M. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
John M. Caldwell	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana.
Charles Armour.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
Wm. Wickes.....	Clerk, class 1.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.
John Carolis.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Ohio.
John E. Condon.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland.
Francis Conolly.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Do.
Reuben Spencer.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Do.
Benjamin Maar, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Jersey.
Richard B. Low.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Hampshire.
Wm. Hy. Noe.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Kentucky.
George M. Kendall.....	do.....	January 16 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,150 00	District of Columbia.
Walter A. Norris.....	do.....	Whole year.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Hampshire.
Bowman Sailer.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Jersey.
Jas. T. McIver.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Virginia.
Wm. T. S. Davall.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Tapley W. Yeung.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	848 91	Virginia.
Wm. E. Tydinger.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1858, to Oct. 15, 1858.....	1,200 00	251 09	District of Columbia.
John N. Trook.....	do.....	October 16 to December 31, 1858.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Do.
Louis Watkins.....	do.....	Whole year.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Do.
	Temporary clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Do.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Alanson B. Carwell.....	do.....	January 1 to June 30, 1858.....	1,200 00	600 00	Maine.
John T. Badley	do.....	January 21 to June 30, 1858.....	1,200 00	533 34	District of Columbia.
Do	do.....	July 5 to December 31, 1858, 155 days, at \$3 per day.	.....	465 00	.....
F. Minor.....	do.....	February 25 to July 3, 1858, 111 days, at \$3 per day.	.....	333 00	Virginia.
I. M. McMeans	do.....	March 3 to May 17, 1858, 65 days, at \$4 per day.	.....	260 00	Tennessee.
Titus Bastianelli	do.....	June to December, inclusive.....	1,200 00	698 90	District of Columbia.
J. W. Ridenour.....	do.....	July 1 to December 30, 1858.....	.....	136 50	Maryland.
John Gordon	Chief messenger.	Whole year	900 00	900 00	District of Columbia.
Wm. L. Newton	Asst messenger.	do.....	700 00	700 00	Do.
Wm. J. Walker.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 2, 1858, inclusive.....	700 00	528 80	Virginia.
J. Oscar Walker.....	do.....	October 3 to 31, 1858, inclusive.....	700 00	55 16	District of Columbia.
Benj. A. Miller	do.....	November 1 to December 31, 1858.....	700 00	116 04	Do.
Jno N. Browning	do.....	Whole year	700 00	700 00	Do.
Timothy Mallhan	Watchman	do.....	600 00	600 00	Connecticut.
Charles Kreamer	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Eli Davis	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.
Wm. Hoover	Laborer and asst messenger.	do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.
J Oscar Walker	do.....	November 1 to December 31, 1858.....	600 00	100 00	Do.
N. A. C. Smith.....	Laborer	January 1 to April 30, 1858	600 00	189 45	Do.
Jas. M. Coburn.....	do.....	May 1 to December 31, 1858.....	600 00	400 55	Tennessee.
Benj. A. Miller	do.....	January 1 to October 31, 1858.....	600 00	500 00	.....
James Reed	do.....	Whole year	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Chr. McDonnel	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	Do.
Sandy Alexander	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
Jeremiah Hutchinson.....	do.....	do.....	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
William Queen.....	do.....	January 1 to September 6, 1858.....	600 00	410 87	Do.
Henry Stevens.....	do.....	September 7 to December 31, 1858.....	600 00	189 13	Virginia.
James Herbert	do.....	January 1 to September 7, 1858.....	600 00	410 87	District of Columbia.
George Bradley	do.....	September 7 to December 31, 1858.....	600 00	189 13	New York.
Dominick Daley	do.....	July 1 to December 31, 1858	600 00	300 00	District of Columbia.

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the contingent expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1858.

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of the 20th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

The balance due the United States on the 1st of July, 1857, was.....	\$2,129 76
Amount received from the treasury during the year.....	13,000 00
Amount received from sales of waste paper.....	688 18
Total	15,817 94
Total expenditure as per statement.....	15,682 61
Balance due the United States, July 1, 1858.....	135 33

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of all payments from the contingent fund of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. A. Harris.....	<i>Blank books, binding, and stationery.</i>		
	4 books, 3 quires medium, red and faint ruled, full binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	\$27 00	
	Tags for same.....	2 00	
	1 book, 3 quires quarto post, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	3 38	
	8 books, 3 quires cap, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	\$27 00	
	1 book, 4 quires medium, red and faint ruled, full binding and Russia trimmed.....	10 00	
	1 book, 4 quires royal, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, full Russia.....	18 00	
	6 books, 4 quires cap, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	\$27 00	
	6 books, 4 quires medium, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	54 00	
	Set of tags for same.....	2 00	
	2 books, 5 quires medium, red and faint ruled, full binding and printing, Russia trimmed.....	25 00	
	1 book, 5 quires medium, red and faint ruled, and full binding and printing.....	12 50	
	4 books, 5 quires demy, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, Russia trimmed.....	30 00	
	1 book, 5 quires super royal, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	30 00	
	11 books, 6 quires medium, red and faint ruled, and full binding and printing, Russia trimmed.....	165 00	
	Paying 12 quires of same for 2 books.....	1 50	
	3 books, 6 quires super royal, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, full Russia trimmed.....	81 00	
	1 book, 6 quires cap, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, half Russia trimmed.....	6 75	
	2 books, 8 quires royal, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, full Russia trimmed.....	56 00	
	6 books, 8 quires medium, red and faint ruled, binding and printing, Russia trimmed.....	190 00	
	2 books, 11 quires medium, red and faint ruled, binding and printing.....	55 00	
	1 book, 12 quires medium, red and faint ruled, binding and printing.....	30 00	
	1 book, 2 quires medium, index, ruling and binding, in sheep.....	3 50	
	2 books, 3 quires medium, half sheep, ruling and binding.....	10 50	

4 books, 3 quires cap, half sheep, ruling and binding.....	7 50
1 book, 3 quires demy, indos, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	4 50
1 book, 4 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	8 00
3 books, 5 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	30 00
4 books, 5 quires demy, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	30 00
3 books, 6 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	24 00
1 book, 6½ quires cap, half Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	4 08
Tags for same.....	2 00
9 books, 6½ quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	114 00
Paging the same.....	7 37½
3 books, 6½ quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	38 00
Paging the same.....	2 37
2 books, 7 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	28 00
Paging one of same.....	87½
4 books, 8 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	64 00
Paging three of same.....	3 00
2 books, 13 quires medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	58 00
28 books, (154 quires,) medium, Russia trimmed, ruling and binding.....	308 00
Paging the same.....	19 36
1 book, 6 quires cap, ruling and binding.....	3 75
1 book, 6 quires demy, ruling and binding.....	9 00
Paging the same.....	75
3 volumes newspapers, reports, &c., binding.....	9 00
3 volumes Proposals, binding and interleaving, half Russia trimmed.....	4 50
152 volumes Proposals, binding and interleaving, half Russia trimmed.....	162 00
16 volumes List of Lock Mail-pouches, binding, and Russia trimmed.....	16 00
1 volume Postmaster General's Reports, full Turkey morocco, binding.....	2 00
12 volumes Postmaster General's Reports, binding.....	12 00
2 volumes Lists of Post Offices.....	1 50
2 volumes half Russia trimmed, and binding.....	1 38
6 volumes Manuscript Drafts of Advertisement, binding in half sheep.....	18 00
8 volumes half Russia trimmed, and binding.....	16 00
2 volumes Lock Mail-bags, cap, and binding.....	4 00
5 volumes Acceptances, red and faint ruled, binding and printing.....	75 38
2 quires same, red and faint ruled, half Russia trimmed, binding and printing.....	2 25
17½ quires medium, ruling and binding.....	35 00
1,200 Reports of Postmaster General, in paper binding.....	38 00
40 tags, making of, morocco.....	10 00
4 sets of tags for index book.....	4 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. A. Harris—Continued	1 set of alphabet tags.....	\$2 00	
	Mounting large map of routes	2 50	
	Mounting 3 maps.....	6 00	
	Repairing large map.....	1 00	
	Putting on 2 titles.....	50	
	Paging letters, 7 quires	874	
	9,950 envelopes, furnishing paper, and printing same	298 50	
	2,700 envelopes, furnishing paper, and printing same	54 00	
	2,730 Orders and Accounts of Post Stamps, red and faint ruling	19 80	
	200 copies of Proposals, enveloping	6 00	
	460 circulars and orders	1 15	
	Ruling, red and faint, 920 blank bills.....	4 60	
	Ruling, red and faint, 50 Account Current.....	25	
	Ruling, red and faint, 50 Abstract of Expenditures.....	25	
	Ruling 115 Account Current	29	
	115 Statement of Errors, ruling	29	
	Ruling 8,050 mail bills.....	90 12	
	Ruling 460 orders for signing post bills.....	1 15	
	Ruling 460 Accounts of Stationery distributed	1 15	
	Ruling 11,340 Lists of Lock and Mail-pouches	98 25	
	Ruling 2,300 Lists of Lock and Mail-pouches	5 75	
	Ruling 50 copies blank receipts	124	
	Ruling 50 copies Abstract of Expenditures.....	124	
	Ruling 690 Dead Letter Accounts	8 45	
A. Best.....	For furnishing best quality envelopes—300 colored, at \$3; 1,000 No. 36, at \$10	18 00	\$2,398 77
	Printing the above	9 50	
Estate of R. Farham	18 reams envelope paper, \$36; 1 ream and 12 quires blotting paper, \$3 20	39 90	15 50
	113 reams letter paper, \$339; printing 4 ream same, \$1 50	340 50	
	9 reams despatch cap paper, \$14; 1 ream consular cap paper, \$7	21 00	
	1 ream heavy cap paper, ruled garden pattern	7 00	

17 reams note paper, \$25 50; 1 ream superior note paper, \$5.....	30 50
4 ream extra heavy note paper, \$3 25; 2 reams double thick note paper, \$9.....	11 25
3 reams extra heavy note paper, \$12; 1 quire double elephant drawing paper, \$9.....	21 00
3 reams extra double thick note paper.....	11 00
3 reams superior folio post paper, \$; 4 ream bath paper, \$1 75.....	10 75
1 ream extra double thick heavy note paper.....	3 00
do.....do.....do.....	3 50
9 reams superior Congressional foolscap paper.....	31 50
25,250 envelopes, at \$5 per M., \$126 25; 1,000 envelopes, at \$10.....	136 25
108,850 envelopes, at \$6 per M., \$651 30; printing 15,000 of same, \$30.....	631 30
200 opaque quills, \$5; 36 pounds gum arabic, \$36; 28 pounds twine, \$7.....	48 00
6 balls of twine, at \$2 25; 1 ball of twine, 25 cents; 1 office bell, \$2 25.....	4 75
6 boxes indelible ink, \$2 25; 1 bottle blue ink, 50 cents.....	2 75
4 dozen M. & N's black ink, \$1 20; 54 dozen quarts black ink, \$33.....	34 20
14 dozen bottles black writing fluid, \$9; 1 pencil-sharpener, 75 cents.....	9 75
8 dozen bottles red ink, \$12; 15 pounds wafers, \$4 50.....	16 50
34 pounds sealing wax, \$3 50; 6 pounds hemp, \$1 50.....	5 00
5 gross tape, \$9; 6 dozen silk taste, \$9; 6 pounds sponge, \$12.....	30 00
12 dozen bottles mucilage and brush, \$3 12; 2 pieces ditto, 25 cents.....	8 37
2 dozen erasers, \$4; 1 dozen sand-boxes, \$1; 1 peck sand, 80 cents.....	5 80
1 gutta percha ruler, 63 cents; 3 dozen paper weights, \$9.....	9 63
1 dozen porcelain jars and sponge, \$3; 2 glass ditto, \$2.....	5 00
14 dozen paper shears, \$4 50; 1 pen wiper, 38 cents.....	4 88
2 dozen blank cards, \$3; 2 extra ivory folders, \$1 50.....	2 00
9 India rubber bands, 50 cents; 2 dozen white India rubber, \$1 50.....	4 50
2 letter clips, \$1; 2 dozen ditto, \$4.....	5 60
111 penknives, at \$166 50; 1 dozen ditto, at \$1 25.....	167 75
28 dozen lead pencils, \$14 50; 14 dozen blue and red ditto, \$4 50.....	19 00
3 gutta percha ditto, \$2 25; 1 dozen ditto, \$2 75.....	5 00
8 dozen penholders, \$3 68; 2 dozen penholders, 68 cents.....	3 36
3 dozen ditto, \$1; 6 dozen ditto, \$2 01.....	3 01
2 dozen ditto, 10 cents; 2 dozen gutta percha ditto, \$1.....	1 10
2 glass inkstands, \$9; 1 large double inkstand, \$5 50.....	14 50
1 spring ditto, 75 cents; 1 travelling ditto, \$2.....	2 75
2 inkstands with racks, \$2 50; 24 dozen Draper's ditto, \$18 75.....	21 25
2 blotting books, 50 cents; 1 blank book, 88 cents.....	1 38
1 hand book, \$2; 1 memorandum ditto, 19 cents.....	2 19
2 blank books, \$1 50; 6 boxes Perry's large barrel pens, \$1.....	2 50
1 dozen large barrel pens, 38 cents; 1 large barrel gold pen, \$4.....	4 38

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Estate of E. Farnham—Continued.....	78½ gross steel pens, \$157; 3 gross gilt ditto, \$7 50	\$164 50	
	1 gross galvanized ditto, \$3; 1 dozen gilt ditto, 17 cents	3 17	
	4 large barrel gold ditto, \$14; 1 extra large gold pen and case, \$4	18 00	
	1 extra barrel gold ditto, \$3; 2 gold pens, \$3	6 00	
	4 gold pens and cases, \$8	8 00	
	Total for blank books, binding, and stationery.....		\$1,991 78
	<i>Newspapers and periodicals.</i>		4,406 99
W. Thompson.....	Washington News for year ending October 1, 1868	1 50	
C. Swackhamer.....	United States Democratic Review, one year's subscription from January, 1867, to 1868.	3 00	
Gales & Boston.....	Daily National Intelligencer, one copy from March 4, 1867, to September 1, 1868	30 00	
Ritchie & Drummond.....	Daily Enquirer from April 23, 1867, to April 23, 1868	7 00	
	Total for newspapers and periodicals.....		41 50
	<i>Fuel and lights.</i>		41 50
Washington Gas Light Company.....	38,900 feet of gas, at \$3 50 per thousand feet	\$136 15	
	56,800.....do.....at 4 00.....do.....	\$243 20	
	Deduct for being paid five days, &c.	27 90	
	8 lamps from July 1, 1867, to December 31, 1867	196 30	
		112 50	
	131 cords oak wood, cut in three pieces.....	\$391 45½	
Warder & Stewart.....	169½.....do.....cut in two pieces.....	958 05½	
			1,849 49

B. J. Sommes	16 tons red ash coal, \$95 20; 92 tons white ash coal, \$523	624 20	2,561 92
John Leitzner	10 tons and 90 pounds Cumberland coal, \$58 23; 5 tons ditto for Postmaster General's room, \$30	88 23	108 00
John Reute	5 boxes patent wax candles		73 90
John Bell	732 bushels of charcoal		12 80
George and Thomas Parker & Co.	Leasing keys and repairing gas fixtures, \$4 50; cleaning and overhauling burners, \$2 50; grinding in keys on fixtures, \$5		5 00
	Putting away 4 tons of coal		99 04
	Candles		
	Total for fuel and lights		3,233 11
	<i>Middle Tennessee.</i>		3,233 11
George R. Hall	Difference on carriage, \$100; repairing ditto twice, \$43		143 00
William Johnson	Scavenger work for the whole year, at \$36 66 per month		441 92
Magnetic Telegraph Company	Despatches sent and received		557 70
National Telegraph Company	do		15 33
N. Y. & Wash. Printing Telegraph Co.	do		107 90
Fr. Laktentoyet	do		
	Difference on horse, \$150; 50 days' livery for one horse, \$25; shoes, \$1 87; bolts and screwing up carriage, \$1; repairing on fifth wheel and bolt, 75 cents; two shoes and one shaft bolt, 88 cents; 8 months' livery of horse and carriage, \$120; 1 month's livery of horse and carriage, \$17 50		317 00
	Livery of horse for two months, \$36; ditto for 8 days, \$4 80; ditto for 22 days, \$5 50; hire of horse, \$2; livery of horse for one month, \$7 50; livery of horse for six months, \$45		100 80
	1 copy of map of Texas		4 00
	Washing 208 dozen towels, at 50 cents per dozen		104 00
	Advertising to March 4, 1858, 12 1/2 squares 187 times, \$618 25, of which deduct 55 per cent. for annual advertisements, \$154 56; also for excess advertising, \$71 81		391 88
	Empty sacks for scouring floors		2 62
	American almanacs, &c		9 50
	Empty sacks for scouring floors		2 40
	Statutes at Large		43 50
	Conveying specie from treasury		1 00
	Carriage hire		3 00
John Distarnel			
John Gordon			
Washington Union			
William Crippes			
Frank Taylor			
John Hoover			
W. H. & O. H. Morrison			
Robert Adams			
William Dalton			

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. Wm. Wilson	Colton's General Atlas.....	\$15 00	
Saml. Jackson.....	Conveying specie from treasury.....	1 00	
Wm. A. Fenwick.....	Lime and hauling.....	1 35	
R. J. Niven	Carriage hire.....	2 00	
A. Brown	Work on wheelbarrow, 75 cents; horse-shoe, \$1 75; work on wheelbarrow, \$1; 4 links, 12 cents.....	3 62	
Michael W. Cluskey.....	Text book.....	3 00	
Jas. F. Jackson.....	Repairing wheelbarrow, \$1 25; making hod, 75 cents; new handle to standard, \$1 25; making 2 axe-handles and repairing hod and wheelbarrow, \$3 50.....	6 75	
Dinamore & Co.....	Railway Guide.....	5 34	
Boston Hand-stamp Company.....	Stamp and ink.....	9 50	
Western Telegraph Company.....	Despatches sent and received.....	6 06	
Taylor & Maury.....	Portrait of Buchanan, \$1; calendar, \$2; thermometer, \$1 25; Digest of U. S. Laws, \$8 50; Andrew's Digest of Attorneys' Decisions, \$3; difference in exchange of 5 volumes, \$2; shears, \$1; silver and agate seal, \$4; Nos. 6 and 7 Attorneys' Generals' Decisions, \$7; 1 gutta percha cork-screw, \$1; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$6 50; 50 Congressional Directories, \$18 75; 10 Blue Books, \$35; Maryland's Digest, \$10.....	101 00	
William Rapley.....	Repairing and furnishing repairs to carriage, \$47; horse-shoes, \$13.....	60 00	
C. Bohn	Map of Washington.....	5 00	
Topham & Norlet.....	Repairing harness, \$2 25; 1 whip, \$1 25; 2 blankets, \$11; 1 surcingle, 50 cents; 75 mail-bag labels, \$3 75.....	18 75	
T. N. Kidwell	Ice, 11 pecks, from June 22, 1857, to December 1, 1859.....	198 09	
Adams Express Company.....	Freight.....	1 13	
Thomas & Graham.....	For repairing carriage.....	9 75	
W. H. Boyd.....	Washington Directories.....	12 00	
Thos. B. Tilden.....	Atlas.....	23 00	
Johnson, Fry & Co.....	Life and Times of Washington.....	5 00	
	Total for miscellaneous		\$2,603 98
			2,603 98

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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<i>Labor.</i>		
Robert Brown	27 days' services in July, 1858, at \$1 50 per day.....	40 50
John Madison	For taking and carting 68 loads of coal ashes from cellar, at 50 cents	39 00
Dominick Daley	For services as temporary laborer, April to December	366 00
Wm. Tirnon	Hauling specie from treasury	1 00
John Dunlap	do	1 50
Thomas Mason	Cleaning off snow from pavements	11 00
Samuel Johnson	Hauling specie from treasury	1 00
John Bell	5 days' labor from March 1 to 5, inclusive, at \$1 50 per day.....	7 50
Francis Brown	Hauling 15 loads of paper, at 40 cents per load.....	6 00
Chas. W. Shafer	For services in attending to furnaces in extension of P. O. building, from February 1 to March 31, 59 days, at \$1 50.....	88 50
J. W. Ridenour	For services in arranging and filing papers from January 4 to 30, 1858, both days inclusive, 24 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	199 50
	Similar services 24 days in February, at \$1 50 per day	135 00
	Similar services 27 days in March, at \$1 50 per day.....	
	Similar services 58 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	
	For services as laborer for quarter ending March 31, 1858, 90 days, at \$1 50.....	896 50
Dominick Daley	Total for labor.....	896 50
<i>Day watchman.</i>		
James Fogarty	Services as day watchman for whole year	500 00
	Total for day watchman.....	500 00
<i>Post Office building and furniture.</i>		
J. C. McGuire	To 1 arm-chair and cushion, \$8; 1 oak arm-chair, \$6; 1 writing-table, \$2; 2 wash-stands, \$32	\$48 00
Francis Lamb	1 plain glass and frame, \$1 50; 1 oval frame and glass, \$2 50; 1 pier mirror, \$80; regliding bracket-table, \$4; gilt frame, \$10; by 1 returned, \$1—\$9.....	97 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
H. S. Davis	<p>Freight by express for window-rod, \$1 50; carpenter, 14 days, at \$2 50 per day, \$3 75; hauling, 75 cents; new cord put in window, 75 cents; new cord in 2 balze doors, \$1 50; 4½ yards green balze, \$4 88; balze put on doors, \$1; gross brass tacks, 57 cents; 2 large finger boards for doors, 75 cents; repairing cellar windows, \$1 25; map weights, \$1 88; hanging 5 maps, \$1 50; fixing front doors, 50 cents; cord in balze doors, 75 cents; repairing window, 50 cents; sand-box for stove, \$1 75; frame and door in window sash, \$6 50; 48 lights circular sash, \$28 80; 48 square lights, \$14 40; 78 lights circular window frame, \$19 50; 436 lights straight window frame, \$5 44; 440 feet lumber, \$19 80; 36 hold posts, \$7 20; 12 pairs hinges and putting on, \$6; 12 buttons and putting on, \$1 50; 1 gross screws, 75 cents; nails and hauling, \$1 50; 1 pair of hinges and putting on, 50 cents; 2 rod springs and altering front doors, \$5; 1 plated knob and brass hook to door, \$2; 302 feet lumber, \$6 04; 1 gross screws, 95 cents; 2 pairs hinges and putting on, \$1 50; 2 latches and putting on, \$1 50; 28 feet jointing and flooring, \$1 68; 35 feet door, \$3 50; hauling, 38 cents; 28 feet door jamb, \$3 36; 2 rod springs and fixing doors, \$4; 516 feet bin box materials, \$64 50; 27 feet corner strip, 81 cents; 16 feet clamp ends to lid, \$2 88; 8 groves, at 80 cents; hauling, \$1 25; 8 pairs hinges and putting on, \$2 80; 5 clasps and hinges put on, \$2; 1 gross screws, 45 cents; map weights, 95 cents; hanging 2 maps, 75 cents; repairing desk frame for inclined table top, \$1; inclined table top, new, \$1 75; 11½ feet cherry strip, 69 cents; 2 pairs hinges, 50 cents; putting on same, 50 cents; shifting frame, \$1 50; 1½ yards cloth, \$1 33; cloth put on, 50 cents; materials and hanging key board, 75 cents; cutting and altering old cases, \$1; 64 days' work, \$16 25; 2 brass buttons and putting on, 50 cents; 4 books and putting on, \$1; 2 locks and putting on, \$2; 6 wood knobs and putting on, 50 cents; 2 locks repaired and new keys, \$1; 1 plated es-cutehon, 16 cents; 1 large quadrant, \$1 75; 6 feet lumber, 24 cents; brads, nails, and screws, 50 cents; stripping for matting materials, &c., \$5; jobbing and repair-ing door-spring, \$1 50; repairing lock and new key, 50 cents.</p>		
J. E. McGregor	<p>4 quarts black varnish, \$3; 1 paint-brush, 25 cents; 1 gross matches, 25 cents; 1 pint spirits turpentine, 5 cents; 1 cut tumbler, 69½ cents; 1 German eco. students' lamp, \$5; 4 gallon lard oil, 63 cents; 1 tin gallon can, 50 cents; 1 dozen German wicks, 25 cents.</p>	<p>\$63 38 11 41</p>	

Anthony Beckley	
Furnishing and putting 1 set brass wheel casters on chairs, \$1; sending home same, 25 cents	\$1 25
2 fire-screens, \$7—\$6 50, \$13 50; gluing up chair, 75 cents; making and putting on irons, \$1	15 25
Taking off and putting on mouldings on table, 50 cents; sliding work in large safe, \$20	20 50
Furnishing hair cloth and restuffing sofa cushion	5 00
Repairing, rubbing down, and varnishing sofa	3 00
Refixing sofa seat and putting in springs	2 00
Furnishing and putting casters on French sofa	50
Easing drawer of table, 25 cents; repairing 3 chairs, \$3 75	4 00
Wagon hire to remove furniture, 50 cents; gluing stool together and making 2 rounds for it, 62½ cents	1 12½
Repairing mahogany chair, 50 cents; 2 iron braces and putting on chairs, 62½ cents	1 12½
Sending stool and chair home	25
	54 00
L. F. Clark	
Repairing 12 blinds, \$9; 50 yards Canton matting, \$21; 2 pieces binding for same, \$1; putting down 50 yards matting, \$5; large glass picture, \$6; cord and tassels for same, 87½ cents; hanging 2 pictures, 50 cents; 3 yards picture cord, 37½ cents; 2 tassels for same, 75 cents; hanging picture, 25 cents; repairing blinds in room No. 3, second floor, \$1; 2 suit of curtains complete for Postmaster General's room, \$90; 2 sets blinds for room No. 7, first floor, \$22; taking up matting and scraping off paper from wall of Postmaster General's room, \$8; 20 pieces gilt paper, \$27 50; hanging same, \$5; 4 pieces border, 5; hanging same, \$2; putting down matting in Postmaster General's room, \$2; hanging pictures and maps in same room, 50 cents; putting down carpet in same, \$2; fitting and putting down 1 carpet, \$3; repainting and trimming blind for ante-room, \$5 50; repairing blinds in rooms Nos. 8, 14, and 15, \$2; 2 window shades for ante-room, \$4; cutting, sewing, and putting down 57½ yards carpet in Third Assistant Postmaster General's room, \$8 59; 4 lb. thread for same, 50 cents; cutting, sewing, and putting down 120½ yards carpet in Mr. Child's and ante room, \$18 08; thread for same, \$1 12; 8 moreno curtains, \$12; making 3 rings, \$2 48; 1 piece of carpet binding, 50 cents; repairing blinds in Mr. Child's room, 75 cents; repairing window shade in room No. 9, second floor, 75 cents; 23 pieces of gold paper, \$51 08; 4 pieces border, \$6; hanging 23 pieces of paper, \$5 75; hanging 4 pieces of border, \$2; making and putting down 60½ yards tapestry carpet in chief clerk's room, \$9 07; thread for the same, 50 cents	\$321 96

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
L. F. Clark—Continued	<p>Putting down carpet, \$1 50; sewing and putting down 474 yards cocoa matting, \$59; 18 pieces gold paper, \$27; 3 pieces border, \$4 50; hanging same, for paper \$4 50, for border, \$1 50; hanging looking glass, 50 cents; furnishing fixtures and hanging shade, \$1; furnishing material and making cover for chief clerk's desk, \$2 50; putting down wood strips and stretching up cocoa matting in passages, \$5; putting down 18 yards cocoa matting, \$2 50</p> <p>Repairing matting in passages, \$2; cutting, sewing, and putting down 52½ yards tapestry carpet, \$7 87; ditto 56 ditto for rugs and binding 27 yards ditto, \$11 77; repairing blind, \$1; hanging 2 awnings, \$1; repairing blind, \$1; 2 window awnings, \$24; sewing and laying 98 yards matting, \$9 80; 4½ pieces matting binding, \$2 25; 3 window awnings, \$30</p>	\$109 75	
Charles Kremer	<p>Materials and 2 cases, \$24 77; covering 4 desks, \$4; covering 2 book-stands, \$2 50; covering for 2 desks, \$2 50; covering table and varnishing same, \$1 50; 2 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25 per yard, \$2 50; 3½ yards ditto, at \$1 per yard, \$3 50; 7½ yards ditto, at 75 cents per yard, \$5 70; 1 footstool, 50 cents; stand, with drawer, \$2; altering case, \$1; putting on 3 ledges to stand, \$1; 3 apartments in drawer, \$3</p> <p>6 elbows, \$1 50; 83 pounds pipe, at 18 cents, \$14 94; 86 pounds ditto, at 20 cents, \$17 20; 4 pounds sheet iron, at 80 cents; 66½ pounds zinc, \$10 17; 15 pounds copper, \$7 50; 1 water-cooler, \$11; 1 dozen large cast iron spittoons, \$30; cleaning out and repairing 3 furnaces, \$31; cleaning out and repairing 1 large double ditto, \$12; ¼ day's work on 2 furnaces, \$2 75; spout on slop bucket, 50 cents; 42 pounds Russia iron, \$10 50; repairing water-cooler, \$1; 1 bucket, 50 cents; cleaning out tank, \$4 50; stopping leak, time, &c., \$5 75; solder and coal, \$1; 1 day and two hands, \$5 50; painting bucket, 20 cents; cash paid stone cutter, \$2 76; my time, 75 cents; 2 hands one day, \$5 25; cement, \$2; new head in furnace, \$9 50; new ash pit and setting up, \$7; stove brushes, \$1 75; blacking, 50 cents; repairing stove door, 75 cents; putting up stove pipe, two hands, \$3; 2 new shakers, \$3; tacking down zinc, 75 cents; ¼ day and two hands, \$4; ¼ day laborer, \$1; time of one hand soldering, \$1; repairing water-cooler, \$1 25; repairing roof, \$5 25; cleaning pipe and flue, \$2 25; 2 star air-tights, \$94; repairing bucket, 19½ cents; repairing grate, \$1; 2</p>	\$522 40	
W. H. Harrover		53 47	

double elbows, \$3 50; 2 dampers, 50 cents; time putting up stoves, \$2; repairing grate basket, \$5 25; 16-inch cylinder stove, \$18; cutting hole, \$1 25; 2 hods, \$3 50; repairing register, \$2 50; setting ditto, \$3; changing stove, \$1; repairing pitcher, 50 cents; piece pipe and elbow, 75 cents; fixing stove and putting up, \$2.....

Bottom in bucket, 62½ cents; changing stove pipe, \$3; stopping flue, \$3 50; new lining in cooler, \$2 75; ½ day 2½ hands putting pipes up flue, \$2 25; ½ day 2 hands changing grate, \$4 75; fixing grate, \$2 50; fixing flue with brick, \$3; iron cover, 75 cents; pipe, 50 cents; putting fire-back in fireplace, \$1; 2 hooks, 75 cents; a prop, 62½ cents; new main conductor, \$2 50; repairing copper pipe, \$2 75; bucket, one at 37½ and one at 12½, 48 cents; lining case with galvanized iron, \$6 75; new bottom in bucket, 50 cents; water bucket, \$1 50; blower, \$1 25; 6 feet tin pipe, \$4 50; end piece, 50 cents; plate, \$1 50; cutting out wall, setting register, brick and plastering, &c., \$9 87½; repairing lead pipe, \$2 50; cleaning out two tanks, \$6; 2 hands' time, \$4 50.....

71 11

\$355 04

Repairing and varnishing 9 chairs, 8 at \$1 50, 1 at \$2, \$14; repairing and varnishing a desk and book case, \$6 50; ditto a pedestal, \$3; ditto a large screen, \$2 50; ditto a hat rack, \$2 50; ditto a washstand, \$2 50; repairing 2 sets of casters on chair, 1 at \$1 50, 1 at \$2, \$3 50; repairing a screw for a chair, 50 cents; repairing 5 chairs, 1 at \$1, 1 at \$2 50, 2 at \$1 25, and 1 at \$1 50, \$7 50; repairing 4 quadrants, \$2; repairing a table leg, \$1; repairing a chair, 75 cents; repairing a table, \$1; repairing a sofa, 50 cents; ditto a large screen, \$2; ditto and putting balize on screen, \$3 50; furnishing 5 screens, 2 at \$5, 2 at \$7, 2 at \$6, \$42; repairing 3 ditto, \$3 75; making round cane seat for a chair, \$3 50; making spring seat for ditto, \$1; making a platform to stand on, \$4; 9 cane seat chairs on casters, 6 at \$25, 2 at \$15, and 1 at \$9, \$49; 5 arm chairs, 1 at \$20, 1 at \$9, and 3 at \$16 50, \$45 50; 1 ditto with cushion back, \$11; 6 ditto on casters, \$54; putting casters on 4 chairs, 1 at \$2, 1 at \$1 50, 1 at 75 cents, and 1 at 50 cents, \$4 75; putting back to 2 cases, \$1; putting 2 shelves in a table, \$2; putting 2 knobs on a drawer, 25 cents; putting bottom to a chair, \$2; varnishing a hat rack, \$2 50; sharpening a pair of scissors, 38 cents; painting pan for hat rack, 75 cents; making 5 cushions for chairs, 1 at \$1; 1 at \$2 50; 1 at \$3, 2 at \$7, \$13 50; covering 2 chairs with leather, 1 at \$2, 1 at \$1 25, \$3 25; covering 2 desks with cloth, \$12; covering large screen with damask, \$10; covering chair seat with linen, 50 cents; covering 5 chair seats with hair cloth, \$7 50; covering 1 chair back with ditto, \$1 75; bench to stand on, \$1 50; 1 washstand, \$22; making new table out of old one, \$3; fitting keys to 2 locks and putting on 4 knobs, \$1; fitting 6 keys, \$3; cartage, \$3.....

370 63

Samuel Kirby

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
McGregor & Co.	1 whitewash brush, \$1 50; 2 rotary chairs, 1 at \$5 50 and 1 at \$10, \$15 50; 2 spittoons, \$1; 2 scrub brushes, 62 cents; repairing a chair, \$1 50; 6 hand scrubs, \$1 50; 1 bucket, 50 cents; 2 sweeping brushes, \$2 50; 2 walnut stands, \$7; 7 buckets, 6 at \$1 50, 1 at 87 cents, \$2 37; 1 leather seat, 50 cents	\$34 49	
Geo. and Tho's Parker & Co.	42 pounds white soap, \$6 72; 2 baskets, \$2 50	9 22	
E. H. King	1 mahogany case, 22; repairing chair, 75c.	22 75	
J. S. Topham	1 mat, \$2 75; repairing harness, 63c.; 1 whip, \$1 33.	4 76	
John McCiellan	New hinge to iron safe door, taking off and putting on same	3 00	
C. S. Whitelsey	Half dozen paste brushes, \$1 20; 1 dozen paste cups, 60c.; 4 large sweeping brushes, \$8; 1 dozen hand scrubs, \$5 28; 6 paste brushes, 75c.	15 83	
Samuel Bacon	40 pounds soap, \$2 50; 20 pounds do., \$1 60; 20 pounds do., \$1 75; 20 pounds soda, \$1 25; 9 gross matches, 88c.; 1 dozen tobacco, 60c.; 1 dozen brooms, \$3 25.	11 83	
George H. Varnell	Preparing, sizing and gilding 30 feet gilt numbering, \$24; painting small room, \$5; glazing 4 large lights in Postmaster General's room, \$4; varnishing sash, 50c.; painting ceiling, windows, doors, frame-wash, and sash in 3d assistant's room, \$56; glazing 60 lights of large glass in sky-light, double thick, \$60; glass and glazing 38 lights, 10 by 12, \$9 75; glass and glazing 26 lights, 11 by 15, \$10 40; glass and glazing 14 lights, 12 by 16, \$7 84; glass and glazing 1 light, 12 by 18, \$1 25; glass and glazing 7 lights, 14 by 16, \$5 25; glass and glazing 1 light, 18 by 27, \$4; glass and glazing 2 lights, 22 by 36, \$16; glazing 8 large lights, \$8; glazing 8 large lights, \$4; painting and repairing sky-light, \$10; painting 35 wood boxes, \$26 25; painting Postmaster General's room, \$45; painting new basement windows, \$9; painting room No. 22, \$35; touching up iron safe, 50c.; changing sign, and painting and varnishing cases in ante-room, \$16; glazing and cutting 92 lights for basement window, \$23.	379 74	
Julius Vielt	Writing table, \$9; 2 step-ladders, \$9 50; 1 map stand, 75c.; making case and shelves, and varnishing the same, \$12; casters and putting on chair, \$1 50; covering 1 chair, 25c.; grinding 2 pair scissiors, 50c.; repairing sofa, \$10; putting casters on a chair, 25c.; fixing a sofa, 50c.	44 26	
Hoos, Bro. & Co.	204 yards enamelled cloth, \$11 63; 364 yards oil cloth, \$45 81; 240 yards 4-4 matting, \$102; 1134 yards Brussels carpet, \$170 63; 2864 yards cocoa carpet, \$215 00; 99 yards white matting, \$37 13; 1354 yards 6-4 white matting, \$152 16; 84 yards 6-4 tapestry carpet, \$16 50; 2 velvet rugs, \$16; 1 large do., \$13; 1 large mat, \$4; half		

J. Loediger.....	dozen Adelaide do., \$9.....	792 92
James N. Callan.....	8 new keys, \$3 12; 2 pieces of iron on book-case, 25c.; do. on desk, 8c.; 2 locks picked, 37c.; 1 lock repaired, 25c.; opening and repairing iron safe, \$18; repairing locks, 75c.; 3 bolts, 5 hooks, and repairs, \$1 13; 1 new lock, \$3 50.....	27 99
J. Woodfall.....	Sweet oil, 75c.; sponge \$2 37; soda \$1; oxalic acid, 25c.; 20 pounds chloride of lime, \$4.....	8 38
C. B. Fowler.....	7½ days' work repairing fire-places, \$22 50; 7½ days' work by laborer, \$10 31; fire bricks, \$7 25; for work done on General Post Office building, 9 days, at \$3 per day, \$27; John McClelland's bill for iron clamps, \$4 44.....	71 50
Charles Scott.....	2 W. G. ewer and basin, \$3 1; C. C. ewer and basin, 75c.; 3 double ice pichers, \$16 50; 1 Britannia do., \$5 50; 1 ewer and basin, \$1 50; 3 R. pichers, \$1 87; 1 dozen tumblers, \$1 50; 1 R. mug, 17c.; 1 dozen candlesticks, \$3; 3 dozen mugs, 30c.; 2 ewers, \$1 62; 1½ dozen spittoons, \$5 17; 2 China soap blocks, 40c.....	44 28
Joseph L. Savage.....	1½ pound sponge \$3; 10 pounds chloride of lime, \$1; 1 pound sulphuric acid, 10c.; 1 pound soda, 9c.; 100 pounds sal soda, \$5; 1½ pounds sponge, \$2; 6 pounds sulphuric acid, 75c.; sweet oil, 37c.....	12 31
Campbell & Coyle.....	18½ feet wire rope, 75c.; 4 dust pans, \$1; 6 dust brushes, \$3; 1 sweeping brush, \$2 50; 2 feather dusters, \$3; 5 paper baskets, \$5; 3 double dusters, \$2 64; 1 paper tack, 6c.; half dozen whisks, \$1 50; 4 brushes, handles, and blocks, 75c.....	20 18
Wm. E. Riley.....	8 papers tacks, 68c.; 2 tack hammers, \$1; 2 large hair brooms, \$5 40; 3 pair tongs and shovels, \$10 50; 1 pair do., \$4; 2 pair do., \$13; 3 pair fire stands, \$7; 1 pair fire stands, \$9; 1 large knife, \$1; 1 large shovel, \$1 25; 1 hatchet, 50c.; 2 axe handles, \$3; 1 poker, \$1 75.....	58 98
John Alexander.....	9 yards diaper, 75c.; 2 hemp mats, 4 by 12, 2, 5 by 5, \$86 10; 2 yards green baize, flannel, 13c.; 24 yards Russia towels, \$4 50; 1 dozen towels, at \$3, \$4 50; 1 yard Canton \$1 25; 1 dozen Russia towels, \$4 50; 1 dozen towels, at \$3, \$4 50; 1 yard Canton flannel, 13c.; 24 yards linen towelling.....	106 23
Charles Stieglitz.....	2 patent window sun screens.....	18 00
J. W. Thompson & Bro.....	2 patent gas burners.....	7 87
Charles Keller.....	To putty and time in draining sink and waste pipe.....	1 56
Rector & Kahert.....	Sweeping chimneys.....	23 00
Anna A. King.....	Painting 2 niches at the interior of building.....	6 00
Wm. M. Cripps.....	Repairing 6 chairs.....	5 00
Barnes & Mitchell.....	1 sofa for lat assistant postmaster's room.....	25 00
G. M. Wight.....	6 salt sacks, 4 at 25 cents each and 2 at 30 cents, \$1 60; 100 pounds soap, \$8; 19 pounds soap, \$3 04; 1 dozen brooms, \$3 50; 2 paper baskets, \$1 88; 1½ dozen salt sacks, \$6 75.....	24 77
	18 super mats, \$45; 63½ yards Brussels carpet, \$104 25.....	149 25
	1 cane seat and back revolving chair, \$10; covering chair, \$1; 1 marble-top washstand, \$10; 1 office chair, \$5; 1 walnut sofa, \$35.....	61 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. C. Buttre.	1 Indian-proof engraving of Buchanan.	\$5 00	
Baldwin Brothers	1, 160 file-boards.	34 80	
John Reese.	27½ feet gas pipe, \$3 87; 4 fittings, \$1; 2 light pendants, \$2 75; 3½ days gas-fitter and help, \$14; 1 new metre connexion, \$2 50; reducing socket, 50c.	24 62	
John Humphreys	Mending cornice and plastering, \$9; mending 2 enrichments under cornice, \$6.	15 00	
William Rutherford.	1 veined Italian marble Gothic mantelpiece, \$75; taking down decayed brick casing in chimney, building the same over, finding brick, mortar, &c., \$10.	85 00	
	Total for post office building and furniture.		\$3, 942 53

RECAPITULATION.

Blank books, binding, and stationery.	\$4, 405 99
Newspapers and periodicals.	41 60
Fuel and light.	3, 233 11
Miscellaneous items.	2, 662 98
Labor.	896 50
Day watchman.	500 00
Post office building and furniture.	3, 942 53
Total for contingent expenses of the Post Office Department.	15, 683 61

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

REQUESTING

An appropriation for the purchase of five hundred copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution.

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 29, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requesting an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, to enable the Secretary of State to pay Mr. John C. Rives for five hundred copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution; and will thank you to give it the proper direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars may be appropriated to enable the Secretary of State to pay John C. Rives for five hundred copies of a new edition of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, which has been printed by him. You are aware that an edition of one thousand copies of this work, in twelve volumes, was printed by order of Congress in

1829, pursuant to their resolution of the 27th March, 1818. Mr. Rives has condensed the twelve volumes of the original edition, which has long since been exhausted, into six; has stereotyped the same, and has furnished this department with five hundred copies, the price of which is five dollars a volume. They will be required for distribution to such States, Territories, and public institutions at home and abroad as have not received the first edition, pursuant to the order of Congress on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

MILITARY RESERVATION OF ROCK ISLAND.

LETTER

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RELATIVE TO

The present situation of the military reservation of Rock Island, in the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 1, 1859.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 24, 1859.

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 8th instant, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House "the present situation of the military reservation of Rock Island, in the Mississippi river; whether the same has been transferred by the War Department to the Interior Department, and if so, when; and whether the same has been trespassed upon by persons claiming pre-emption rights, and whether any decision has been made by said Department of the Interior in favor of such pre-emptions to purchase the said reservation at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre," I have the honor to report the following brief sketch of facts, disclosed by reference to the files of this department, having a bearing upon the "present situation of the military reservation," and explaining the answers which I propose to give to the inquiries addressed to me by the resolution.

Rock Island is situated in the Mississippi river, within the limits of the State of Illinois, in fractional township 18 north, range 2 west, and fractional township 18 north, range 1 west, of the 4th principal meridian. It was surveyed in 1833, and the survey was approved November 23, 1838. It contains 896 $\frac{24}{100}$ acres. A military post, known as Fort Armstrong, was established and occupied on the island as early as 1815 or 1816.

On the 2d of March, 1825, Secretary Calhoun addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which he said, "the island is deemed necessary for military purposes, and I have to request that it be accordingly reserved for such purposes."

On the 8th of April following the commissioner addressed a letter to the register of the land office at Springfield, Illinois, in which he says: "It is deemed necessary by the War Department to have this island reserved for military purposes. No survey of it having been returned to this office, this is to advise you that the island is to be considered as reserved for the use of the government."

Secretary Cass afterwards, on the 11th of September, 1835, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, saying: "I have to request that instructions may be given to the proper register and receiver—I presume at Galena—not to offer at public sale nor to grant pre-emption rights to any of the public lands on Rock Island so long as the position is required for military purposes. I am decidedly of opinion that the whole island should be kept in possession of the troops."

The commissioner, accordingly, under date of the 15th of the same month, instructed the register and receiver at Galena that "the Department of War had apprised this office that Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, and which has been in the occupation of the public since 1816, * * * is essentially necessary to be reserved for the use of that garrison. You are therefore directed to reserve the same from any public sale, and if any individuals who may have occupied by sufferance any portion thereof, should attempt to acquire a pre-emption right on said island, in virtue of the act of June 19, 1834, such claim cannot be recognized."

This proceeding, in my opinion, did not extend the reservation, or make it more complete than the correspondence of 1825 left it.

Fort Armstrong was evacuated by the troops on the 4th May, 1836, in pursuance of general orders No. 9, dated January 28, 1836. Afterwards some of the dilapidated log buildings were sold, and the "remainder, together with the island, were then (in 1836) placed in charge of an agent" of the War Department and have so continued up to the present date, as I am advised by a letter of the Secretary of War, of December 20, 1858.

I would remark, however, that Secretary Poinsett, on the 8th November, 1838, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from which I make the following quotations: "It is at present deemed advisable not to dispose of it, (the reservation,) and this department will, till it be otherwise determined, still hold it under its control; when it shall no longer desire to continue this control, it will be surrendered to the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, to be disposed of according to law, as in view of the construction put upon the act of March 3, 1819, it cannot be sold under that act by this department. Under the circumstances, it is left to the General Land Office to take such measures for the survey of the reservation as it may deem proper, and required by existing law."

"Instructions have been given to the marshal for the district of Illinois for the removal of intruders, as directed by the President."

On the 11th February, 1848, Secretary Marcy addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, saying: "The department has heretofore (on the 30th December last) reported, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, that the site is no longer required for military purposes, and it is therefore hereby relinquished, and placed at the disposal of the department which has charge of the public lands."

Notwithstanding these communications of the War Department last quoted, the department in charge of the public lands has never taken any action for the sale of the reservation of Rock Island, under the general laws regulating the disposal of the public lands. On the contrary, it is understood that the Department of War has, at various dates since 1848, taken measures with a view of selling this reservation, under provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1819, and March 3, 1857.—(See Statutes, volume 3, p. 520, and volume 11, p. 203.) These measures were not however carried out.

Under date of the 29th May last, the Secretary of War informed me that he had "postponed the sale of the military reserve at Rock Island, in order that the question of the rights of pre-emption in those lands, now claimed by sundry individuals, may be passed on in the ordinary course of proceedings" in this department. Soon after this, "all laws authorizing the sale of military sites (excepting the provisions of the act, August 18, 1856, relative to certain reservations in Florida,) were repealed, and it was declared that said lands shall not be subject to sale or pre-emption under any laws of the United States."

The policy of the War Department in taking measures for the sale of the Rock Island military reservation after it had become useless as a military site, and that of the department in charge of the public lands in declining any action except to survey the island, has been in accordance with the executive policy in other similar cases, and was, in my opinion, warranted by a sound construction of the laws then in force.

Lands which have once been reserved as military sites, or for military purposes, have been regarded as severed from the mass of the public lands, and thereby withdrawn from the control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the legislative power has not provided any law or prescribed any conditions according to which such land can be relinquished and placed again at the disposal of the land department.

Congress has, however, since the act of March 3, 1819, was passed, repeatedly, by special laws, authorized the sale of particular tracts through the instrumentality of the General Land Office, thus sustaining and sanctioning the policy of the executive branch of the government on this subject.

My conclusion, therefore, in reply to the inquiry whether the military reservation of Rock Island has been transferred by the War Department to the Interior Department is, that it has not been so transferred.

As responsive to the inquiry whether said reservation has been trespassed upon by persons claiming pre-emption rights, I have the

honor to state that at one time Colonel George Davenport claimed the southeast fractional quarter of section 25, township 18 north, of range 2 west, but his claim was declared void by the General Land Office. Congress, however, by private act for his relief, authorized him to enter the land at \$1 25 per acre, and to have a patent issued therefor.—(Stat. vol. vi, p. 908.)

In August, 1838, Lewis C. Underwood sought to enter the northwest fractional quarter of section 31, township 18 north, range 1 west. His claim was allowed for the south portion of the quarter section, which was situated on the south bank of the river, but was rejected for the north part, being $49 \frac{1}{16}$ acres, lying upon the island, across the narrow channel separating the island from the south bank of the Mississippi river at that point.

Montgomery Blair, esq., has recently advised the Commissioner of the General Land Office that he appeared as attorney for J. H. Langley, Henry W. Chamberlin, James Lackey, W. O. B. Shelton, Jesse H. Kennedy, Cyrus Conckling, Henry W. Adams, and Benj. C. C. Smith, claiming the right of pre-emption, in virtue of settlements made in April and May, 1857. He states that his clients appeared at the land office at Springfield, Illinois, on the 7th April, 1858, and that the register and receiver refused to hear proof of their rights because the Secretary of War had advertised the lands for sale as a military reserve.

The above mentioned are believed to be the only claims to the right of pre-emption on this island of which the records of the department furnish information.

In reply to the concluding inquiry of the resolution I would respectfully state that no decision has ever been made by this department in favor of persons claiming pre-emption rights in the lands on Rock Island. Such claims have been rejected by the General Land Office heretofore.

My predecessor, on the 31st January, 1855, in a letter to the president of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, expressed the opinion that "the disposition of the public land on Rock Island is entirely within the control of the War Department." I have no hesitancy in saying that I concur in that opinion, and that the sale of Rock Island, after it had become useless as a military site, was exclusively under the direction and jurisdiction of the Department of War until the laws authorizing its sale were repealed in 1858.

Since then it has not been subject to sale or pre-emption under any of the laws of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives of the United States.

COAL—UNITED STATES NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the quantity of coal used since the introduction of it into the navy; names of the agents for the purchase of the coal, and the amount paid them as commissions.

FEBRUARY 3, 1859.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish "a statement of the quantity of coal used by the navy since the introduction of it into the service; also, the amount of commissions paid to the different coal agents since the year 1852, and by what authority or law such officers are appointed."

The accompanying reports from the chiefs of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair and Yards and Docks, contain, as far as the records in the department will furnish, statements of the quantity of coal used by the navy and the amount of commissions paid to coal agents.

These agents were appointed under the act of Congress approved September 22, 1850.—(Statutes at Large, volume 1, chapter 80, page 515, 3d paragraph.)

The following appointments have been made under this act, viz :

January 15, 1851. B. H. Springer, agent to purchase anthracite coal.

January 30, 1851. John Jamison, agent to purchase bituminous coal.

April 3, 1852. Howland & Aspinwall, agents to furnish coal for the East India and Pacific squadrons.

May 22, 1854. Benjamin Tyson, in place of B. H. Springer.

July 1, 1854. James Polk, in place of John Jamison.

May 22, 1858. C. H. Hunter, in place of Benjamin Tyson.

Mr. Polk and Mr. Hunter are the only coal agents, at present, for the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c.. January 18, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with your endorsement on the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, to furnish a statement of the quantity of coal used by the navy since the introduction of it into the service, I would respectfully state, that the total amount of coal purchased by this bureau to the 31st December, 1858, has been 136,500 tons.

The amount of coal agents' commissions paid by this bureau for the year 1852, and since, has been \$70,827 45. It is proper to state, that of this amount \$50,975 86 was paid between the 12th of May, 1852, and the 12th September, 1854, to Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, who acted for that time as the special agents of the department for the procurement and freighting of coal for the Japan expedition; they purchasing the coal and paying the freight bills out of their own funds, and upon settlement with the bureau receiving a per centage upon the gross amount.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,

January 20, 1859.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement, showing the amount of commissions paid by this bureau to the different coal agents since the year 1852; also, the quantity of coal used in the several navy yards for *fifteen years* preceding the 1st of January, 1859.

With respect to the quantity of coal used since its introduction in the service, the bureau would remark, that the use of coal for smiths' purposes is coincident with the establishment of the navy yards, covering a period of some sixteen years, and this office is not in possession of the requisite data to furnish the information on this point.

The bureau, therefore, submits a statement of the quantity used for fifteen years past, which it hopes may prove satisfactory.

The resolution is herewith returned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement showing the amount of commissions paid to the different coal agents since the year 1852, for purchases on account of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Amount paid B. H. Springer	\$1,023 22
Amount paid Benjamin Tyson	5,134 68
Amount paid C. H. Hunter	1,645 18
Amount paid John Jamison	549 05
Amount paid James Polk	10,006 34
Total	<u>18,358 47</u>

The quantity of coal used in the several navy yards for *fifteen* years preceding the 1st day of January, 1859, may be stated at 115,250 tons, or an average of 7,683 tons per annum.

Of this amount 85,182 tons were procured through the coal agents appointed by the department in 1851.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
January 20, 1859.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS OF REVENUE DURING THE NEXT
FISCAL YEAR.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

*The estimated receipts into the treasury from customs, public lands, and
other sources during the next fiscal year.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1859.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1859.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform "the House at the earliest practicable period the actual and probable receipts from the customs, the public lands, and other sources for this and the next fiscal year; and whether, in his opinion, said receipts will be adequate to meet the public exigencies," I would respectfully report:

The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1858, were \$25,230,879 46, as stated in my annual report to Congress of December 6, 1858. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters were estimated at \$38,500,000, of which sum \$37,000,000 were estimated from customs. It was believed that the quarter ending December 31, 1858, would yield \$10,000,000; the present quarter ending the 31st of March, 1859, \$15,000,000, and the next quarter ending the 30th June, 1859, \$12,000,000.

Since my annual report was submitted to Congress, returns have been made from nearly all the ports for the quarter ending December 31, 1858; and estimating for the few ports not yet heard from, the total receipts for the quarter will be about the sum of \$9,200,000. For the present quarter full returns have been received for the month of January from the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The receipts from these ports amount to \$4,376,542 86.

Partial returns have been received from other ports, but not to a sufficient extent to justify a statement of them.

In reference not only to the customs, but the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the department since the date of my annual report confirms the correctness of the estimates of probable receipts for the present and next fiscal year, which I then submitted to Congress. I am therefore of opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarters of the present year, and for the next fiscal year, will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Congress.

In support of this opinion, I submit to the consideration of Congress a comparison of the receipts from customs for the same months of the two preceding years and the present year.

In 1856-'57 the receipts from customs for the quarter ending the 31st of December were \$14,243,414 90. In 1857-'58 the receipts from customs for the same quarter were \$6,237,723 69. In 1858-'59 the receipts will probably be \$9,200,000, as I have already stated.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to \$294,160,835, and the receipts from customs for that year were \$63,664,483 56. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the importations were much reduced, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to \$202,293,875, and the receipts from customs were \$42,046,277 86. To realize my estimates, the importations of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year must reach the amount of \$250,000,000, besides those exported; and for the next fiscal year, the sum of \$280,000,000. Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts, and looking to a favorable and healthy reaction in business, I should regard it unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the present estimates contemplate.

Entertaining these opinions, I am compelled to say that the receipts will not be adequate to meet the public exigencies unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for. I have seen no indications that would induce the opinion that such a result can be reasonably anticipated. On the contrary, should the bills which have passed either the one or other branch of Congress be finally passed by both and become laws, the expenditures would be very largely and permanently increased. It is estimated that the pension bill alone, which has passed the House, would add several millions to the annual expenses of the government, and even a larger amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills, which have passed either the Senate or the House, would in like manner swell the amount of expenditure. These are contingencies to which the attention of Congress should be directed in considering the probable receipts and expenditures of the government. Either the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts, or other means of revenue should be provided. If the first can be effected, it is certainly the most desirable.

I have already submitted to Congress, in compliance with their

requirements, bills for the codification of the revenue laws and for the reorganization of the collection districts, which, if sanctioned and passed into laws, would greatly facilitate the operations of this department, and reduce largely the expense of collecting the revenue.

There stands upon the statute-books laws requiring the building of custom-houses, post offices, and court-houses, at places where the public service does not require them at this time. A repeal of those laws, or a postponement of their execution to a period of greater prosperity and less embarrassment, would relieve the treasury of that amount of expenditure.

The recommendation which has been submitted to Congress, of abolishing the franking privilege and raising postage to five cents, with a view of bringing the Post Office Department as near as practicable to its former self-sustaining position, thereby imposing the burden of its support upon those who use and enjoy its benefits, will, if carried out, very greatly relieve the treasury.

These propositions for retrenchment come to Congress, commended not only by the public demand for reform and economy, but by their own intrinsic merits. They are right in principle and policy, and when contrasted with propositions for increasing the public debt, or adding to the general tax, will receive the cordial approval of the country.

In other departments of the government reductions might also, in all probability, be made. I only speak of those which have been brought to the attention of Congress, and commended to their favorable consideration.

If, however, the appropriations made at the present session should reach the amount estimated for in my annual report, a deficiency will exist which must be provided for by additional legislation; and to the extent that the appropriations shall exceed the estimates will that deficiency be necessarily increased.

I have in a former report expressed the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan. That opinion remains unchanged.

The present tariff can and should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the resolution of the House again to call the attention of Congress to the recommendations of my annual report on the subject, and commend them to their favorable consideration.

In this connexion, it is proper to call particular attention to the condition of the outstanding treasury notes. In the estimates of receipts and expenditures by the department, the permanent redemption of these notes as they may fall due has not been contemplated. All the calculations have been made upon the basis of continuing them in circulation; and, as a matter of course, the redemption of the whole or any part of them must increase the anticipated deficiency, unless authority be given for their re-issue, or other provision made for their redemption. Since the 1st of January last there have been redeemed \$543,700. Between this time and the 30th June next the sum of \$17,758,900 will fall due, and, with the interest due upon

them, must be met. I state these facts for the purpose of showing that, should Congress adjourn without legislating upon the subject, it would be almost impossible, under the most favorable receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, for the department to meet the public liabilities until another Congress could be convened. I have already recommended that this immediate demand should be provided for, by authorizing the re-issue of these notes for one or two years. This can be easily effected by extending for that period the provisions of the act of December 23, 1857, authorizing the issue of treasury notes. The proposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt ought not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually postponing their ultimate payment to a distant day, when the policy of the government should be to redeem them from year to year, as the means of the treasury will justify.

That portion of the public debt which remains in the form of treasury notes can always be redeemed without endangering the successful operations of the department. Whenever there shall be an excess of revenue over expenditures it can be safely applied to the redemption of treasury notes, the power existing of re-issuing them should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the department. It is entirely different where the public debt is in the form of bonds, which, when once redeemed, cannot again be made available, however urgent the necessity may exist for it. The result is, that there will always be a greater disposition on the part of the department to redeem and keep on hand treasury notes than to go into market and purchase government bonds. An additional reason is found in the fact that treasury notes can be redeemed without the payment of any premiums, which will hardly ever be the case with United States stock.

Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes, and being opposed to the policy of adding this sum of twenty millions to the permanent public debt, I repeat my former recommendation for extending the provisions of the act of December 23, 1857, for one or two years.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



35TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
No. 84.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY ENGAGED IN THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF WILKES' EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of January 24, the report of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the pay of the officers of the navy engaged in the preparation and publication of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

FEBRUARY 9, 1859.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 24th of January, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House "the aggregate expenditure of whatsoever nature, including all salaries, whether special, or by virtue of official position in the army or navy, or otherwise, on account of the preparation and publication of the work known as Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; also, what number of copies of the said work have been ordered; how they have been distributed; what number of persons are now employed thereon; how long they have been employed, respectively; and the amount of the appropriation now remaining undrawn."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 8, 1859.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 5, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th

of January ultimo, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House "the aggregate expenditure of whatsoever nature, including all salaries, whether special or by virtue of official position in the army or navy, or otherwise, on account of the preparation and publication of the work known as 'Wilkes' Exploring Expedition;' also, what number of copies of the said work have been ordered; how they have been distributed; what number of persons are now employed thereon; how long they have been employed, respectively; and the amount of the appropriation now remaining undrawn."

I would respectfully state in reply, that the preparation and publication of the work specified was not confided to this department, but the whole care and management of it was vested, by an act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, in the Joint Committee on the Library. The only connexion the department has had with the work has been to assign certain officers of the navy to the duty of preparing it, under the immediate direction of the joint committee.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Charles Wilkes was assigned to this duty in October, 1842, and has been so employed ever since. He is the only officer of the navy at present engaged on it. The salaries paid to him during that period, in virtue of his official position in the navy, amount to about \$36,137.

Several other navy officers were employed under Captain Wilkes, from 1842 to 1847, in the preparation of the work. The salaries paid to them, in virtue of their official positions in the navy, amounted to about \$23,237.

The department has not the necessary information to enable it to answer the remaining inquiries contained in the resolution.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

